

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

An Abstracting and Indexing Journal of
the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN
EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

EDITORIAL ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clark Wissler, President
American Anthropological Association

Isaiah Bowman
American Geographical Society

Frederic A. Ogg
American Political Science Association

Frank A. Ross, Sec'y-Treas.
American Statistical Association

Ellsworth Faris
American Sociological Society

Davis R. Dewey
American Economic Association

William L. Langer
American Historical Association

ADVISORY EDITORS

Léon Bernard, Paris
W. G. Bogoras-Tan, Leningrad
A. Demangeon, Paris
G.-L. Duprat, Geneva
Luigi Einaudi, Turin
Ragnar Frisch, Oslo
Manuel Gamio, Mexico City
Corrado Gini, Rome

Bernard Harms, Kiel
Albrecht Haushofer, Berlin
D. Caradog Jones, Liverpool
D. K. Lieu, Shanghai
William Miller, Athens
S. Nasu, Tokyo
Inazo Nitobe, Tokyo
Alan E. Ogilvie, Edinburgh

T. F. T. Plucknett, London
Lionel C. Robbins, London
K.H. Roth-Lutra, Kaiserslautern
Alfred Rühl, Berlin
François Simiand, Paris
Richard Thurnwald, Berlin
Ernst Wagemann, Berlin
Florian Znaniecki, Poznań

William Anderson
K. Asakawa
O. E. Baker
Edward Berman
L. L. Bernard
Francis S. Betten
John D. Black
George W. Brown
J. Douglas Brown
Frank J. Bruno
Solon J. Buck
Ernest W. Burgess
Lawrence J. Burpee
Robert E. Chaddock
Francis W. Coker
George S. Counts
Verner W. Crane
Z. C. Dickinson
Walter F. Dodd
Walter L. Dorn
W. M. Duffus
Luther H. Evans
Mordecai Ezekiel
John A. Fairlie
Sidney B. Fay
Charles G. Fenwick

J. L. Gillin
Louis R. Gottschalk
Malbone W. Graham
J. A. C. Grant
Peter Guilday
Walton H. Hamilton
Max S. Handman
Hornell Hart
Edwin D. Harvey
J. Ralston Hayden
Emery R. Hayhurst
Philip K. Hitti
Arthur Norman Holcombe
Harold Hotelling
Floyd N. House
M. H. Hunter
Charles S. Hyneman
Harold A. Innis
Charles S. Johnson
Frank H. Knight
Edwin W. Kopf
Simon Kuznets
John A. Lapp
Robert S. Lynd
George Grant MacCurdy
T. F. McIlwraith

R. D. McKenzie
Edgar H. McNeal
John T. McNeill
Johannes Mattern
Royal Meeker
Frederick C. Mills
Parker Thomas Moon
Roy F. Nichols
Edwin G. Nourse
William F. Ogburn
A. T. Olmstead
John E. Orchard
Julius H. Parmelee
E. George Payne
Harold A. Phelps
Pitman B. Potter
H. S. Quigley
P. O. Ray
Henry L. Rietz
G. T. Robinson
William J. Rose
Henry Rottschaefer
Edward Sapir
Carl Sauer
Henry Schultz
Horace Secrist

Thorsten Sellin
Victor N. Sharenkoff
Frederic Siedenburg
Pitirim Sorokin
Matthew Spinka
E. H. Sutherland
Edgar Sydenstricker
H. F. Taggart
Willard L. Thorp
Harry R. Tosdal
Fred G. Tryon
Eugene Van Cleef
Amry Vandenbosch
Mary Van Kleeck
Jacob Viner
Stephen S. Visher
Warren C. Waite
Wilson D. Wallis
Ray B. Westerfield
Waldemar Westergaard
Derwent S. Whittlesey
John K. Wright
Walter L. Wright, Jr.
John H. Wuorinen
Avrahm Yarmolinsky

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 4, No. 9

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

SEPTEMBER, 1932

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, embodied in paragraph 4, Section 412, P.L.&R., authorized July 18, 1929.

Publication office, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.

Claims for missing copies must be in the Editorial office not later than the 15th of the month following publication.

The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume including the Annual Index, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

Back volumes from 1929 (Volume I), \$6.00 unbound; \$7.50 bound. *Postage extra.* These prices subject to change without notice.

Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

COPYRIGHT, 1932, BY SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, INC.

CENTRAL EDITORIAL STAFF

F. Stuart Chapin, *Editor-in-Chief*

Robert M. Woodbury, *Associate Editor*

Assistant Editors

Laverne Burchfield
H. C. Engelbrecht

Harold R. Hosea
Lois Olson

EDITORIAL NOTICE

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS was established as one of the major enterprises of the Social Science Research Council. The Council is composed of three representatives from each of seven learned societies: The American Anthropological Association, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Statistical Association, and five other scholars chosen at large.

Number 1 of Vol. I for March, 1929, was issued in February, 1929. Since then monthly issues have appeared regularly. The number of abstracts printed by years has been: 11,093 in Vol. I for the year 1929; 16,981 in Vol. II for the year 1930; and 19,853 in Vol. III for the year 1931.

The bound volumes with their annual indexes, comprehensive and analytic, make the ABSTRACTS an indispensable tool for research in the social sciences and a valuable aid in teaching. The monthly subject index makes the detailed contents of each issue accessible; and the contents of the annual volumes are easily consulted by using the Classified Table of Contents, the Authors' Index, and the Subject Index.

The ABSTRACTS are widely distributed as is indicated by subscriptions from 46 countries outside of the United States and its possessions. Domestic subscribers represent a great variety of individual occupations and institutions. Among the latter are banks, telephone companies, laboratories, institutes, museums, government departments, research bureaus, newspapers, and school systems.

SUBJECT INDEX

- A**
- Abyssinia, 14348
 Accident Insurance, 15093, 15105, 15122, 15132
 Accidents, 15018, 15202, 15204
 Accountant, 15144
 Accounting, 15009-15016, 15248, 15274
 Accounting, Cost, 15010
 Administration, Public, 15367, 15400-15406, 15450
 Administrative Law, 15311-15312, 15319
 Adult Education, 15698, 15699, 15701, 15705, 15708, 15710, 15713
 Africa, 14306, 14331, 14353-14355, 14561, 14612, 14801-14806, 14808, 15650
 Africa, Central, 14350, 14351
 Africa, Northern, 14252, 14347, 14434, 14448
 Africa, Southern, 14352, 14353
 Africa, Western, 14343
 Agrarian Reform, 14935, 14936, 14938, 14939
 Agricultural Cooperation, 15251, 15255, 15497, 15582
 Agricultural Credit, 14933, 15147, 15155
 Agricultural Crisis, 14934
 Agricultural History, 14928
 Agricultural Labor, 15214
 Agricultural Machinery, 15078
 Agricultural Marketing, 15031, 15083
 Agricultural Policy, 15085
 Agricultural Prices, 14945, 15170
 Agricultural Production, 14281, 14615, 14943, 15801, 15802
 Agricultural Products, 14192, 14196, 14198, 14224, 14263, 14270, 14291, 14954
 Agricultural Relief, 14757
 Agricultural Research, 14258, 14259, 14292
 Agriculture, 14219, 14237, 14238, 14242, 14254, 14285, 14434, 14444, 14699, 14774, 14808
 Air Photography, 14182, 14186
 Air Transportation, 14268, 15044-15046, 15448, 15482, 15484, 15501, 15504, 15509, 15544-15545
 Airports, 15471, 15508
 Alaska, 14300, 14327, 15675
 Albania, 14218, 15369
 Alchemy, 14621
 Alcoholism, 15751
 Algeria, 14247, 14345, 14410, 14801
 Aliens, 15401, 15558, 15562, 15573
 America, 14812
 American Indian, 14302, 14303, 14321-14325, 14328, 14434, 14668, 14811, 14851, 14865
 Anatomy, History of, 14458
 Anglican Church, 14508, 14705, 14708
 Angola, 15062
 Annuities, 15091, 15835, 15836
 Anthropology, 15849, 15852
 Arabia, 14211, 14212, 14598
 Arabs, 15379, 15657
 Arbitration, Commercial, 15495, 15573, 15574, 15600, 15606, 15630
 Archaeological Surveys, 14302, 14303
 Archaeology, 14383-14387, 14300, 14306, 14388-14394, 14546, 14696, 15846
 Architecture, 14408, 14442, 14448, 14496, 14497, 14499, 14586, 15467
 Argentina, 14291, 14333, 14874, 15431, 15653
 Armaments, 15462
 Army, 14693, 15391
 Art, 14370, 14388, 14404-14406, 14408-14412, 14458, 14482-14495, 14497-14499, 14636-14642, 14758, 14768, 15734
 Artifacts, 14301
 Asia Minor, 14368, 14421
 Asphalt, 14968
 Astronomy, 14471, 14601
 Australia, 15490, 15504, 15534
 Austria, 14772, 14993, 15187, 15312, 15370, 15371, 15403, 15580, 15590, 15841, 15844
 Austria-Hungary, 14629-14631, 14776, 14790, 14795, 14881
 Aviation, 15462, 15502, 15503, 15554
 Aztecs, 14298, 14299
- B**
- Babylonia-Assyria, 14399, 14415
 Balance of Payments, 15069
 Balance of Trade, 15074
 Balkans, 14678, 15594
 Baltic States, 14763
 Bank for International Settlements, 15135, 15152
 Banking, 15137, 15142-15154, 15156, 15157, 15512, 15557
 Bankruptcy, 14984, 14987, 15142, 15157, 15505
 Banks, 15147, 15150
 Basques, 14337
 Belgian Congo, 14346, 14351, 14914, 14967, 15357
 Belgium, 14228, 14480, 14574, 14667, 14681, 14728, 14737, 14877, 14919, 15068, 15357, 15437, 15742, 15775, 15838, 15839
 Benedictines, 14658
 Bible, 14518
 Bibliography, 14419, 14513, 14696
 Biology, 14469, 14475
 Birth Control, 15679
 Birth Rates, 15667, 15677, 15680
 Blind, 15809
 Bohemia, 14531, 14771, 15663
 Bolivia, 14335
 Bolshevism, 15387, 15687
 Bond, 15166
 Boundaries, 15609
 Brazil, 14289, 14290, 14651, 15085
 British Commonwealth of Nations, 15310, 15378, 15596
 British East Africa, 15363
 British East Indies, 14359
 British Empire, 15067
 British West Indies, 14910, 15665
 Buddhism, 14446, 14498, 14610
 Budgets, 15243-15245, 15274-15276, 15411
 Building Loan Societies, 15161, 15167
 Bulgaria, 14336, 14791
 Burial Customs, 14293, 14322, 14357
 Business, 15798
 Business Activity and Conditions, 15829, 15830, 15832
 Byzantine Empire, 14437, 14481, 14487, 14488, 14490, 14495, 14499, 14514, 14535-14544, 14649
- C**
- Calendar, 14298, 14299, 14316, 14330, 14397
 Calvinism, 14518, 14646, 14668
 Camerouns, 14255
 Canada, 14264-14269, 14338, 14667, 14711, 14712, 14860, 14908, 14978, 15136, 15470, 15489, 15616, 15858
 Canals, 15040
 Capital, 15164, 15165
 Capitalism, 14646, 14674, 14774, 14809
 Cartels, 15000, 15075
 Case Method, 15790
 Case Work, 15759, 15760
 Casualty Insurance, 15111, 15121
 Catholic Church, 14374, 14451, 14461, 14487, 14494, 14497, 14500-14502, 14506-14509, 14511, 14512, 14515, 14516, 14519-14522, 14524-14527, 14530, 14537, 14540, 14551, 14562, 14565, 14569, 14644, 14647, 14648, 14650, 14651, 14653, 14654, 14656, 14657, 14659, 14661-14667, 14723, 14734, 14748, 14873, 15731
 Cattle Industry, 14848
 Celts, 14548
 Census, 15261, 15671, 15808, 15811
 Central America, 14285
 Ceramics, 14409, 14636, 15075
 Ceremonies, 14324, 14328, 14367
 Chain Stores, 15081
 Chemical Industry, 14976
 Chemistry, History, 14765
 Child Labor, 15182, 15207, 15208
 Child Study, 15642, 15644-15647, 15681, 15707, 15714, 15743, 15745, 15759, 15805
 Child Welfare, 14833, 15695, 15773, 15784
 Chile, 14292
 China, 14199-14203, 14370, 14393, 14443, 14444, 14484, 14498, 14605, 14608, 14687, 14953, 15054, 15066, 15094, 15372-15374, 15562, 15597, 15612, 15622, 15625, 15627, 15629, 15724, 15782
 Christianity, 15726
 Christianity, Early, 14384, 14399, 14437, 14447-14452, 14503, 14513, 14523, 14533, 14549, 14552
 Christian Science, 14643
 Chronology, 14316, 15854
 Church, 15746
 Cities, 14205, 14535, 14544, 14583, 14784, 15677, 15683-15684
 Citizenship, 14750
 City Planning, 14202, 15467, 15468, 15474, 15475, 15480, 15764
 Civil Service, 15317, 15407, 15408, 15420, 15537
 Class, 15286, 15633
 Climate, 14180, 14194, 14239, 14252, 15681
 Coal Industry, 14961, 14962, 14964, 14965, 14969, 15056, 15068, 15073, 15236
 Coffee, 14289, 14956, 15085
 Coke, 14970
 Colonies, 14355, 14747, 15356-15368, 15559, 15655, 15780
 Colonization, 14213, 14760, 15357
 Commerce, 14189, 14207, 14244, 14254, 14465, 14611, 14687, 14707, 14754, 14766, 14799, 15047-15075, 15546, 15574, 15599
 Commerce, Theory, 14894, 14902, 15049, 15064
 Commercial Law, 14583, 14603
 Commercial Policy, 14906, 15055, 15059, 15067, 15372, 15572
 Commercial Treaties, 15059
 Common Law, 15304
 Communism, 14608, 15293, 15299, 15463
 Community, 15682, 15716, 15761-15764, 15766
 Competition, 14983
 Conflict of Laws, 15557, 15564
 Conservation, 14284, 15320, 15537
 Constitutional Law, 15320-15349
 Constitutions, 14702, 15350, 15353
 Construction Industry, 14972, 14973, 14979, 15010
 Consumption, 14915, 15080
 Contracts, 15322
 Cooperation, 14929, 15249-15257, 15497, 15582
 Cooperative Marketing, 15253
 Cooperatives, 15249
 Copyright, 15342, 15485, 15488, 15492, 15494
 Corporation Law, 15003, 15005, 15006
- D**
- Corporations, 14991, 15008, 15308, 15321, 15513
 Correlation, 15795, 15815, 15816, 15833
 Costs, 15010, 15013, 15077, 15103
 Cotton, 14209, 14247
 Cotton Industry, 14974, 15061
 Courts, 15457, 15733
 Credit, 15057, 15144, 15146, 15147, 15155-15157
 Crime, 14573, 15430, 15443, 15451, 15632, 15693, 15733, 15742, 15744, 15746-15750, 15752, 15761, 15774-15776, 15866
 Criminal Law, 15434, 15444
 Cuba, 14331
 Cults, 14413, 14440, 14532
 Culture, 14295, 14306, 14308, 14312, 14326, 14331, 14354, 14546, 14604, 14613, 14777, 14797, 15645, 15722-15725, 15846, 15847, 15864
 Cultural Surveys, 14321, 14333, 14335, 14339-14341, 14343, 14349, 14350, 14352, 14361-14363, 14366, 14371
 Cycles, Economic, 14983, 15087, 15163, 15172-15178, 15212, 15757
 Czechoslovakia, 14243, 14244, 14376, 14684, 14906, 14938, 15476, 15661-15663, 15669, 15744
- E**
- Dairy Industry, 14274, 15249
 Dance, 14328, 14605
 Danube Region, 15591, 15592, 15598, 15604
 Danzig Free City, 15350, 15607, 15618
 Death Rates, 15203, 15672, 15677, 15678, 15827, 15837
 Debts, International, 15278
 Debts, Public, 15277
 Defense, 15409, 15460-15461, 15610
 Delinquency, 15440, 15646, 15743, 15745, 15759
 Demand, 15826
 Denmark, 14935, 15037, 15499
 Department Stores, 15684
 Dependency, 15741, 15757, 15770, 15772, 15788
 Diamonds, 14967
 Dictatorship, 15389
 Diplomacy, 15623-15630
 Diplomatic Envoys, 15551
 Diplomats, 14541
 Disarmament, 15585, 15608, 15614, 15634
 Discoveries, 14561, 14612, 14732, 14809, 14812
 Domestic Animals, 14294
 Dominicans, 14811
 Dress, 14320
 Drugs, 15473, 15752
 Dutch East Indies, 14191-14193, 14197, 14609, 14796, 14924, 14948, 14956, 15017, 15043, 15053, 15060, 15061, 15074, 15366, 15179, 15412, 15420, 15479, 15537
- E**
- East Indies, 14356, 14367, 15668
 Economic Geography, 14185, 14187, 14189, 15842
 Economic History, 14372, 14434, 14444, 14465, 14535, 14536, 14544, 14547, 14553, 14559, 14566, 14567, 14581, 14583, 14603, 13808, 14611, 14614, 14615, 14646, 14653, 14674, 14699-14701, 14707, 14724, 14730, 14733, 14740, 14747, 14751, 14756, 14757, 14764, 14766, 14771, 14774, 14781, 14799, 14803, 14807-14809, 14818, 14830, 14841, 14842,

14848, 14852, 14854, 14864,
14870, 14872, 14902, 14920,
15856
Economic Planning, 14904, 14915,
14982, 14986, 14996-14999,
15001, 15004, 15007, 15239
Economic Theory, 14747, 14883-
14903
Economics, 14751, 14889, 14893,
14920, 15794
Education, 14570, 14613, 14736,
14777, 14786, 14800, 14819,
14823, 14857, 15388, 15463-
15466, 15473, 15695, 15697,
15700, 15703-15707, 15710-
15712, 15714, 15715, 15717,
15718, 15732, 15743, 15773,
15778, 15783, 15839, 15853,
15858
Egypt, Ancient, 14383, 14384,
14408, 14413, 14414, 14428
Egypt, Modern, 15061, 15375,
15428
Elections, 14721, 14824, 15327,
15393-15399
Electric Power, 14271, 14280,
14986, 15525-15526, 15529,
15829
Employment, 15220, 15227, 15229,
15232, 15234, 15238
Employment Exchanges, 15225,
15230, 15237
Engineering, 14398, 15858
England, 14442, 14496, 14502,
14508, 14527, 14558, 14564,
14566, 14567, 14569, 14576,
14580-14582, 14589, 14625,
14809
Epigraphy, 14609
Episcopals, 14652
Eritrea, 14349, 14808
Eskimo, 14326, 14327, 15681
Estonia, 15072
Ethnology, 14300, 14309, 14420,
15847, 15848, 15850, 15851
Etruscans, 14412
Europe, 14342, 15609, 15654
Exploration, 14210, 14211, 14240,
14249, 14250, 14253

F
Family, 14310, 14317, 14532,
14606, 15127, 15244, 15245,
15272, 15446, 15651, 15705,
15758, 15767
Far East, 14489, 14796-14800,
14922, 15356, 15727, 15734
Farm Management, 14941, 14944
Fatigue, 15197
Federal Reserve System, U. S.,
15153
Festivals, 14336, 14367
Feudalism, 14568, 14608
Finance, 14614, 14973, 15159
15163, 15169, 15256, 15281
Finance, International, 15158
Finance, Public, 14553, 14566,
14796, 15259, 15262, 15274,
15276, 15409-15421
Finland, 14546, 14918, 15630
Fire Insurance, 15120
Fisheries, 14221, 14265, 14960
Five Year Plan, 14911
Flood Control, 14195
Folklore, 14317, 14319, 14338,
14342, 14346, 14360, 14364,
14370, 14548, 14780, 14874,
15845
Folk-Songs, 14318, 14368
Forecasting, 15042
Forestry, 14186, 14290, 14559,
14818, 14957-14960, 15537-
15540
Forests, 14284, 14958
France
Administrative Law, 15311
Agriculture, 14224, 14928,
15078
Colonial Policy, 14682, 14733,
14801-14802, 14805, 14807,
14821, 14822, 15358-15359
Commerce, 14244
Crime and Delinquency, 15440
Culture, 14483, 14491, 14637,
14640-14642, 14729
Defense, 14716
Economic Conditions, 14225
Education, 14582, 14736,
15839, 15865

Foreign Policy and Relations,
14677, 14681, 14685-14686,
14727, 14731, 14754, 15602,
15610, 15614, 15620, 15626
Geography, 14222, 14226
Government and Administra-
tion, 14728
History, 14377, 14381, 14382,
14455, 14550, 14554, 14555,
14567, 14577, 14588, 14593,
14619, 14622, 14623, 14680,
14697, 14714, 14736
Industry, 14221
Insurance, 15100, 15129
Labor, 15233
Political Parties and Politics,
14714
Population, 15674
Religion, 14519, 14520, 14525,
14530, 14644, 14650, 14654,
14660, 14671, 14734
Research, 15639
Taxation, 15045, 15417
Transportation, 14223, 15036
World War, 14676, 14877
Franciscans, 14655
Freedom, 14617
Freemasonry, 14616, 15383
French Equatorial Africa, 14256
French Indo-China, 14194-14196,
14198, 15358
French Revolution, 14648, 14718,
14719, 14725, 14726, 14730
French West Africa, 15729
Fruits, 14948
Furniture Industry, 14407

G

Gas, 14266
Gasoline, 15216
Geography, 14178, 14179, 14183,
14220, 15791, 15792, 15841-
15843
Germans, Early, 14441
Germany, 14228
Administrative Law, 15317
Agriculture, 14232, 14755,
14757, 14927, 14936, 14942,
15253
Banking, 15149
Colonial Policy, 14760, 14807
Commerce, 14766, 15048,
15052, 15056, 15069, 15071,
15081
Communication, 15514
Constitutional Law, 15312-
15316
Crime and Delinquency, 15747
Culture, 14339, 14575, 14638,
14642, 15839
Economic Conditions, 14925,
15138, 15213
Education, 15717
Finance, 15161, 15164, 15414,
15418
Foreign Policy and Relations,
14689, 14727, 14754, 14770,
14792, 15580, 15590, 15601,
15602, 15604, 15608, 15620
Forestry, 14959
Geography, 14231, 14233,
14234
Government and Administra-
tion, 14728, 15351, 15405,
15800
History, 14375, 14559, 14618,
14621, 14631, 14633, 14750-
14770, 14849, 15867
Industry, 14230, 14964, 14976,
14993, 15000
Insurance, 15093, 15095, 15097,
15099, 15106, 15108, 15131,
15132
Labor, 14764, 14959, 15190,
15212, 15226, 15228, 15231,
15235, 15241, 15314, 15496,
15812
Migration, 15655, 15656, 15665,
15668, 15675
Mining, 14968
Political Parties and Politics,
15393-15396, 15691
Religion, 14501, 14512, 14517,
14528, 14529, 14578, 14655,
14656, 14658, 15660
Research, 15640, 15843, 15852,
15861
Reparations, 15603
Rural Community, 15642

Taxation, 15045, 15272, 15416
Transportation, 15019, 15022,
15024, 15038
World War, 14755
Gold, 15053, 15154
Gold Standard, 15065, 15140
Government, Colonial, 15356-
15368
Government, Local, 15354, 15355
Government, Municipal, 15326,
15331, 15332, 15348
Government, National, 15350-
15352
Government, State, 15353, 15538
Government Enterprise, 14993
Government Regulation, 15285
Grain, 14700, 15000, 15071
Great Britain
Agriculture, 14237, 14238,
15083
Banking, 15247
Colonial Policy, 15360-15365,
15601
Commerce, 15056, 15067
Cooperation, 15251
Culture, 14664, 14690, 14692,
14695
Education, 15716
Finance, 15165
Foreign Policy and Relations,
14681, 14687, 14689, 15605,
15611, 15620, 15621
Geography, 14235
Government and Administra-
tion, 14702, 14703, 15351,
15406-15408
Health, 15780
History, 14378, 14680, 14688-
14710, 14713
Industry, 15012
Insurance, 15113, 15124
Justice, 15426, 15429, 15439,
15454, 15560
Labor, 14701, 15221, 15237,
15516
Migration, 14788
Mining, 14962
Political Parties and Politics,
15390, 15397, 15689
Population, 14236
Religion, 14507, 14652
Social Problems and Adjust-
ments, 15784
Transportation, 15025, 15028,
15032
World War, 14676, 14882
Greece, Ancient, 14390, 14391,
14395, 14396, 14399-14401,
14403, 14406, 14409, 14411,
14414, 14422-14429
Greece, Modern, 14216, 14685,
14793
Groups, Social, 15719-15721
Guatemala, 14286, 14330
Guilds, 14581
Guinea, Portuguese, 14343, 14254

H

Harbors, 14191, 14216, 14223,
14275, 14279, 14287, 15041
Hawaiian Islands, 14371
Health, 14623, 15469, 15470,
15587, 15685, 15780-15783
Health Insurance, 15092, 15105
Heraldry, 14782
Heridity, 15741
Hindus, 14643
Historical Geography, 14241,
14242
Historiography, 14372-14382,
14416, 14417, 14430, 14454,
14538, 14545, 14575, 14587,
14768, 15867
History, Interpretation, 14425,
14617, 15867
History, Research, 14465
History, Teaching, 15853-15857
Holy Roman Empire, 14551,
14556
Hospitals, 15777, 15810
Hours of Labor, 15216-15218,
15236
Houses, 14334
Housing, 15186, 15242, 15474,
15476, 15764, 15788, 15863
Humanists, 14572, 14579, 14580
Hungary, 14626, 14634, 14907,
15673

I

Imperialism, 15621
Implements, 14296, 14308
Incas, 14288
Income, 15213
Index, 15240, 15829-15832
India, 14205-14207, 14360, 14363,
14364, 14369, 14392, 14394,
14404, 14445, 14446, 14485,
14592, 14602, 14609, 14643,
15065, 15184, 15205, 15352,
15360-15362, 15365, 15376,
15423, 15596, 15706
Industrial Disease, 15193
Industrial Hygiene, 15201, 15203
Industrial Revolution, 14740
Industry, 14229, 14230, 14258,
14646, 14971, 14977, 14990,
14992, 15008, 15490, 15515
Injunctions, 15336, 15343
Installment Selling, 15014
Insurance, 14781, 15089-15134,
15509
Intelligence, 15641, 15642, 15739,
15805, 15807
Interest, 14536, 14883, 14900
International Labour Office,
15179, 15182, 15236
International Labour Organiza-
tion, 15596
International Law, 15304-15306,
15315-15316, 15325, 15352,
15482, 15510, 15541-15579
International Organization, 15580-
15599
International Relations, 14676-
14687, 14731, 15600-15635
Intervention, 15572
Investments, 15102, 15106,
15107, 15160, 15164, 15167
Iraq, 15364, 15411
Ireland, 14713, 15254
Irish Free State, 15377-15378
Iron and Steel Industry, 14204,
14994
Irrigation, 14931
Italy
Agriculture, 14219, 14940
Banking, 15156
Colonial Policy, 14682, 14683,
14745, 14747, 14803, 14806,
14808
Commerce, 15058, 15062,
15063
Crime and Delinquency, 15433
Culture, 14491, 14571, 14572,
14586, 14665, 14729
Education, 14570, 14582
Foreign Policy and Relations,
15611, 15623-15624
Geography, 14220
Government and Administra-
tion, 14583
History, 14455, 14493, 14553,
14556, 14557, 14561-14563,
14565, 14584, 14585, 14612,
14738-14749, 14887
Industry, 14740
Insurance, 15122
Justice, 15432
Labor, 15201, 15214, 15498
Religion, 14509, 14511, 14522
Social Problems and Adjust-
ments, 15467
World War, 14879

J
Japan, 14199, 14204, 14379,
14516, 14603, 14604, 14606,
14607, 14610, 14611, 14797-
14800, 15112, 15119, 15206,
15244, 15245, 15267, 15409,
15597, 15612, 15625, 15627,
15629, 15676, 15801, 15803,
15828, 15831, 15838
Jesuits, 14632, 14668
Jews, 14399, 14416, 14669-14675,
15654, 15658, 15711, 15745,
15756, 15850, 15857
Jurisprudence, 14574, 14798,
15302-15309
Jury, 15437, 15452-15453, 15455
Justice, 14557, 14814, 15325,
15422-15458, 15542, 15549,
15733

K

Kenya, 14261
Kinship, 14323, 14351
Korea, 14361

L

Labor, 14581, 14924, 14959,
14971, 14996, 15167, 15179-
15245, 15314, 15368, 15479,
15519, 15859
Labor Disputes, 14773, 15187,
15498, 15516
Labor Legislation, 15180, 15496,
15511
Labor Organizations, 14764, 15188,
15380
Labor Relations, 15189, 15190,
15196, 15232
Land, 14200, 14854, 15507,
15791
Land Tenure, 14232, 14937,
15357
Land Utilization, 14257, 14262,
14278
Land Values, 15272
Language, 14309, 14337, 14347,
14421, 15555, 15638, 15723
Latin America, 14407, 14872,
14875, 15046
Law, 15301-15309, 15318, 15436,
15550, 15566, 15860
Law, History of, 14545, 14558,
14574, 14673, 14750
League of Nations, 14770, 14999,
15158, 15296, 15298, 15364,
15368, 15462, 15552, 15570,
15571, 15574, 15576, 15584,
15585, 15588, 15593, 15595,
15597, 15613, 15615, 15633
Legislation, 14564, 15341
Legislatures, 15353
Libraries, 14575
Libya, 14248-14251
Life Insurance, 15090, 15097,
15098, 15101, 15102, 15107,
15109, 15116-15118, 15160,
15827
Life Tables, 15828, 15838
Literature, 14579, 14596, 14600,
14690, 14692, 14695, 14725,
14775, 15714, 15735
Lithuania, 15159
Livestock Industry, 14277, 15031
Loans, 15088, 15117, 15256,
15343
Longevity, 15672
Lumber Industry, 14290, 14958
Lutheran Church, 14373, 14501,
14534

M

Madagascar, 14263
Magic, 14312, 14313, 14320,
14325, 14345, 14355, 14356,
14358, 14523, 14549
Malay Archipelago, 14197, 14365
Management, 14898, 14981,
14985, 14989, 14992, 14995,
15002, 15013, 15089, 15211
Manchuria, 14199, 14201, 15588,
15622, 15627, 15631
Mandates, 15359, 15595, 15601
Manufactures, 14971-14979
Maps, 14185, 14186, 14797,
15791
Market Analysis, 15084
Marketing, 15031, 15076-15086
Marriage, 14310, 14311, 14344,
14599, 15301, 15650, 15652,
15680
Maya, 14286, 14299, 14330
Measurement, 15086
Medicine, 14395, 14396, 14399,
14402, 14453-14457, 14459,
14460, 14462-14464, 14466-
14468, 14470, 14472-14474,
14476-14480, 14618-14620,
14622-14626, 14628-14635,
14640, 14696, 14837
Medicine, Primitive, 14325, 14360
Mental Disease, 15645, 15672,
15751, 15754-15757, 15810
Mental Hygiene, 15777, 15778
Mexico, 14283, 14284, 14286,
14298, 14299, 14679, 15422,
15556, 15619, 15678

Middle Ages, 15654
Migration, 14711, 14788, 14804,
14838, 15653, 15779
Milk, 15082
Mineral Resources, 14187, 14188,
14203, 14260, 14264
Minimum Wage, 14807
Mining and Mining Industry,
14966, 15129, 15200, 15242
Minorities, 15381, 15593
Missions, 14516, 14645, 14657,
14668, 15562, 15706
Monasticism, 14500, 14520, 14647
Money, 14426, 14803, 14891,
14902, 15135-15141, 15145,
15154, 15169
Money Theory, 15171
Monophytes, 14505
Monopolies, 14993, 15201
Mormons, 14643
Morocco, 14245, 14246, 14733,
14802, 14807
Moslems, 14471, 14475, 14482,
14486, 14492, 14497, 14514,
14560, 14590-14601, 14643,
14672, 15381, 15729
Motion Pictures, 15792
Motor Transportation, 15030-
15034
Motor Vehicles, 15057, 15344
Mozambique, 15062
Music, 14304, 14359, 14637,
14638, 15737

N

Nationalism, 14379, 14787-14779
Nationality, 14782, 15181, 15808
Natural Law, 15291, 15305
Navy, 14716
Near East, 14503, 14624, 14881,
14923, 15379
Negro, 14843, 15392, 15464,
15659, 15693, 15696, 15703,
15730
Neolithic Age, 14297
Netherlands, 14227-14229, 14524,
14587, 14796, 14799, 15043,
15070, 15273, 15366-15368,
15412, 15416, 15420, 15479,
15537, 15749
Newspapers, 15684, 15692, 15693
New Testament, 14449
New Zealand, 15243, 15713
Nicaragua, 15469
Nigeria, 14253
North America, 14301, 14329
Norway, 14711
Nurses, 15763, 15777

O

Occupational Therapy, 15786,
15787
Old Age, 15772
Old Age Insurance, 15123, 15128,
15477
Old Testament, 14417-14420,
14447
Orthodox Eastern Church, 14504,
14513, 14514, 14522, 14537,
14649

P

Pacifism, 14452
Pact of Paris, 15576, 15578, 15635
Painting, 14485, 14491, 14641
Paleogeography, 14551
Palestine, Ancient, 14386, 14387,
14416-14418, 14420
Palestine, Modern, 14210, 14213,
14669, 14930, 15380-15381,
15411, 15611, 15654, 15657,
15704, 15711
Pan-Americanism, 15544, 15582,
15587, 15589
Papacy, 14665, 15563, 15568,
15623, 15624
Papua, 14380
Paraguay, 15655
Parliamentary System, 15300,
15351
Patents, 15573
Peace, 15632
Pensions, 15130
Permanent Court of International
Justice, 15552, 15580, 15590,
15626
Persia, Ancient, 14388, 14389

Persia, Modern, 14921, 15621
Personality, 15695, 15804, 15806
Personnel Administration, 15191,
15192, 15195, 15197-15199
Peru, 14287, 14288, 14304, 14305
Petroleum, 15611
Pigmy, 14353
Place Names, 14206
Poland, 14495, 14537, 14547,
14661, 14662, 14731, 14776-
14788, 14794, 14909, 14912,
14920, 14929, 14933, 14934,
14937, 14939, 14943, 14992,
15073, 15164, 15181, 15261,
15465, 15511, 15607, 15618,
15670, 15692, 15694
Police, 15583
Police Power, 15322
Political Geography, 14187, 14190,
14199, 14228, 14231
Political Parties, 14714, 14778,
14831, 15390
Political Theory, 14703, 15289-
15300, 15371
Politics, 15369-15399
Population, 14184, 14227, 14236,
14256, 15661-15664, 15669-
15671, 15673, 15674, 15676,
15683, 15796, 15861
Power, 14280, 15284
Press, 14318, 14738, 14769,
14798, 14826, 14831, 14846,
14861, 14862, 14878, 15694
Price Theory, 15171
Prices, 14896, 14945, 15168-
15171
Primitive Society, 14294, 14312,
14315
Prisons, 15774-15776
Probability, 15817-15825
Profits, 15257
Prohibition, 15751
Property, 14653, 15011, 15247,
15248, 15562, 15575
Protection, 15049, 15055
Protestant Church, 14521, 14529,
14645, 14660, 15666
Psychiatry, 15753
Psychoanalysis, 15760
Psychology, 15197, 15643, 15728,
15789
Public Opinion, 14737
Public Works, 15228, 15235,
15241
Pueblo, 14302
Punishment, 14315, 15423, 15426,
15429, 15433, 15439, 15445,
15774

R

Race, 14327, 14365, 15657, 15659
Radio, 15342, 15349, 15459,
15483, 15485-15489, 15491-
15494, 15499, 15506, 15510,
15514, 15541, 15547, 15548,
15559, 15561, 15573, 15586,
15617
Railroad Operation, 15021, 15024,
15028
Railroads and Railways, 14245,
14539, 14712, 14724, 14842,
14852, 14870, 15020-15029,
15328, 15347
Railways, Street, 15034
Rates, 15026
Rationalization, 14980, 15177
Reclamation, 14940
Recognition, 15542, 15543, 15556,
15619
Recreation, 15471, 15779
Referendum, 14578
Reformation, 14510, 14517, 14528
Regional Geography, 15864
Regional Planning, 14234
Rehabilitation, 15784, 15785
Relief, 15770, 15772
Religion, 14307, 14314, 14332,
14356, 14363, 14423, 14424,
14517, 14523, 14643, 14566,
14780, 15313, 15384, 15660,
15661, 15666, 15704, 15727,
15728, 15730, 15732, 15746
Renaissance, 14573
Rent, 14903, 14957
Reparations, 15279, 15280, 15603,
15620
Reprisals, 15572
Research, 15523, 15716, 15840
Retail Trade, 15079

Revolutions, 15385, 15688-15690
Rice, 14193, 14197, 14444, 14945,
14947, 14950, 14951, 15060
Roads, 14267, 15033
Roman Law, 14556
Romanticism, 14772
Rome, Ancient, 14397-14399,
14402, 14405, 14410, 14412,
14413, 14423, 14430-14440,
14442, 14450, 14499, 14523,
14549
Rumania, 14217, 14620, 14639,
14678, 14684, 14789-14792,
15187, 15382-15383, 15671
Rural Community, 14226, 14235,
14243, 14567, 14929, 15642,
15685, 15686, 15699, 15781,
15797, 15862
Russia, 14472, 14513, 14545,
14546, 14624, 14635, 14670,
14675, 14678, 14774, 14775,
14783, 14791

S

Safety, Industrial, 15200
Safety, Public, 15459
Sahara, 14253
Salt, 14963
Savings, 15146, 15149, 15162
Scholasticism, 14515, 14552,
15546
Science, 14395-14403, 14443,
14453-14480, 14598, 14601,
14618-14634, 14758, 14786,
14797
Scientific Management, 14992,
15004, 15211
Scotland, 14238, 14521, 14706,
15397, 15507, 15766, 15784
Sculpture, 14297, 14404, 14406
Securities, 15166
Serbia, 14532, 14795
Sex, 15649, 15736, 15747, 15748
Shipping, 15037, 15038, 15502
Siberia, 14214, 14215
Sicily, 14742
Silk, 14953
Silver, 14827
Slavery, 14826, 14863, 14869
Slums, 15476
Social Agencies, 15758, 15762,
15763, 15768, 15770
Social Classes, 15286, 15656
Social Evolution, 14608, 15688,
15725, 15738, 15739
Social Hygiene, 15649
Social Insurance, 15122-15134,
15141
Social Legislation, 15689, 15771
Social Organization, 15719-15721,
15727
Social Psychology, 15648
Social Sciences, 15789
Social Survey, 15797
Social Theory, 14533, 14613,
14661, 14662, 14762, 15636,
15637
Social Work, 15759, 15760,
15765, 15767, 15769, 15771
Socialism, 14783, 14787, 15286-
15288, 15293, 15490, 15687
Society, 15719, 15740
Sociology, 15292, 15638-15640,
15718, 15726, 15862, 15865,
Somalland, 14258
South Africa, Union of, 14262,
15030, 15063, 15319
South America, 14332, 14334,
14810, 14874, 15659
Sovereignty, 15296
Spain, 14337, 14543, 14560,
14632, 14809, 14810, 14813,
14931, 15180, 15384-15385,
15544, 15723, 15731
Stabilization, 14988, 15171
Standard of Living, 15242, 15812
State, 15292, 15294, 15298
Statistical Method, 14973, 15123,
15795, 15797, 15809, 15811-
15814, 15817, 15819, 15821,
15822, 15825-15828, 15833-
15837
Statistics, 15018, 15776, 15796,
15798-15803, 15808, 15844
Stock Exchange, 15087, 15088
Stocks, 15166, 15246
Sudan, 14805

Sugar, 14949
Svalbard, 14240
Sweden, 14239, 14241, 14242,
14977, 15008, 15430, 15481
Switzerland, 14440, 14510, 14773,
14917, 14963, 14974, 14979,
15018, 15050, 15090, 15123,
15126, 15128, 15150, 15188,
15208, 15256, 15264, 15400,
15626, 15667, 15802
Syndicalism, 15250
Syria, 14210, 14385, 14415, 14539,
15359, 15411

T

Tanganyika, 14257, 14259, 14260,
14344
Taoism, 14443
Tariff, 14547, 14840, 15051,
15221
Taxation, 15258-15273, 15283,
15321, 15323-15324, 15329-
15330, 15337, 15339, 15345,
15410, 15416, 15531, 15539,
15540
Tea, 14953
Teachers, 14526, 15709
Telegraph, 15043, 15238, 15402,
15553, 15581
Telephone, 15042
Tests, 15641, 15804-15807
Textile Industry, 14489, 14952
Theatre, 14424, 14427, 14643,
15736
Thought, History of, 14422,
14590, 14604, 14617, 14627,
14761, 14762
Tibet, 14357
Tobacco and Tobacco Industry,
14975, 14993
Tolerance, 14602
Tourist, 15050
Towns, 14567, 14568
Traffic, 15018, 15032
Transjordan, 15683
Transportation, 14603, 14830,
15017-15046, 15468
Transylvania, 14432
Treaties, 15555, 15560, 15584
Tripoli, 14745, 14806
Tropics, 14184, 14180
Trust, Fiduciary, 15098
Trusts, 14991, 15285, 15506
Tunis, 14682, 14683
Turkey, 14494, 14504, 14535,
14544, 14636, 14672, 14686
Turkestan, 14208, 14209, 14358

U

Uganda, 14261
Unemployment, 15221-15224,

15226-15228, 15231, 15234,
15235, 15238-15241, 15419,
15472, 15770
Unemployment Insurance, 15124-
15126, 15134
Union of Socialist Soviet Repub-
lics (USSR)
Agriculture, 14926
Banking, 15137
Commerce, 15047, 15052
Culture, 14340, 14341, 14358,
14362, 14366, 14377, 15735
Economic Conditions, 14215,
14904, 14905, 14911, 14913,
14915, 15916
Education, 15388, 15463
Foreign Policy and Relations,
15602, 15617, 15630
Forestry, 14958
Geography, 14208, 14214
Government and Administra-
tion, 15404
Health, 14635
Industry, 14960
Jews, 15745
Justice, 15425, 15450
Labor, 15198, 15210
Law, 15318
Migration, 15653
Mining, 14966
Political Parties and Politics,
15289, 15297, 15386-15388,
15391, 15690
Research, 14309
Social Problems and Adjust-
ments, 15474, 15480, 15687,
15738
Transportation, 15039
Unions, 14996, 15185, 15186,
15188, 15203
United States of America
Agriculture, 14270, 14274,
14277, 14278, 14281, 14615,
14848, 14932, 14941, 14944,
14945, 14947, 14950, 14951,
14954, 15082, 15083, 15155,
15249
Banking, 15142, 15143, 15145,
15153, 15512
Commerce, 15057, 15064,
15066, 15495
Communication, 15349, 15483,
15486-15488, 15491, 15493,
15500, 15506, 15510, 15684
Constitutional Law, 15320-
15349, 15449, 15458, 15500,
15501, 15515, 15528
Cooperation, 15252, 15497
Crime and Delinquency, 15750,
15776
Culture, 15722, 15725, 15864
Economic Conditions, 14271,

14273, 14276, 14280, 14864,
14932, 14982, 14998, 15001,
15087, 15757
Education, 14823, 15464,
15466, 15473, 15696, 15697,
15699, 15700, 15702, 15703,
15708-15710, 15715, 15855
Finance, 15006, 15166, 15274-
15276, 15413, 15415, 15419,
15421
Foreign Policy and Relations,
14677, 14844, 15573, 15578,
15588, 15600, 15606, 15613,
15615, 15616, 15635
Forestry, 14818, 15538-15540
Geography, 14272
Government and Administra-
tion, 14847, 15248, 15291,
15353-15355, 15401, 15475,
15497, 15505
Health, 15470, 15783
History, 14679, 14688, 14814-
14870, 15185, 15651
Industry, 14841, 14952, 14970,
14972, 14975, 14984, 14986,
14994, 15003, 15005, 15077,
15218, 15248, 15308, 15513,
15515
Insurance, 15091, 15105, 15121,
15125, 15133, 15160
Justice, 14814, 15308, 15343,
15424, 15435, 15441, 15442,
15447, 15449, 15455-15458,
15542, 15549, 15560, 15564,
15566, 15774
Labor, 15185, 15186, 15189,
15204, 15207, 15216-15220,
15222, 15225, 15227, 15229,
15230, 15238, 15240, 15340,
15472, 15519
Mining, 14969, 15217
Political Parties and Politics,
15327, 15392
Population, 15664, 15811
Public Works, 14282
Race, 15693
Religion, 14652, 14653, 14657,
14666, 14668, 14846, 15666,
15730
Research, 15851, 15862
Rural Community, 15685,
15686
Social Problems and Adjust-
ments, 14833, 15473, 15477,
15478, 15740, 15751, 15755,
15762, 15769
Taxation, 15259, 15263, 15265,
15266, 15268, 15270, 15271,
15283, 15321, 15323-15324,
15329-15330, 15337, 15339,
15345, 15410, 15531, 15540
Transportation, 14275, 14279,

14842, 14852, 14858, 15020
15023, 15026, 15027, 15031,
15034, 15040, 15041, 15228,
15344, 15347, 15501, 15503,
15509
Utilities, 15284, 15338, 15517-
15533, 15535, 15536
World War, 14880
Universities, 14582, 15702, 15856
Utilities, 15281-15284, 15338,
15517-15536

V

Vegetables, 14954, 15253
Venezuela, 14813, 14871, 14873,
14875
Vergil, 14435
Vocational Guidance, 15183,
15194

W

Wage Policy, 14896, 15219
Wage Theory and Practice,
14964, 15211
Wages, 14701, 15209, 15210,
15212, 15214, 15216-15218,
15233, 15340
War, 14452, 14481, 14607, 14659,
14700, 15461, 15570, 15571,
15575-15577, 15579, 15632
Water Supply, 14246, 14269,
14273, 14276, 14282
Water Transportation, 14228,
14233, 15023, 15035, 15036,
15039, 15040, 15131
Weapon, 14296
Weaving, 14305, 14329
Wheat, 14189, 14946, 14955
Women, 14616, 14688, 14861,
14862, 15247
Women in Industry, 15205, 15206,
15222
Worker's Education, 15859
Workmen's Compensation, 15133
World Politics, 15631-15635
World War, 14676, 14710, 14755,
14779, 14789, 14876-14882,
15573
Writing, 14441, 14550

Y

Youth Movement, 15691
Yugoslavia, 14794, 14795, 15399

Z

Zoning, 14181, 15332

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

General Works on Geography.....	14178-14179
Systematic Human Geography (Maps, Population, Economic, Political, So- cial and Cultural).....	14180-14190
Regional Studies	
The Eastern Hemisphere	
East Indies, Philippines, and New Guinea.....	14191-14193
Asia (by regions).....	14194-14215
Europe (by countries and regions) ..	14216-14244
Africa (by regions).....	14245-14263
The Western Hemisphere	
North America	
Canada.....	14264-14269
United States (by regions).....	14270-14282
Mexico.....	14283-14284
Central America.....	14285-14286
South America	
Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile.....	14287-14292

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Archaeology.....	14293-14306
Ethnology.....	14307-14371

HISTORY

Historiography.....	14372-14382
Archaeology.....	14383-14394
The World to 383 A.D.	14395-14452
The World, 383 to 1648.....	14453-14612
The World, 1648 to 1920.....	14613-14882

ECONOMICS

Economic Theory and its History.....	14883-14903
Economic History. (Follows No. 14903)	
Economic Conditions and Resources....	14904-14925
Land and Agricultural Economics.....	14926-14960
Extractive Industries.....	14961-14970
Manufactures.....	14971-14979
Business Organization, Methods, Man- agement.....	14980-15008
Accounting.....	15009-15016
Transportation and Communication....	15017-15046
Commerce: Domestic and Foreign.....	15047-15075
Marketing.....	15076-15086
Stock and Produce Exchanges: Specula- tion.....	15087-15088
Insurance, Private and Social.....	15089-15134
Money, Banking, and Credit.....	15135-15157
Finance and Financial Organization....	15158-15167
Prices.....	15168-15171
Economic Cycles.....	15172-15178
Labor and Wages.....	15179-15245
Wealth, Property, and Income.....	15246-15248

Cooperation.....	15249-15257
Public Finance.....	15258-15280
Public Utilities.....	15281-15284
Government Regulation of Business....	15285
Criticism of Economic System.....	15286-15288
Population. (See Sociology 15661-15686)	
Poverty and Relief Measures. (See Soci- ology 15740-15757)	

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory.....	15289-15300
Jurisprudence.....	15301-15309
Municipal Public Law: Constitutional and Administrative.....	15310-15349
Government: Historical and Descrip- tive.....	15350-15368
Political Parties and Politics.....	15369-15399
Governmental Processes (Legislation, Public Administration, Justice).....	15400-15458
The Public Services.....	15459-15540
International Law.....	15541-15579
International Organization.....	15580-15599
International Relations since 1920....	15600-15635

SOCIOLOGY

Social Theory and its History.....	15636-15640
Human Nature and Personality.....	15641-14648
The Family.....	15649-15652
Peoples and Cultural Groups.....	15653-15655
Conflict and Accommodation Groups....	15656-15660
Population and Territorial Groups....	15661-15686
Collective Behavior and Social Control.	15687-15718
Social Organization, Social Institutions, and Culture.....	15719-15739
Social Problems and Social Pathology...	15740-15757
Social Adjustments and Social Agencies.	15758-15788

RESEARCH METHODS

Miscellaneous Methods.....	15789-15794
Statistical Method.....	15795-15797
Statistical Techniques	
Research Methods and Statistics;	
Work of Statistical Agencies.....	15798-15803
Units, Scales, Tests, and Ratings;	
Collection of Data; Classification and Tabulation.....	15804-15811
Averages, Dispersion, and Skewness;	
Correlation and Probability.....	15812-15825
Curves and Curve Fitting.....	15826
Rates and Ratios.....	15827-15828
Index Numbers.....	15829-15832
Mechanical Aids and Labor Saving Devices.....	15833-15834
Actuarial Mathematics.....	15835-15838
Teaching and Research.....	15839-15866
Theoretical and Philosophical Methods.	15867

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 4

SEPTEMBER, 1932
Entries 14178-15867

NUMBER 9

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 5149)

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3-13487, 13590, 15279, 16592; 1622, 1866, 2069, 3684, 9117, 10818, 12811)

14178. MOERMAN, H. J. *Seylsteen en kompas. [Lodestone and compass.] Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48(2) Mar. 1931: 200-220.—In the 16th and 17th centuries compasses were made in the Netherlands having the correction for magnetic variation adjusted for use in different seas, according to available knowledge of the variation in different parts of the earth. Mercator developed the theory of a method of determining latitude by observation of the magnetic variation, based on the assumption that magnetic meridians are great circles. Plancius (shortly before 1600) assumed four meridians on which the variation is zero, and devised an instrument to be used with the *astrolabium catholicum* of Gemma Frisius for determining longitude from observations of latitude and magnetic variation. The ideas expressed are probably still older. François Crignon of Dieppe (ca. 1530) seems to have entertained the idea of a prime meridian on which the variation is zero; Spanish and Portuguese writers of the early 16th century perhaps provided Plancius with the concept of four agonic meridians. Kepler computed the position of the magnetic pole

from available observations of variation.—*J. B. Leighly.*

14179. NEILL, HUGH ROBERT. *Geography at the British Association. Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(6) Nov. 1931: 336-353.—The first period in British geography began with the founding of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1831 and continued until 1851. Geography was combined with other sciences, e.g., geography-geology, geography-biology, and geography-ethnology. Conceptions of the field of geography are indicated by titles of papers presented: "Tables of altitudes for Great Britain and Ireland," "History of Antarctic exploration." The subject "had been neither popular nor influential." During the second period, 1851-1884, geography and ethnology combined and received the support of A. Petermann, A. Keith Johnson, Roderick Murchison, D. Norton Shaw, M. F. Maury, and Francis Galton. Travels and explorations, especially in the Arctic and in Africa, were noteworthy. During the third period, 1885-1918, "the gradual change of outlook was leading to a full recognition of the scientific principles of geography." John Scott Keltie, G. G. Chisholm, and Halford Mackinder were outstanding. Research committees were created, polar explorers presented papers, and oceanography received much attention. In the post-war period the direction of the geography section (E) has been transferred to the universities, and detailed regional studies have largely supplanted reports of travels.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See Entries 2224, 2282, 2290-2291, 2360, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 5189, 5376, 5436, 5443, 5446, 5474, 5489, 5510, 5554, 6452, 7304, 7374, 7398, 7509, 8722, 9438, 9453, 9458, 12933, 13047, 13058, 13061, 13064, 13093, 14675, 14732)

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 15791)

14180. CARTON, P. *La météorologie agricole et ses applications dans les pays tropicaux. [Agricultural meteorology and its application in tropical countries.] Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (13) Jul. 1931: 539-547.

14181. COMEY, ARTHUR C. *The edges of zones. Papers & Discussions 23rd Natl. Conf. City Planning, Rochester, N. Y., Jun. 22-24, 1931.* 1931: 92-99.—One of the difficulties of city planning is how to "prevent a detrimental effect to property on the edge of one zone by adjacent property in a less restricted zone." This is especially true where residential side streets intersect main business streets. "... what is needed in transition zoning is less often relaxing of restrictions in the more restricted zone near its edge than is additional restriction in the portion of the less restricted zone near its edge. . . ."—*Frank E. Williams.*

14182. LOGAN, JACK. *Location of pipe line routes by aerial photography. Oil Weekly.* 64(9) Feb. 12, 1932: 18-22.

14183. VISHER, STEPHEN SARGENT. *Social geography. Soc. Forces.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 351-354.—Social geography is the study of how the environment influences people in considerable groups, not as individuals, families, or corporations; and regional variations in social ideals. Methods of research involve a study of (1) differences in the customs and attitudes of originally closely similar peoples who by reason of migration or of local changes in the environment now have different environments; (2) geographic environments that are similar in most respects but are dissimilar in a few in the effort to find the possible cause of the observed differences in the social structure; and (3) some special feature, such as the position of women or the prevalence of labor disputes in numerous environments, to see whether they are correlated with any special environmental condition. Civilization advances rapidly only where climatic conditions are reasonably favorable; in less favored regions a high level of civilization requires leaders and wealth; democracy is interfered with by exceptionally fertile soil; quickly extracted natural resources as oil and gold are socially

detrimental to the community which extracts them; and only a small fraction of the world's area produces any appreciable number of leaders in proportion to the population.—*Robert M. Brown.*

14184. WARD, ROBERT DeC. Acclimatization of white race in tropics. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 201 Sep. 26, 1929: 617-627.—A summary of expert opinions regarding the possibility of thorough-going physiological adjustment of the white race to tropical climates. The possibility of this is at best very remote.—*Burton M. Varney.*

MAPS

(See also Entries 12477, 12486, 12506, 12516, 12524, 12532, 12541, 12562, 12582, 12597, 15791)

14185. BARMME, RUDOLPH. Die Darstellung wirtschaftlicher Verhältnisse auf Atlas- und Wandkarten. [The representation of economic conditions on atlas and wall maps.] *Verhandl. u. Wissenschaftl. Abhandl. d. 23. Deutschen Geog. zu Magdeburg* 21. bis 23. May 1929. 1930: 269-276.

14186. ROBBINS, C. R. Air survey and forestry. *Empire Forestry J.* 8(2) 1929: 205-228.—This article collates some of the scattered information and describes some examples of actual results with reference to a combination of topographic and forest mapping and of stock mapping from existing maps. It is in the interests of all concerned to substitute for the piecemeal surveys of the past, an economic survey that will provide not only topographic maps but also maps of vegetation, geology, and soils. Such a combination of interests will lead to economy and speed. (Illustrations.)—*M. Warthin.*

POPULATION

(See Entries 9965, 10372, 10374, 10377, 10382, 15681)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14185-14186, 14444, 14934, 14946, 14949, 14955, 14965, 14990, 15045-15046, 15067, 15842)

14187. LEITH, CHARLES K. Mineral resources and their newer political aspects. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 36(4) Aug. 1931: 197-208.—The large scale use of minerals constitutes a new factor in the environment and creates new political and international problems. Small deposits cannot be mined in competition with the huge resources which are often concentrated in a limited number of districts, e.g. iron ore in the Lake Superior district. No nation, in the modern economic sense, is self-sufficient. The tariff is one of the commonest devices for curtailing the importation of minerals and encourages the development of marginal deposits. Commercial organizations are now so extensive that the major production of a single mineral may be in the hands of one company or a limited number of companies. At present there are two major units of industrial power, one on each side of the north Atlantic

ocean. The Mediterranean border lands lack sufficient minerals, particularly coal. Russia and the Far East do not seem destined to change this distribution materially. Major shifts in industry are not anticipated for most of the world has been fairly well prospected. U. S. has lagged far behind other countries in the nationalization and conservation of resources. In the mineral industries of the world there is a two-fold effort to control the principal deposits, commercial and political. It is probable that commercial integration will continue and that new political agreements will be necessary.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

14188. SMITH, GEORGE OTIS. Natural resources. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 862-867.—(A study of the balancing of supply and demand, wealth in natural resources, electric power as an agent of industrial stability, curtailment of mining especially of metals and coal, petroleum industry, and the necessity for greater emphasis on distribution.)—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

14189. STRONG, HELEN M. Export wheat producing regions. *Econ. Geog.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 161-190.—Wheat is the principal food crop in international trade. World wheat acreage increased 80,000,000 a. and production 1,527,000,000 bu. between 1921 and 1930 due to larger yields per a. and sowing of virgin grasslands. Large-scale wheat production requires: (1) fairly level topography; (2) soil that will stand extensive cultivation; and (3) dry weather adapted to cheap harvesting and storage. These conditions are met in the six regions which today produce practically all the world's export wheat: Canada, U. S., USSR, Australia, Argentina, and the Danube lowlands. An analysis of the geographic conditions, transportation facilities, and markets of these regions, brings out their relative opportunities for further expansion of area, increase of yield, and share in world markets.—*Genieve Lamson.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12197, 12438, 12513, 12530, 12551, 12065, 13202, 14146, 14187, 14231, 15609)

14190. DEMANGEON, A. Géographie politique. [Political geography.] *Ann. de Géog.* 41(229) Jan. 15, 1932: 22-31.—Modern German geographers are disciples of Ratzel and make a systematic science of political geography. Ratzel conceived of the state as an organism resulting from the synthesis of land and people. Modern *Geopolitik* considers the state as a natural force governed by definite laws. A. Dix sums up the elements of geopolitics as follows: (1) the physical geography including habitat (topography and climate) and economic possibilities (plants, animals, and minerals), (2) anthropo-geography, including psychology of nations, and (3) political geography (states and colonial empires). Demangeon holds that when applied to national aims, geopolitics ceases to be a science.—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 14948, 14956, 15060)

14191. BROERSMA, R. Gorontalo een handelcentrum van Noord Celebes. [Gorontalo, a trade center of north Celebes.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig. Genootsch.* 48(2) Mar. 1931: 221-238.—The development of northern Celebes as a region sharing in world trade in tropical products, with a center

at Gorontalo, dates from the establishment of Dutch control in 1885. Earlier, isolated efforts to produce trade goods, primarily gold and coffee, were then succeeded by the deliberate building up of the type of economy typical of the Dutch possessions in Malaysia. Regular communication by steamer made possible the exploitation of local resources, and the imposition of western political control safeguarded commercial interests. The economic system as developed is based in part on the production of copra by concessionaries, but to a greater extent upon collection by the natives from whom the product is purchased by Chinese buyers who operate

on commission for European firms. On a more primitive basis is the collection of rattan and gum copal; the immediate trade in the former commodity is in the hands of Arabs. All business with the natives is done on the basis of advance payment in kind. Ebony is cut for concessionaries on contract by cooperative gangs of natives. In Gorontalo have developed warehouses, stores, a branch bank, and the beginning of a radiating net of roads.—*J. B. Leighly.*

14192. DEBESSE, MAURICE. *La canne à sucre à Java.* [Sugar cane in Java.] *La Nature.* (2873) Jan. 15, 1932: 66-69.—*H. F. Raup.*

14193. WULFF, IR. A. Increasing the yield of rice on Java by means of manuring. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 4 1930: 385-389.—Manuring of the rice fields of Java is not a general custom although some native farmers do apply refuse and green matter to both nurseries and fields. Experiments with artificial fertilizers have been carried on since 1911, and the application of phosphates to swamp rice has resulted in stronger plants, earlier transplanting and harvesting, and a high increase in yield. Nitrogen needs are supplied by leguminous crops or sulphate of ammonia, especially on hill rice. Potassium fertilizers are not important. (Map.)—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

ASIA

Farther India

14194. CARTON, P. *La météorologie agricole en Indochine.* [Agricultural meteorology in Indo-China.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (9) Mar. 1931: 199-209.—Vast areas with inadequate communication, insufficient and isolated stations, and poor organization have hindered the progress of agricultural meteorology in Indo-China. In 1926 with the reorganization of the Meteorological Service of Indo-China, a Bureau of Climatology and Agricultural Meteorology was established. Several types of stations were established: (1) meteorological stations with telegraphic connection with the central observatory; (2) climatological, which do not send their observations by telegraph; and (3) rainfall, which record the amount of rainfall. There are 26 meteorological stations, 65 climatological, and 354 rainfall stations. The increased number of posts in the mountainous interior permits the more exact determination of the character of rainfall for a large part of Indo-China. At present long range weather forecasting is not sufficiently developed to be of aid and the "mean" is the nearest thing to it.—*E. T. Platt.*

14195. FORBIN, VICTOR. *Comment le Tonkin lutte contre les inondations.* [How Tongking fights floods.] *La Nature.* (2876) Mar. 1, 1932: 199-204.—(A discussion of the difficulties encountered in controlling the floods of the Red river below Hanoi, French Indo-China.)—*H. F. Raup.*

14196. GOUBEAU, J. *Notes sur le théier au Laos.* [Notes concerning the tea of Laos.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (20) Feb. 1932: 89-102.—(A discussion of the practical monopoly of Assam tea, and of the ways in which the similar tea of Laos could be brought into effective competition in world markets.) Growing conditions, soil, labor supply, etc. are discussed, together with the aid rendered by two government agricultural stations. Conditions in Indo-China, and especially Laos, are exceptionally favorable for tea culture.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

14197. JACK, H. W. Present position in regard to rice production in Malaya. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr. Java, 1929.* 4 1930: 33-44.—Of the rice consumed in Malaya 60% is imported, and with the rapid development of the tin and rubber industries during the last 20 years, population and imports have increased. Immigrant laborers now comprise half of the total population.

The ratio of local rice production to consumption varies inversely with the price of rubber. High rubber prices as in 1911, 1916, and 1925, resulted in increased immigration and in the withdrawal of native population from agriculture. Rice production was stimulated in 1915, 1918, 1921, and 1927 by low rubber prices. Rice production is greatest in the Unfederated Malay states where the newer industries are least developed, Perlis and Kedah being self supporting. Trengganu and Johore are great importers, and Singapore, producing no rice, must import its entire supply.—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

14198. VIEILLARD, M. *L'avenir de la culture du théier en Indochine.* [The future of tea culture in Indo-China.] *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 4 1930: 371-378.—The cultivation of tea has played a less important part in the colonial agriculture of Indo-China than that of rubber or coffee which have been introduced comparatively recently. It exists in the native state in the mountainous and wooded regions particularly in the north. In Annam and Tongking the natives cultivate tea in the more level sections. This is consumed locally. Cultivation is also carried on in eastern Cochin-China but in Cambodia there is no extensive native cultivation. At the end of the last century several plantations were organized but only that of Chaffanjon in the province of Hung-Hoa has been maintained to the present. This was due partly to economic and partly to technical causes. More fortunate were the European enterprises which purchased the native crops. Since 1925 several promising enterprises have sprung up.—*E. T. Platt.*

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 14922, 14953, 15054, 15066)

14199. KAU LOH, et al. Japan's economic penetration into Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (5) Nov. 1931: 1155-1288.—Japanese influence in Manchuria has been specially marked in the sphere of railway transportation, through direct ownership and control by loan operations. In addition, Japanese currency and bank notes show a tendency to be used in preference to Chinese. More than 1,000,000 Japanese subjects, including Koreans, live in Manchuria. However, as Koreans move into Manchuria, gaps are created in Korea for migrant Japanese. Loans are another method of securing control. Many of the industrial and agricultural enterprises are developed by Japanese, frequently through the Manchurian Railway, and most of the foreign trade and shipping are Japanese. Japanese penetration has been deliberate and state assisted. Statistical information supports these contentions.—*C. Douglas Campbell.*

14200. SHAW, CHARLES F. The soils of China. *Geol. Survey China, Soil Bull.* #1. Dec. 1930: pp. 38.—Nine soil regions of China are discussed and related to agriculture and population density. (Map.)

14201. STEWART, JOHN R. The resources of Manchuria. *J. Geog.* 31 (2) Feb. 1932: 45-57.—Agriculture is concentrated along the lines of cereal and soy bean production. The favorable soil and climatic conditions of the great interior plain for the production of the soy bean account considerably for the rapidly increasing population. One-fourth of the land produces 63% of the world's supply of soy beans. It is the main export from Manchuria and the mainstay of the population. Reclamation of new land is proceeding at the rate of over 1,000,000 a. per annum. While coal and iron are being mined as a result of foreign enterprise and capital, other mineral resources of Manchuria are practically unknown. The estimated coal reserve is 3,000,000,000 t. This is a small portion of China's total coal reserves, but the iron deposits represent China's major supply. The extensive mountain forests consist

of coniferous and deciduous species. Deforestation which was started in the past by pastoral tribes to protect their herds and by the Chinese immigrants who created arable land by burning the forests has been proceeding rapidly due to careless methods and large scale lumbering by Russian, Japanese, and Chinese firms.—*Olga Kuthy*.

14202. UNSIGNED. Building a new Shanghai. *Far Eastern Rev.* 27 (6) Jun. 1931: 348-351, 366.—Shanghai has organized a City Planning Commission. A civic centre of Chinese renaissance architecture will be erected. Sections of the city will be assigned for residential, industrial, commercial, and educational uses. Other plans include railway, harbor, bridge constructions, and model tenements to replace the bamboo huts. The developments to date include the construction and repair of roads, the laying of 37 mi. of drains, the repair of 45 bridges, and the construction of 16 wharves, besides the increase of the budget from \$3,000,000 to \$15,000,000.—*Olga Kuthy*.

14203. UNSIGNED. Mineral resources of Kwangsi. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28 (3) Mar. 1932: 130-133.—Coal, iron, iron pyrites, gold, silver, tin, manganese, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, bismuth, tungsten, and molybdenum deposits in the province are enumerated and descriptions and analyses of the various ores are given.—*R. R. Shaw*.

Japan

(See also Entries 13113, 13197, 14797)

14204. HUGGINS, HAROLD. Steel industry of Japan. *Far Eastern Rev.* 27 (10) Oct. 1931: 599-603; (11) Nov. 1931: 674-679; (12) Dec. 1931: 734-737; 28 (1) Jan. 1932: 16-19; (2) Feb. 1932: 70-72.—Japan is greatly handicapped by a dearth of local resources. But, by the development of deposits of coal and iron in her colonies and purchase from foreign countries, and through financial control of enterprises in China and the Straits Settlements an important steel industry has been built up. Imports of steel, except for special purposes, have almost ceased and Japan is preparing to enter the exporting field. Chosen supplies Japan with $\frac{1}{3}$ of her total iron ore imports but reserves are not extensive. South Manchuria possesses large but low grade deposits. High grade iron ore is imported from China and the Malay peninsula. But the domestic, colonial, and Chinese reserves are not sufficient for Japan's increasing needs. The price of coal in Japan is more than twice that in other steel producing countries and it is a poor coking coal. The development of the iron and steel industry is a military necessity and therefore a national ambition. Due to government support, Japan has occupied 9th position as an iron and steel producing country from 1926 to 1929. The imports have been decreasing at a rapid rate, from 32.9% in 1928 to 17.2% in 1930.—*Olga Kuthy*.

India

(See also Entry 14922)

14205. DANN, R. Urban geography of Malabar. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6 (3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 163-170.—The high rainfall of the Malabar district has been largely responsible for a peculiar type of urban development—that of individual family compounds, well separated from one another to allow space for the run-off. The high rainfall is also reflected in the steeply pitched roofs of the district, and in the lack of good roads. Along the coastal tract population is continuous wherever coconuts are grown.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

14206. RAMA PISHARODY, P. Some place names of Malabar. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6 (3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 219-229.—(A discussion and enumeration of the various origins of the most important place names found on the Malabar coast.)—*Wilfrid Webster*.

14207. RAMAKRISHNAN, K. C. Markets for Malabar produce. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6 (3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 141-155.—The article discusses the present condition of the markets for the chief money crops of the Malabar district. Pepper, ginger, copra, and coconut oil have suffered greatly. Because Malabar's coastwise trade is relatively unimportant, the export decline has been a serious matter to a district which is the most highly populated of the Bombay presidency.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

Western Turkestan

14208. PILNYAK, BORIS. Tadjikistan. *Soviet Union Rev.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 26-30; (3) Mar. 1931: 50-55; (4) Apr. 1931: 88-91.—Tadjikistan is the youngest of the Soviet republics and includes eastern Bokhara and the Pamir plateau. Seven or eight years ago, the social economy of the middle ages prevailed. Agriculture was based on irrigation. The fact that water has always been secured by collective labor of the peasantry has made easy and more successful the collectivization of agriculture. In five years Stalinabad, the capital of the republic, has been recreated into a modern city.—*M. Warthin*.

14209. TCHIKOFF, VALENTINE V. The cotton empire of the U.S.S.R. *Asia (N. Y.)* 32 (4) Apr. 1932: 255-263.—By the irrigation of Turkestan, the Soviet Union hopes to supply its own cotton. Most of the water comes from Amur Daria and Syr Daria, rivers comparable in size to the Colorado. Government works are superseding the crude native works and scientific methods of farming are being adopted. Prizes and favors granted to cotton growers have aroused enthusiasm for cotton production. The consequent decreased grain acreage is compensated for by the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway bringing in Siberian grain. Further promotion of cotton production is encouraged by the consolidation of small land holdings. Factories manufacturing farm implements, ginneries, and textile plants are being established. Most of Russia's cotton production will be needed to supply the domestic market.—*Cora P. Stetten*.

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

14210. CROCKER, H. Off the beaten track in Palestine and Syria: résumé of the route followed. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (2) Apr. 1932: 284-293.

14211. LAMARE, PIERRE. Résultats géographiques d'une mission au Yémen. [Geographic results of a mission to Yemen.] *Géographie* 54 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 293-323. (See entry 4: 6900.)—On the occasion of his second visit to Yemen in 1929, the author was enabled through Egyptian influence to secure the protection of the sovereign of Yemen, the Imam Yahya Mohammed, and to study several isolated, fertile mountain valleys which had previously been closed to Europeans. The wadi valleys in the mountain massif of Jebel Massouar about 100 km. northwest of Sanaa were explored. This region includes the towns of Haggeh and Kholan and the wadis of Hamian and Cheris. This region, though conquered by the Turks, was never fully explored by them. Two characteristic features are its fortified houses built on the most inaccessible sites and its cultivated terraces on the rocky hillsides where coffee, ghat, and cereals are grown. In the valleys below 1,500 m., trees are employed to shade the coffee plants from the heat. This method was widespread in Yemen in former times, but is at present restricted to this district. The valleys of Khoban and Chalalah, southeast of Damar and Yerem, have permanent streams and are exceptionally fertile. The villagers had never before seen a European. A more careful survey was made of the

Wadi Bana which had been previously traversed but not correctly surveyed. In all three regions the English maps of A. Beneyton are inaccurate.—*E. D. Beynon.*

14212. LESCH, WALTER. Arabien. Eine landeskundliche Skizze. [Arabia. A geographical sketch.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 24 (1) Jun. 1931: 1-153.—The author describes in detail the culture and physical features of Arabia. It is a worn-down peneplane with youthful volcanic masses, and is tilted toward the east, with a steep western slope bordered by a narrow coastal plain. Although chiefly a desert, the peninsula belongs to the Asiatic monsoon region. Great desert regions, parts of which are still unexplored, cover more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of Arabia, yet furnish pasturage during the moist winter. Nestled against the mountains with their springs and rain oases are permanent settlements with irrigation, handwork, and trade. They are located at the points of intersection of the few trade routes, which are chiefly oriented towards Mecca and Medina. The remaining land is inhabited by Bedouins. They are rulers of the oases district in which the land is cultivated by Negroes who were introduced in earlier times as slaves, but are now tenants. City and nomad populations exchange products and foreign commerce is limited to coffee (Yemen) and pearls (Persian Gulf). Recently Ibn Saud, the chief of the Wahabites, with the help of Great Britain, succeeded in uniting the separate states of the interior. England is thereby assured of access to India, Iraq, the Red sea, Aden, and Oman. (Bibliography).—*P. Vosseler.*

14213. WEITZ, JOSEPH. החתישות באזור ההרים [Settlement in the mountainous regions.] *אחדות העבודה Achduth Haavodah.* 2 (5-6) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 383-392.—Sir John Simpson in his 1930 report on Palestine criticized Weitz' opinion that there is much room for new settlements in the mountain regions of Palestine. Weitz shows that in addition to the 67,260 families now living in that region, there is room for 75,240 more.—*Moshé Burstein.*

Northern Asia

14214. BREITFUSS, L. Der sibirische Seeweg—der östliche Teil. [The sea route to Siberia—the eastern sector.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (9) Jun. 1931: 507-524.—A description of the geography of the northeastern portion of Siberia, showing what importance an outlet to the Pacific would have upon the cultural and economic development of this backwoods. Primitive conditions prevail, roads are rare, and commerce follows familiar waterways and consists mainly of fish and fur. Efforts to assure an ice free sea route from the mouth of the Lena to the Pacific are still in a pioneer stage. Connections with the Trans-Siberian Railway are by caravan.—*Samuel Kalish.*

14215. PERVUKHIN, I. ПЕРВУХИН, И. Об организации эвенкийского национального округа. [The organization of an Evénki national district.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 10 1931: 18-27.—The author gives a brief geographic and economic description, pointing out the backwardness of this district, and describes in detail the work of the first Evénki (Tungus) Regional Conference (1931) in which the Turinskii cultural base in the center of the district was discussed. (7 photos).—*G. Vasilevich.*

NEAR EAST

(See Entries 2-4416, 14547; 3-17, 2008, 4083, 5809, 16863; 250, 558, 4967, 5149, 7123)

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

14216. ANCEL, JACQUES. Salonique, port franc. [Salonika, free port.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 53 (1) Jan.—

Feb. 1931: 17-28.—The construction of a port and its appurtenances in a section of Salonika, where protection from rough seas is afforded, was undertaken by a French concern in 1896 and completed in 1903. Cofinas, Director of the Services of the Macedonian Treasury, advanced the concept of a free zone in 1914. The idea of transforming the trade of Salonika, which was formerly that of importation, into a transit and entrepôt trade was endorsed by those responsible for the prosperity of the city, which, since 1913, had been deprived of the patronage of the back-country by customs frontiers. Many concerns went into the area and erected modern offices and warehouses. The present activities of the free port are resulting in greatly increased receipts, these in 1928 amounting to 14,000,000 drachmas. Commerce by sea is far more important than that by rail. Yugoslavia is the principal client shipping large quantities of wheat and livestock to the port. The free zone thus appears, for the present, less as a great Balkan port than as a storehouse of Macedonia. (Maps, table).—*F. J. Gladwin.*

14217. CALINESCU, R. I. Insula Serpilov. [Serpilov island.] *Analele Dobrogei.* 12 1931: 1-62.—(Monograph on an island which Rumania possessed in the Black sea.) The author cites early information about the island and presents comments on the geological structure of the island, its climate, flora, fauna, and human activities. (Tables).—*N. Bănescu.*

14218. S., F. K. Die Wirtschaftslage Albanien. [The economic position of Albania.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5 (4) Jan. 1932: 155-162.—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

Italy

(See also Entries 14940, 15062-15063)

14219. CILLIA, EMANUELE de, and MAUGINI, ARMANDO. Le condizioni presenti dell'economia agricola italiana. L'agricoltura nella Sicilia e nella Sardegna. L'agricoltura nelle colonie e nelle Isole dell'Egeo. [The present conditions of agricultural economy in Italy. Agriculture in Sicily and Sardinia. Agriculture in the colonies and in the Aegean islands.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1441) Apr. 1, 1932: 375-398.—Although from a geographical and climatic point of view the two islands of Sicily and Sardinia have much in common, in agriculture Sicily is the more advanced. Even in Sicily large and well conceived plans of irrigation are still needed. Eight zones of cultivation can be distinguished: grain, pastures, vines, almonds, olives, cotton, vegetables, and mixed farming. In all, visible progress has been made since the war. Sardinia is the most backward agricultural province of Italy. The population is urban and agriculture is largely undeveloped. The position of the laboring classes is hard even for a country without an excessively high standard of living. In contrast to these two islands, the Italian colonies and the Aegean islands offer more desirable fields for colonization, the difficulties being absolute primitiveness. The world crisis which has reduced the prices of all products drawn from the colonies, has undermined the confidence of the natives, and created a serious colonial agricultural problem.—*A. Vidaković.*

14220. REDI, FRANCESCO. La Scuola di topografia dell'Istituto Geografico Militare. [The school of topography of the Military Geographical Institute.] *Universo.* 10 (8) Aug. 1929: 833-840.

Iberian Peninsula

(See Entries 7623, 7652-7653, 8587, 10636, 13070, 14931)

France

(See also Entries 14244, 14928)

14221. BRESSON, MARCELLE. La concentration de la pêche sur la côte méridionale de la Bretagne.

[The concentration of fishing on the southern coast of Brittany.] *Bull. d. l'Assoc. de Géog. Français.* (44) Nov. 1930: 75-79.—The Atlantic coast of Brittany is in general favorable to human settlement. Fishing is most popular where the coast is rugged or lined by sand dunes. The small ports are inhabited by farmer-fishermen. With the opening of the railroads, the most important fishing ports became Douarnenez, Audierne, Concarneau, and Auray. Sardine fishers tend to concentrate near fishing grounds or where the women can also find employment. The tunny is the only high-seas fish caught in the region. Among the chief ports are Grésillon and Groix. Prior to 1925 only sail boats were used. The introduction of motor boats and the size of the new boats tend to decrease the total number of boats and the number of men employed. The determining factor in the location of villages at the moment is not proximity to the fishing grounds but accessibility to railroads. Canning has not developed proportionately. A greater tendency toward specialized fishing is noteworthy.—*M. Warthin.*

14222. CLARAC, CL. A. La presqu'île Guérandaise. [The peninsula of Guérande.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 19 (4) 1931: 801-857.—In this peninsula of Brittany north of Nantes we find three very distinct types of occupation. (1) Saltmaking occurs, in the salt-marshes. The author describes the history of this industry (which is very old) and its present state (decline since the development of mineral salt and the peculiar renting contracts for the marshes). (2) Fishing employs a separate population of laborers preferring irregular but rather hard work. The old port of Croisic supplies the fleet. The new port of Twiballe has canneries. (3) Farming is carried on by peasants who are individualistic and backward. The village of Guérande, an old fortress which dominates the peninsula, is the market place of the peasants. (1 fig.)—*Jules Blache.*

14223. FRANCOIS, L. Port Saint-Louis du Rhône. *Études Rhodaniennes.* 7 (3) Sep. 1931: 221-240. (Illustrated.)—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

14224. GINET, J. Contribution historique à l'étude de noyer en Dauphiné. [Historical contribution to the study of the walnut tree in Dauphiné.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 19 (4) 1931: 187-198.—The art of grafting the walnut tree is older in the valley of Isère than anywhere else in France. It has made possible the development of the magnificent groves around Saint Marcellin which produce so-called "Grenoble nuts" which are exported principally to America and England.—*Jules Blache.*

14225. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. Die weltwirtschaftliche Stellung des Elsass. [The economic position of Alsace.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1932: 233-249.—Industrially overdeveloped Alsace has a multiplicity of products, agricultural, mineral, and manufactured. The leading industry, manufacturing of textiles, developed chiefly because of a dense population and is accompanied by machine and chemical industries. Adjustments following the World War are easier than those of 1871. Domestic and foreign trade has increased despite a relatively unfavorable transportation position. The use of the slow Rhine route for incoming raw materials has been discouraged by the probability of unfavorable variation of the rate of exchange. Alsatian purchases in Germany are now nearly as great as her sales there. The Saar is an especially important market for foodstuffs. This may be altered by the 1935 plebiscite. Greatest of the exports are textiles and fertilizer. Water power, much of which is wired from Switzerland, is replacing coal. The world depression, reaching France in 1931, has affected greatly the textile industry.—*Geo. H. Primer.*

14226. MÉJEAN, PAUL. Sur un type d'habitation rurale en Bas-Dauphiné. [On a type of rural dwelling

in lower Dauphiné.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 19 (4) 1931: 175-185.—The dwelling which is typical in this region of level country is the same as that of the neighboring mountains of Grande Chartreuse and of the sloping country of Savoy—a square stone house with a roof slanting on all sides. (8 fig.)—*Jules Blache.*

Low Countries

(See also Entries 14919, 15068, 15070)

14227. BOGARDUS, J. F. The population of the Netherlands. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 43-52.—In 1928 the population of the Netherlands totaled 7,730,577 and since 1920 the increase has been approximately 100,000 annually. In the larger urban centers both the birth rate and the death rate are lower than in the smaller towns. The attempt to reclaim land from the Zuider Zee will not keep pace with the growth of population. In agriculture the employment of a few more laborers in the dairy industry and in truck farming is possible. Between 1899 and 1920 the number employed in commerce and transportation increased 79.8%. Coal mining in South Limburg has increased recently, contributing to the needs of the growing industries which absorb increasing numbers of laborers. In 1928 the exports of manufactured goods were 20% greater than the exports of all agricultural products. Industrial development is not likely to continue to increase at the present rate, so that the population problem will become more acute unless checked by a declining birth rate.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

14228. DESAUNAIS, A. Les difficultés fluviales entre l'Allemagne, la Hollande et la Belgique. [River disputes among Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium.] *Études Rhodaniennes.* 7 (3) Sep. 1931: 285-298. (Map.)—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

14229. VELTHOVEN, H. van. Beschouwingen over de Noord-Brabantsche industrie. [Observations regarding North Brabant as an industrial area.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 3-14; (2) Feb. 1932: 51-64.—During Burgundian times the present province of North Brabant had an important woolen and linen industry which focused about the port of Antwerp. After the war with Spain, Amsterdam became the dominating city in the Netherlands. Leiden and Haarlem ordered semi-finished cloth from Brabant, whose textile industry thus lost its economic independence. From the beginning of the 19th century until the reduction of the tariff on all finished products in 1862, textile industries prospered. At present 73% of the Dutch woolen industry is located in North Brabant, 80% of the leather and shoe industries, 60% of the cigar industry, and 25% of the cotton industry. North Brabant favors reciprocal free trade. It is supported by other industrial areas, and by organized agriculture, and opposed by the trade interests centering on Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The old dividing line between the commercial west and the industrial south and east still exists. The highly organized agriculture of North Brabant specializes in the production of butter, bacon, and meat (including hogs) for export. The sugar beet industry in the western part of the province has suffered from lack of a protective tariff, and a decline in population has resulted. The cigar industry centers about Eindhoven and employs more than 12,000 persons, the woolen industry is concentrated mainly in Tilburg, and the cotton industry in Helmond. The linen, jute, and rayon industries employ large numbers of workers. Typical Brabant industries are the leather and shoe, metal, and the electrical industries. The three greatest industrial centers are Breda, Tilburg, and Eindhoven.—*W. Van Royen.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 14228, 14339, 14925, 14927, 14936, 14964, 14968, 14977, 15052, 15056, 15841, 15844)

14230. FRANKE, WILHELM. Hauptsitze und Wirtschaftskraft der Gewerbe- und Industriezweige nach der deutschen Einheitsbewertung. [The supremacy and economic strength of the trades and industries and their meaning for German unity.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5 (4) Jan. 1932: 145-154.—From the standpoint of German trade three things are desirable: the freedom of the workers at home, a strong position with reference to other countries, and a restoration of the financial stability of the nation. A study is made of the economic geography of various districts and regions of the country with the idea of finding the part each region plays in the general scheme. Germany may be divided into five economic regions: east Germany, producing electrical appliances, machinery, and provisions; north Germany, foods and textiles; west Germany, metal industries, mining, textiles, foods, and machinery; south Germany, foods, textiles, machinery, and electricity; middle Germany, chemicals, textiles, foods, and machinery. (3 maps and 6 tables.)—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

14231. HENNIG, RICHARD. Geopolitische Einflüsse auf Deutschland als Wirtschaftsgebiet und als Staat. [Geopolitical influences upon Germany's economic and political structure.] *Geog. Anz.* 33 (3) 1932: 81-83.—Germany's historical division into small states may have resulted from lack of uniformity in her river system. In former centuries we find that political unity depended upon the distribution of the rivers about a geographical center and a political focal point (France-Paris, Russia-Moscow). Germany of 1871 showed the geopolitical influence of her river system, with western Germany extending farther south than central and eastern. The exclusion of Austria from Bismarck's empire and the particularistic attitude of Bavaria may be explained by the different directions of the Rhine and Danube rivers. The machine age has obliterated many political consequences of geographical environment, e.g. Dutch control over the mouth of the Rhine is tolerable to Germany because good railroad service links the German North sea harbors with the country of the Ruhr and Rhine.—*Werner Neuse.*

14232. JACOBS, FRANZ. Die Flurbereinigung in Westfalen. Ein Darstellung der Gemeinheitsteilungen und Zusammenlegungs-Gesetzgebung und ihrer Auswirkung daselbst. [The redistribution of land-holdings in Westphalia.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 115 1930: pp. 88.

14233. SROKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Drogi żeglowne w Prusiech Wschodnich. [Waterways of East Prussia.] *Przegląd Geog.* 9 1929: 297-317.—The waterways of East Prussia belong to three groups—The Memel, the Pregel, and the Oberländischer canal. These are discussed on the basis of present boundaries.

14234. ZUMPFORT. Die Landesplanungsverbände und wir. [The regional planning societies and their relation to the Society for Measurement.] *Z. f. Vermessungswesen.* 61 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 33-39.—In the past few years a number of regional planning societies have sprung up in Germany. Their work includes planning in both urban and mining centers. Complete regional planning cannot be carried out without preparation of land registry maps, topographic maps, and aerial survey maps. The Society for Measurement can assist in these projects by: (1) fostering unity and cooperation in mapping and planning of all sorts; (2) actual assistance in the preparation of maps of various types; and (3) discussion and solution of the special problems that arise on the projects. The author gives standard scales for the various types of maps.—*R. R. Shaw.*

British Isles

(See also Entries 14694, 14962, 15028, 15056, 15067)

14235. DICKINSON, ROBERT E. The distribution and functions of the smaller urban settlements of east Anglia. *Geography.* 17 (95) Mar. 1932: 19-31.—Several problems of urban geography are considered and partial solutions suggested by the results of the study indicated in the title. Among the conclusions reached are: (1) the definition of an urban settlement is a question of the function rather than the number of the population; and (2) the distribution, size, and function of present and past urban communities in rural areas depends upon the distribution and density of population, regional variations of rural economy, and general historical and economic development. (5 maps.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

14236. DICKINSON, R. E. Some new features of the growth and distribution of population in England and Wales. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (2) Apr. 1932: 279-285.—For these countries the population growth in the 19th century falls into two distinct phases. Up to 1850 it was characterized by a general increase, both urban and rural, the rate of growth being largest for the large cities. The two distinctive features of the second half of the century were (1) the more rapid growth of the small as compared with the large cities; and (2) the exodus of the rural population. The birth rate for England and Wales has declined steadily since the middle '70's. A third phase came with the 20th century and showed an increase in rate of growth in rural population, actually surpassing that in urban communities in the decade 1921-31. There has been a marked migration from the cities due in large part to the decentralization of industry which accompanied the wider distribution of power and transport. There has been a southward drift of population and new industries particularly since the depression.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

14237. GARRAD, G. H. The agriculture of Kent. *Agric. Progress.* 9 1932: 48-55.—(Descriptive account of the agriculture of Kent.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

14238. WANNOP, ARTHUR R. The agriculture of the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk. *Agric. Progress.* 9 1932: 34-47.—(Descriptive account of the agriculture of the three Scottish counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 14918, 14935, 15037)

14239. BERGSTEN, FOLKE. Stockholms klimat. [The climate of Stockholm.] *Ymer.* (3) 1930: 243-255.—The article is a concise presentation of the climatic conditions of Sweden's capital city—pressure, winds, precipitation, and temperature. The winds are prevalently from southwest except in winter when westerly winds are dominant. Although Stockholm has no well recognized dry season, the July and August rainfall is approximately twice as heavy as that of the driest months of the year, viz. January, February, and April. There is a tendency on the part of the city toward higher temperatures than the open country, a difference of 1° to 2° C. being claimed. Temperature records have been summarized by periods as far back as 1756 A.D. Some periodicity is claimed but the statistical evidence does not warrant the belief that any perceptible permanent change in temperatures has occurred within the period of the record.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

14240. DALGETY, CHRISTOPHER T. Two expeditions to Spitsbergen, Northeast Land, and the neighboring islands. *Geog. J.* 79 (2) Feb. 1932: 131-134.—The expedition from Tromsø to Spitsbergen in June and July 1930 encountered more favorable ice and weather conditions than in the same months in 1931. Under Norwegian government protection reindeer are increasing in Spitsbergen. Walrus are being killed in-

discriminately. The Russian and Norwegian governments should establish a 10-year closed season for walrus. Polar bears are less numerous than formerly. This has helped to maintain the number of seals, in spite of the vast numbers killed annually. A few "finner" whales were seen near Spitsbergen in 1930, and large numbers near Norway in 1931.—*Genieve Lamson*.

14241. MELIN, RAGNAR. Om Stockholms strömmar och Mälaren. [The rivers of Stockholm and Lake Mälaren.] *Ymer*. (3) 1930: 256-277.—During the past 1,000 years the land seems to have risen about 10 ft. along the coast near Stockholm. The significance of high and low water periods in Lake Mälaren was appreciated centuries ago because of damage done to agricultural lands during floods and the disagreeable effects of inflow of salt waters from the Baltic when the lake waters were exceptionally low. The article is a comprehensive review of high and low water periods which have occurred within historic times and treats in detail the flood of 1924 as to conditions, relationships to rainfall and precipitation in the winter and spring of that year, and the economic effects. Under the historical treatment the discussion of high and low water periods of the 16th and 17th centuries is presented utilizing original source material.—*Nels A. Bengtson*.

14242. SJÖBECK, MARTEN. Det älder kulturlandskapet i Sydsverige. [Agriculture of a former age in Sweden.] *Svenska Skogsvårdsfören. Tidskr.* 29 (1) 1931: 45-73.—This paper deals with the still existing evidences of the older forms of agriculture based on peasant ownership, and on the natural and self-contained family which, in the period before the 18th century, preceded modern agricultural methods based on the principle of profit-making and paid labor. The older agriculture has left its impress on the countryside in south Sweden, although it is often difficult to recognise where these effects end and primeval conditions begin. In the older agriculture, pasturage played an important part, and it appears that the woodland type known as "leaf-tree meadow" is closely connected with an older Swedish civilisation, whose limits coincide more or less with the range of the leaf-tree meadow in south Sweden. Other types of country also appear to have been influenced by older agricultural operations. Many vegetation types which have come to be regarded as natural, may actually have been influenced by man's actions in the past.—*Scot. Forestry J.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 14906-14907, 14909, 14912, 14934, 14937, 14939, 14943, 15073, 15591)

14243. DEFFONTAINES, P. Un type de peuplement dispersé en Slovaquie. [A type of dispersed settlement in Slovakia.] *Union Géog. Internat. 2me Rapp. de la Comm. de l'Habitat Rural*. 1930: 1-9.—Slovakia possesses, in five distinct regions, a type of dispersed settlement which is foreign to central Europe. No reason based upon physical geography can account for this. In these areas, 60% of the people live in scattered relatively small hamlets and isolated dwellings, the remaining 40% in mining and commercial communities of elongated pattern. Both types have developed in a parallel and independent way and are an expression of originally different racial stock and economic occupation, the agricultural Slavs occupying originally the valleys and the non-Slavic pastoral elements the slopes.—*L. G. Polspoel*.

14244. NETOUŠEK. La Tchécoslovaquie économique et ses rapports avec la France. [Economic Czechoslovakia and its relations with France.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque*. 1930: 37-48.—(An outline of the economic conditions of Czechoslovakia.) Its manufactures (80% of those of the pre-war Austria-Hungary) are based largely on its coal and agricultural

raw materials. The cooperative movement is stronger here than in any other country in Europe excluding Denmark. The financial policy of the first Minister of Finance, the late Alois Rašín, has placed economic life on a secure basis. In comparing the trade between France and Czechoslovakia in the first six months of 1929 and 1930, it was found that there was a slight increase of Czechoslovak export to France and a slight decrease of French export to Czechoslovakia in 1930, but Czechoslovak export to France represents only about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the French export to Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia has no income from marine transport, no well developed tourism, and no manufacturing of articles of luxury. Export trade is of greatest economic importance.—*J. Moscheles*.

Eastern Europe

(See Entries 14926, 14958, 14960, 14966, 15039, 15047, 15052)

AFRICA

Atlas Region

14245. LALLOT, GABRIEL. La liaison par voie normale entre Fez et Oudjda. [Standard gauge connection between Fez and Oudjda.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 15 (4) Dec. 1931: 327-337.—This is a history of the establishment of means of communication between Fez and Oudjda including the automobile road opened in 1918, the military 0.60 M. gauge railroad completed in 1921, the route of the standard gauge connection, and works which are in progress and should be completed by the end of 1934.—*Marcel Larnaud*.

14246. SONNIER, A. Contribution à l'étude du régime juridique des eaux au Maroc suivant le droit musulman et les coutumes indigènes. [Contribution to the study of the legal regulation of the waters in Morocco in accordance with Moslem law and native custom.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 15 (4) Dec. 1931: 307-325.—The *dahir* of July 1, 1914 incorporated the waters of Morocco in the public domain, but protected the rights of property previously acquired. Incontestable private water rights exist in the dry regions such as country near Marrakesh, the Sous, or the environs of Oujda. The last was studied in particular. The sale of water is a general custom also in many other sections of the country, however. These rights are based upon oral tradition among the Berbers and upon documentary evidence among the Arab tribes. These customs, which are little in keeping with the pure doctrine of Islam, have been respected and considered by the legislation of the protectorate.—*Marcel Larnaud*.

14247. VILMORIN, PIERRE de. La culture du cotonnier dans les départements d'Oran et d'Alger. [Cotton production in Oran and Algeria.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale*. 10 (103) Mar. 1930: 137-143; (104) Apr. 1930: 225-231.—Cotton production, hitherto handled in a haphazard manner, is becoming a technical matter. This is largely because it is now an intensively cultivated irrigation crop. The author gives a study of the 1925-28 production and then takes up the 1929 situation by regions.—*M. Warthin*.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 14219)

14248. AGOSTINI, E. de. Cenni geografici sul territorio del l'Harùg'. [Geographical notes on the territory of Harùg'.] *Boll. Geog., Cirenaica. Ufficio d. Affari Generali e d. Personale, Servizio Studi*. (8) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 25-41.—The Harùg' is the extreme eastward extension of Jebel-es-Soda, the range separating the Sirtic region from the Fezzan. The best description of the topography is supplied by Frederico Hornemann, who

explored the region in 1798. Numerous small and seasonal streams radiate from the mountains, the most important being Wadi Belhedan to the S and Wadi el-Gattar and its tributaries to the N. No statistics concerning the climate are available. The chief trade routes are: (1) Augila to el-Uabria, el-Agiazia, and Ziula—the main route to the Fezzan, (2) Marāda to el-Uabria, (3) Zella to Uabria, (4) Zella to el-Agiazia, (5) Zella to el-Melāghi, and (6) Zella to Fezzan.—*Lois Olson.*

14249. BREZZI, GIOVANNI. Missione sanitaria a Cufra. [Sanitary mission to Kufara.] *Boll. Geog. Cirenaica. Ufficio d. Affari Generali e d. Personale, Servizio Studi.* (8) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 9-23.—The mission, under the direction of the author, left Gialo in October 1928 and returned to Sina in March 1929. The itinerary is given in detail. The major divisions of the oasis of Kufara are et-Tag' el-Giof, ez-Zurgh, et-Tleilib, et-Tallab, Būma, Buēma, el-Hauzeuri, and el-Hauuāre. All possess sufficient water for the production of date palms, for which the oasis is famous. Other products are olives, oranges, lemons, tomatoes, onions, melons, etc.—*Lois Olson.*

14250. DOMENICO, MIRANDA de. Le oltime esplorazioni del Deserto Libico. [Most recent explorations in the Libyan desert.] *Oltremare.* 5 (6) Jun. 1931: 257-260.—(A review of the explorations of the last 20 years and the works which have been published concerning them.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14251. FORNARI, GUIDO. Nel Tibesti. [In Tibesti.] *Oltremare.* 5 (10) Oct. 1931: 412-413.—(Military and geographic notes on this mountainous area in the hinterland of Libya.) The first aerial flight over this region was that of Italo Balbo, Italian Minister of Aeronautics, in June 1931.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14252. PASTEUR, F. Utilisation de la chaleur solaire. [Utilization of sun heat.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (9) Sep. 1931: 627-630.—In northern Africa, particularly in the oases, the difficulty of obtaining fuel is immense. Also, fuel burns badly owing to the over heating of the tops of the chimneys by the sun. Colonel Pasteur, Head of the Military Hospital of the Val de Grace, Paris, was asked to apply his experiments in utilization of the sun's rays to provide a hot water supply for a large military hospital at Colomb-Béchar. His experiments here described, having given very satisfactory results, will probably prove, when further developed, to be an important factor in the opening up of tropical Africa to civilization.—*Pierre Winkler.*

14253. UNSIGNED. Mission Scientifique—Sahara—Niger—Soudan. [A scientific expedition to Sahara, Nigeria, Sudan.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (11) Nov. 1931: 771.—A scientific expedition headed by Aug. Chevalier will leave France shortly for central Africa. It will visit the principal oases of southern Algeria to study the vegetation with a view to introducing plants of economic value. At Reggan, in the heart of the Sahara, they will lay the foundations for a permanent biological station for the study and acclimatization of desert plants. A careful search will be made for the permanent hatching places of locusts which periodically devastate northern, western, and equatorial Africa. From Chad the expedition will return to France by way of the Sudan and Senegal. The expedition hopes to develop a technique which will reduce the cost of production, improve agricultural conditions, and raise the standard of living of the natives.—*Pierre Winkler.*

Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

(See also Entry 14343)

14254. CORTEZÃO, ARMANDO. A Guiné como colônia de comércio e de plantação. [Guinea as a commercial and plantation colony.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 46a. (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 285-334.—The geographical and historical background of the commerce

and agriculture of Portuguese Guinea, present problems, and future development are discussed.

14255. DIJON, LOUIS. La France au Cameroun. [France in the Cameroons.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (10) Oct. 1931: 648-657.—(Photos and road and railway maps.)—*Pierre Winkler.*

14256. THIBAUT, DR. Étude démographique succincte de la région Djemah-Benguima-M'baka. [Brief demographic study of the Djemah-Benguima-M'baka region.] *Géographie.* 55 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 309-313.—This region lies between the high and the low M'Bomo in the Ubangi country of French Equatorial Africa, in the center of Africa. Its surface is traversed by many streams, generally oriented in an E-W direction and tributary to the Chinko river. The streams are bordered by forests in the south and by savannahs in the north. The population consists of two principal strata which have been mingled during the last century: the aboriginal Biris Gabous and Karehs, and the conquering Zandebs and Avongoros from the north. The latter are of taller stature and form an aristocracy in the villages. The language is a dialect of Zandeh. The people were formerly cannibals. The region may be divided into two parts—that northwest of Djemah and that southwest of Djemah. Depopulation of the native peoples is proceeding much faster in the former part than in the latter, three principal causes being leprosy, sleeping sickness, and the raids of the marauding Creichs. In spite of the absence of white civilization, the natives seem to be dying out.—*E. D. Beynon.*

East Africa

14257. BAGSHAWE, F. J. General report. *Tanganyika Territory, Land Development Survey Ulugurn Mountains, Eastern Province, 3rd Rep., 1929-30.* 1930: 1-12.—The Land Development Survey investigated the Ulugurn mountains in the Tanganyika Territory and found the native population to be large but of recent origin having migrated here because of war. "It would be impossible to find anywhere in the mountains outside the forest reserves any area of ground suitable for European utilization which is not in native occupation and has not been utilized for years."—*Olga Kuthy.*

14258. FRANCOLINI, BRUNO. Esperimenti agricolo-industriali in Somalia. [Agricultural-industrial experiments in Somaliland.] *Oltremare.* 5 (8) Aug. 1931: 313.—An account of experiments being conducted by the Italians in: (1) the utilization of marine algae, of which the coast of Somaliland offers a great abundance; (2) the extraction of the essential oil of the verbenas of the Indies; (3) the development of the process of protecting the kernel of the maize by diminishing its moisture content.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14259. HILL, W. J. Agricultural report. *Tanganyika Territory Land Development Survey, Ulugurn Mountains, Eastern Province, 3rd Rep., 1929-30.* 1930: 13-21.—The Ulugurn mountains of Tanganyika, 120 mi. from the Indian ocean and rising to a height of 8,850 ft., receive much monsoon rain. Permanent streams have deeply dissected the land. Forests cover the flanks, and rough grass and small trees the summits. The production of tree crops such as coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and temperate fruits at higher levels is possible. The native agriculture consists of maize production on the upper slopes, millet below, and rice on the tropical slopes. Legumes grow throughout the region. Irrigation is necessary for raising fruits and vegetables in the west and northwest. Sheep and goats are abundant, but there are few cattle.—*Olga Kuthy.*

14260. TEALE, E. O. Shinyanga diamond fields. *Tanganyika Territory, Geol. Survey Dept., Short Paper* #9. 1931: pp. 39.—A report, chiefly geological, of the recently discovered (1926) Tanganyika Territory diamond field. The Shinyanga field is second in importance

in the territory. The area lies near the equator and has a hot, dry climate, with little rainfall. The deposits have not proved difficult for exploitation. (Maps.)—*Wilfrid Webster*.

14261. WORTHINGTON, E. B. The lakes of Kenya and Uganda. *Geog. J.* 74 (4) Apr. 1932: 275-293.

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 10674, 13245, 15063)

14262. WELLINGTON, JOHN H. Land utilization in South Africa. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (2) Apr. 1932: 205-224.—Until recently great areas of the land in South Africa have been unused, and still much is inadequately used. Now all the crown land is apportioned to settlers, and intensive development has commenced. In the eastern third of the Union, there is considerable summer rainfall, and summer crops such as maize and citrus fruits can be grown. In the southwest division, irrigation is practiced but maize is not grown, chiefly because much of the rainfall comes in the cooler season. Wheat is important near Capetown, and citrus fruits along the coast. Goats are raised in large numbers near Port Elizabeth. The dry central plateau is ill-adapted to crop growing and fewer cattle are raised than in the rainier eastern division. Sheep are numerous in the eastern part as in other parts of the union excluding the more tropical area north of Johannesburg and the Durban coast. Between 1911 and 1926 the European rural population decreased throughout the central plateau. Rural European population increased in the coastal zone of the southwestern and eastern sections and especially in Transvaal. South African soils are generally inferior, so that even in the rainier years the yield is comparatively low. Nor are labor costs low enough to permit South Africa to compete successfully as a grain producer. Stock raising is increasingly important. In Transvaal crown lands have been recently opened to settlement, and many irrigation schemes have been completed.—*Stephen S. Visher*.

Madagascar and adjacent islands

(See also Entries 702, 803, 9450)

14263. FRANCOIS, EDM. La production des matières textiles et des fibres à Madagascar. [The production of textile materials and fibers in Madagascar.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 23 (255) Apr. 1930: 171-176.—In 1928, 218 t. of sisal fiber and 1,400 t. of paka were exported from Madagascar. The latter shows preference for the moist lowlands. Other crops are fourcroya (agave), cotton, silk, kapok, raphia, palm fibers, and straw for hats. Hat manufacture is one of the oldest industries.—*M. Warthin*.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 14908, 14978)

14264. DENNIS, BERTRAND T. Asbestos occurrence in southern Quebec. *Ann. Rep. Quebec Bur. Mines, Publ. #1, Pt. D.* 1930: 147-193.—This investigation is concerned with asbestos occurrences in the serpentine belt in southern Quebec excluding the main asbestos producing centers. Detailed descriptions are given of asbestos occurrences and of green stone bodies in Dorchester, Bellechasse, and Montmagny counties. No extensive areas of serpentine were reported in that vicinity. Detailed results of the investigation are presented in map form.—*H. A. Innis*.

14265. LUGRIN, N. de BERTRAND. Epic of the seal hunters. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (5) May 1932: 295-304.

—There is no longer any romance about seal hunting. Today when the seals start north for the breeding grounds they are carefully shepherded by U. S. coast-guard cutters and Canadian patrol boats. Pelagic sealing is a thing of the past. Only surplus bulls, young and old, may be killed and the herds are so thoroughly protected that they are now almost back to the numbers of 50 or 60 years ago. An account by an old time sealer is given of how seals were hunted 40 years ago.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

14266. PARKS, WM. A. Natural gas in the St. Lawrence valley, Quebec. *Ann. Rep. Quebec Bur. Mines, Publ. #1, Pt. D.* 1930: 3-98.—This survey of the St. Lawrence lowland with special reference to possible gas producing areas is particularly concerned with a triangular section with angles at Quebec, Terrebonne, and Lacolle. This territory is sufficiently free from severe disturbance in connection with the Champlain fault and has suitable formations and folds to produce and hold natural gas. Attention is particularly directed to a 10 mi. strip south of the St. Lawrence river from the Gentilly to the Richelieu river. Production has been limited in the main to shallow wells in the drift and it is suggested that areas with underlying Utica bituminous shales should prove promising. Voluminous information is given as to former reports. (Map.)—*H. A. Innis*.

14267. PUGSLEY, EDMUND. On the Cariboo trail. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (5) May 1932: 267-279.—The finding of gold in the bars of the Fraser river in 1858 brought a swarm of miners to the Cariboo gold fields and between that year and 1865 a practicable road was built by the Royal Engineers from the head of navigation on the Fraser to Barkerville, about 500 mi., through an exceedingly difficult country. A modern highway covers much of the same route, and the present-day journey over this route is described. But there is an occasional survival of ancient ways and of travel by prairie schooners.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

14268. WAYLING, THOMAS. Flying along the Mackenzie. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (5) May 1932: 305-314.—Today a railway connects Edmonton with Fort McMurray on the Athabaska river and the Hudson's Bay Company maintains steamers on the Athabaska and on the Mackenzie. The journey by land and water has been shortened since the time when fur-traders traveled by canoe. The airplane has invaded northern Canada. A journey from Edmonton to Aklavik, is described. Miners today fly from Winnipeg or Edmonton to Great Bear lake, where radium has been found; airplanes carry the mail to and from remote trading posts and link the entire north country with civilization.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

14269. WYNN-ROBERTS, R. O. Underground water supplies of Regina. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 24 (2) Feb. 1932: 235-241.

United States

(See also Entries 14945, 15040-15041, 15066)

14270. RITTER, KURT. Produktion und Aussenhandel der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in Gartenbauerzeugnissen. [Production and foreign trade of horticulture in the U. S.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch., Sonderheft.* (29) 1931: pp. 246.—(A survey of the production and trade of all American horticultural products.) Methods of standardization, organization of trade, and sorting and packing are described. Fruit and vegetable culture are included. (117 maps and illustrations.)—*Bruno Dietrich*.

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 13219, 13327)

14271. BRADBURY, WALWORTH K. Water limitation at Niagara falls. *Military Engin.* 24 (134)

Mar.-Apr. 1932: 135-138.—Model tests have shown that it would be possible to increase the diversion of water and thus the power yield from Niagara falls without impairing its beauty. Erosion is taking place on the Horseshoe falls at a rate of five ft. per year and decreasing the flow over the falls would preserve them indefinitely. At present, the hydroelectric power generated is insufficient for the large industrial section near the falls and a steam unit is in operation. The author sums up the history of water power development at Niagara.—*R. R. Shaw.*

14272. DODGE, STANLEY D. The Vermont valley: a chorographical study. *Papers, Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 16 1931 (pub. 1932): 241-274.—The New England culture type was planted in the Vermont valley in 1760 by a group of immigrants from Hardwick, Mass. The people of the area have been cut off, in part, from the rest of New England by the escarpment of the Green mountains, whereas the western wall, formed by the Taconic range, with several breaches, has allowed easy communication with the Hudson river at Troy. Agriculture and industry are marginal. The bordering mountains are left in woods and the floor of the valley is cleared in narrow strips along the roads. The severity of the climate has prevented the growth of all but the hardy crops; most of the land is in hay or pasture. Industry is shifting from favorable waterpower sites to better relations to the railroad. The area shows a diversity of population and agricultural development, with concentration about the intersection of the principal N-S and E-W roads.—*S. D. Dodge.*

14273. WELLS, JAMES P. The water supply of Le Roy and Ticonderoga, N. Y. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 262-265.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 14932, 15082)

14274. EBLING, WALTER H.; GILBERT, S. J.; GUSTAFSON, G. T. Wisconsin dairying. *Wisconsin Dept. Agric. & Markets, Bull.* #120. 1931: pp. 136.—For several decades Wisconsin has led the country in the dairy industry. The state leads in the number of silos and in the quantity of corn grown for ensilage. A considerable portion of the surface of the state is rugged and adapted to pasturage. The rainfall is sufficient for a good growth of grass. Specialization in dairying has been due to the introduction of the factory type of manufacture; the coming of immigrants including Germans, Scandinavians, and Bohemians who as a rule were thrifty, hardworking, and progressive; improvement in the breeds of cows; and the successful combating of animal diseases. Cheese and butter production utilize about equal portions of the milk supply. In 1929, Wisconsin made about 63% of the factory cheese of the U. S. U. S. consumes larger quantities of dairy products than it produces, although it produces about 1/3 of the world's commercial butter and about 1/7 of the world's commercial cheese. (Maps, graphs, and tables.)—*Leonard O. Packard.*

14275. PUTNAM, RUFUS W. The port of Chicago. *Military Engin.* 24(134) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 152-155.—The Chicago river has always been an important factor in the city's transportation. Water borne freight in the Chicago region amounts to 30,000,000 t., valued at about \$500,000,000 per year. In order of volume, the materials transported are iron ore, coal, flux, building materials, grain, and package freight. Chicago will be one of the largest beneficiaries from the completion of the waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean.—*R. R. Shaw.*

14276. STRICKLAND, G. HUDSON. The water supply of the Essex border district. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 217-228.—(A discussion of the water supply of 10 towns above Detroit on the

Detroit river using the river as a source of water supply.)

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 14841, 14941, 14947, 14950-14951)

14277. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. Edwards plateau; a combination ranching region. *Econ. Geog.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 67-80.—Edwards plateau is the most prosperous sheep and goat country of Texas. Rainfall varies from 17 to 30 in. but the high rate of evaporation, and the thin and stony soil preclude agriculture and cattle raising. The era of modern scientific ranching began after 1910. Most of the ranches contain from 4 to 20 sections of land but a few contain 100. Four sections, can be irrigated effectively by a well placed at the center of the area. Less than 1/80 of the land produces crops. The population averages about two to the sq. mi., and there are 83 sheep, 43 goats, and 16 cattle per person. The hilly surface and vegetation protect the livestock from the winter winds and afford shade in summer. The production of wool and mohair is particularly profitable. Feed crops such as sorghums and Sudan grass are produced. There is considerable potential arable land that may be utilized as the ranching industry becomes more intensive. Most of the ranches are 40 or more mi. from the railroads. Wool and mohair are transported by truck. Animals are driven over wide highways. In some instances feeding stations are maintained by railroads. Shipping towns of 5,000 to 20,000 population are located on the railroads. The interior county seats are located at highway intersections and are chiefly retail towns.—*Geo. J. Miller.*

14278. FOSCUE, EDWIN J. Land utilization in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas. *Econ. Geog.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 1-11. The raising of livestock began in this region about 1747. Owing to inaccessibility, hides and tallow were for a time the only animal products marketed. Later, cattle were driven northward to Kansas and Missouri. With the coming of the railroad in 1904, cattle raising was gradually supplanted by irrigation agriculture. Unsuccessful attempts were made to grow rice and sugar. The most valuable crops are citrus fruits, truck crops, and cotton. In places truck crops are grown in the winter and cotton in the summer on the same land.—*Leonard O. Packard.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

14279. FAY, FREDERICK H. General planning of the Portland terminal. *World Ports.* 19(8) Jun. 1931: 875-891.

14280. NEWHALL, CHARLES A., and GILARDI, ADRIAN F. Limitless power resources presage western industrial trend. *Chem. & Metallurg. Engin.* 38(11) Nov. 1931: 642-643.—The authors predict that the unique combination of climate and power resources will bring to the Pacific coast a concentration of both population and industry that will eventually rival the industrial centers of the east. In this region there are available almost unlimited supplies of coal, oil, gas, wood, and flowing water. The waters flowing into the Pacific account for 69% of the 38,000,000 hp. undeveloped hydro-electric power in the U. S. Of the 12,300,000 hp. already developed, Pacific coast streams supply a third of the country's total.—*H. O. Rogers.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

14281. DICKEN, SAMUEL N. Dry farming in the San Joaquin, California. *Econ. Geog.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 94-99.—Dry farming is practiced in a region four mi. wide and 60 mi. long on the west side of the San Joaquin valley. The region has less than 10 in. mean annual precipitation, and a mean annual temperature of 63.7°F. Dry farming is possible only because of the effectiveness of precipitation for winter crops. Summer fallowing is

necessary, and in some of the more arid parts, the land is cultivated only once in three to five years. Barley, the chief crop, is harvested about June 1st. The stubble serves as grazing for sheep from the Coast range.—*Genevieve Lamson.*

14282. HINDS, JULIAN. The Colorado river aqueducts. *Military Engin.* 24 (134) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 115-119.—The aqueduct to supply a total population of 1,665,000 in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California with water from the Colorado river is to cost approximately \$220,000,000. When California was first settled there were many perennial streams. Diversion of surface flow and artesian wells soon exhausted the surplus and withdrawals of water began to exceed replenishment. Artesian flow has vanished, pumping has lowered the ground water level, and wells along the foothills have begun to fail. Salt water has encroached upon the gravel water-bearing stratum. Conservation alone has been found inadequate and importation of water is necessary. No feasible gravity line could be found for the aqueduct. Power for pumping is to be purchased from the government plant at Hoover dam. The special economic features of location of this aqueduct are discussed in detail.—*R. R. Shaw.*

Mexico

(See also Entries 11717, 13165, 15678)

14283. GALINDO, MIGUEL. Colima en el espacio, en el tiempo y en la vida. [Geography, history, and life in Colima.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 41 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 225-276.—(An account of the State of Colima in pre-Columbian, colonial, and modern times combined with a short account of the geography of the state.) There are descriptions of modern folklore and customs and an appraisal of local literary and artistic contributions.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

14284. GUTIÉRREZ, ISRAEL. Protección a los bosques de la República. [Protection for the woods of Mexico.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 42 (2) May 1930: 88-176.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

Central America

14285. RENZ, K. Landwirtschaftliches aus dem heutigen Mittelamerika. [Present day agricultural items from Central America.] *Tropenpflanzer.* 34 (11) Nov. 1931: 464-473; (12) Dec. 1931: 496-513.—In El Salvador, most staple foods have to be imported despite the fact that they could be grown domestically. Coffee is the most important crop and the entire economy of the country is adversely affected by the drop in world coffee prices. In Costa Rica this decline is less serious, as there are other crops, such as bananas and cacao. In Costa Rica, instead of huge tracts worked by Indian or mestizo peons, there are many small parcels of land owned and worked by racially pure descendants of farmers who came from northwestern Spain. The banana industry has to contend with the Panama disease, believed to originate in the type of fertilizer used. Cacao production is practically limited to the Province of Limón. Tobacco is grown in limited quantities. Flour has to be imported.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

14286. TERMER, FRANZ. Die Mayakultur als geographisches Problem. [The Mayan culture as a geographical problem.] *Ibero-Amer. Arch.* 5 (1) Apr. 1931: 72-88.—According to Termer's interpretation, only small sections of the open grasslands, and the low-lying river terraces of northern Guatemala were suitable for agriculture, which was the foundation of Mayan culture. Thus the region was suitable "only for periodic, perhaps also only for episodic settlement by considerable numbers of people." Since the old Mayan kingdom, apparently as a consequence of the scant power for

physical resistance of its culture bearers, quickly declined, Termer is convinced that the Mayas immigrated from more open, cooler regions. A population coming from the Gulf lowland region was better adapted to the environment than immigrants from the highlands of Yucatan or central Guatemala. But an absolute determination of the original home of the Mayas is not yet possible. (Map of the four most important regions of the old Mayan kingdom.)—*L. Waibel.*

SOUTH AMERICA

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

14287. CREMER, RANDALL. Terminal developments at Callao, Peru. *World Ports.* 19 (9) Jul. 1931: 977-997.—In 1897 a concession was granted to a French company to build and operate the port works at Callao for a 60-year period, of which 35 years were to be free from any competition. The terms of the concession required the company to build new facilities as needed to keep pace with the increased traffic. Their work was not of a substantial character, and the lay-out was inefficient. During periods of more than ordinary traffic the port became seriously congested. In 1926 the Frederic Snare Corporation was asked to make an independent survey and report. A complete survey was made and plans were drawn up for the improvement of the port facilities. As a result of the improvements, the terminal is now practically complete and should start functioning within the next few months. The total estimated cost of the project is \$6,500,000.—*F. J. Gladwin.*

14288. TROLL, C. Die geographischen Grundlagen der Andinen Kulturen und des Incareiches. [The geographical foundations of the Andean cultures and of the Inca empire.] *Ibero-Amer. Arch.* 5 (3) Oct. 1931: 258-294.—Along the costs of Peru, the highlands and basin of Lake Titicaca, and the oases of the Andean desert extending into northwestern Argentina, there existed, at the time of the Conquest, the Inca empire. Its culture did not infringe upon the paramos of the equatorial district to north, nor upon the salt basins to south, nor upon the tropical forests of the mountain slopes to east. The Inca subjects cultivated maize to altitudes of over 4,000 m. Rainfall being scant (3 to 6 months in the summer), they resorted to irrigation of terraced slopes. They domesticated the llama and the alpaca, with the ichu grass the principal pasture. Between 1246 and 1532, the Inca empire had spread from Cuzco northward beyond Quito and southward far into Chile. It does not appear to have penetrated to the tropical Yungas of the eastern Andes until after the Spanish conquest. Their culture today remains quite unchanged by the Spanish colonization.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

Brazil

(See also Entry 15085)

14289. CAYLA, V. A propos du caféier "Conilon" du Brésil. [The "Conilon" coffee tree of Brazil.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances Communications.* 10 1927-1928 (pub. 1929): 235-240.—This is not a separate variety of plant but came originally from the French colonies, where it was known as the *coulou*. It has spread to the states of São Paulo and Minas Geraes.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

14290. FRIESE, FRED W. Die Edelhölzer Brasiliens. [Brazil's precious woods.] *Tropenpflanzer.* 34 (4) Apr. 1931: 137-153.—Even during the first few decades after the discovery of America, over 300 kinds of precious woods were known in Brazil. The methods of cutting and transportation are still quite primitive. Only the more accessible supplies are tapped. Due to unscientific methods, there is an over supply of many kinds of precious wood at some seaports. In general,

Brazilian precious woods should be purchased by representatives on the spot, rather than from samples.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entries 11388, 13222, 13965)

14291. BOLLEY, H. L. Flax production in Argentina. *No. Dakota, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #253. 1931: pp. 82.—(A report on flax growing in Argentina, which country leads the world in the production of flax seed.) Three provinces produce most of this crop—Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios. All face on the Parana river through whose ports most of the flax is exported. Climate, rainfall, and soil are particularly favorable. This crop is grown mainly by tenant farmers who work tracts of several hundred acres. There is a tendency among tenant farmers to specialize rather than to rotate the crops systematically. It is found that flax does best if rotated with corn. No diseases and pests are especially serious. The seed is handled entirely in sacks. These are stored in great heaps at the railway

stations and are partially covered by waterproof canvas, but considerable injury is caused by the weather. (Statistical tables dealing with the various crops of Argentina. Illustrations.)—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

14292. WUNDER, B. Die ersten Erfolge landwirtschaftlicher Pflanzenzüchtung in Chile. [The first results of agricultural plant breeding in Chile.] *Tropenpflanzer*. 35(2) Feb. 1932: 64-75.—In 1923 Enrique Matte, President of the Chilean National Agricultural Society, established a much needed agricultural experimental station at Santiago. Study of effects of climatic conditions upon the grain crop had been in progress at this station during the years 1925 to 1930, for the purpose of securing for Chilean agriculture a practical economical foundation. The harvest of 1930 proved a failure, which, coupled with the world economic crisis, forced many enterprises to suspend. The organization of the experimental station was practically disbanded. Data covering climatic conditions and Chile's grain crop during the years 1925 to 1930, secured at the Agricultural Experimental Station, are tabulated.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See Entries 80, 253, 279, 412, 523, 1902, 1919, 1921, 2002, 3034, 6860, 10816, 13003)

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7002, 12399, 15846)

14293. BENINGER, EDUARD. Die Leichenzerstückelung als vor- und frühgeschichtliche Bestattungssitte. [Corpse-dismemberment as a form of prehistoric burial.] *Anthropos*. 26(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 769-781.—Latest researches and excavation of ancient and prehistoric burials have indicated that their explanations are not as simple as had been supposed. The excavator himself cannot be expected to offer ethnological or cultural explanations; this remains as the function of the ethnologist. There are distinctly two types to be distinguished of dismembered remains, partial burial and the burial of bones which have been purposely dismembered. The most common form of partial burial is that of the skull alone, or of a few selected bones. In the other type, the skeleton has been visibly distorted to approximate in the most extreme case simply a heap of bones. Whether the bodies were also burned is a fact that cannot be altogether determined in all cases. Mutilated remains often must be interpreted as post-mortem damaging. The theory that field mice or other rodents carry off bones cannot be considered a sufficient explanation of partial burials. We need more knowledge of the cases of this sort from places outside of Europe. (Illustrated.)—*Nathan Miller.*

14294. FLOR, FRITZ. Haustierte und Hirtenkulturen. [Domestic animals and herd-culture.] *Wiener Beitr. zu Kulturgesch. u. Ling.* 1 1930: 1-238.—As a directive study the author derives three conclusions of a general nature: (1) The origin of dog domestication is traced to the proto-Eskimo, ancient Arctic cultures, or the paleolithic bone-culture of the Arctic and Baltic regions; (2) reindeer were domesticated first among the proto-Samoyeds and Lapps, or in the "snow-shoe-culture" which now can be presumed only from the relics remaining; and (3) horses were domesticated first among the proto-Altaics. The African herd-cultures can no longer be regarded as of entirely distinct origin; in fact, although still vaguely discernible, a connection

with the similar culture of the inner Asiatic herds-people may be traced. Besides, the start of domestication is not an abrupt act; it can be shown that it is the gradual development out of the Arctic hunting methods and life.—*Nathan Miller.*

14295. KERN, FRITZ. Weltgeschichte der schriftlosen Kulturen. [History of pre-literature cultures.] *Arch. für Kulturgesch.* 22(1) 1932: 21-48.—A review of Menghin's *History of the stone age*.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

14296. LEHMANN-NITSCHKE, ROBERT. Simsons Eselskinnbacken. Die urzeitliche Verwendung von Unterkieferhälften als Waffe und Werkzeug und deren Entwicklung. [Samson's jaw bone of an ass. The primitive use of jaw bones as weapons and tools, and their development.] *Tagungsber. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 78-83.—The jaw bone of large animals is an ergological archetype of primitive bone tools (*Eoost*), which is suggested by the appearance of the lower jaw of animals in which the symphyses are not ossified, especially cattle. Later, after the psychical effect of their use the jaw bones of the camel (with ossified symphyses) may have been utilized. Weapons for striking and throwing, as well as tools of stone, wood, and metal, developed from this beginning and still show today features that suggest their archetypal form. (14 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

14297. OCTOBON, COMMANDANT. Enquête sur les figurations néo- et énéolithiques—statues—menhirs, stèles gravées dalles sculptées. [Study on the figurations and statues of the neolithic and eneolithic ages.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41(10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 297-576. (Bibliography.)

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 14812)

MEXICO

(See also Entry 12642)

14298. DARLINGTON, H. S. The "Fire-snakes" of the Aztec calendar stone. *Anthropos*. 26(5-6) Sep-

Dec. 1931: 637-646.—The calendar stone, probably the most valuable relic which has survived the Aztec conquest, is of porphyry and weighs well over 20 tons. In the maze of design and symbolical representations on its face, there are seven zones of circular form. In one of these, a figure interpreted as a moth or butterfly formalization is repeated. Four life phases of the butterfly, the egg, the worm, the chrysalis, and the winged butterfly are depicted. In the sixth zone, there are a number of small figures shaped somewhat like a clavicle which the author interprets as butterfly larvae or caterpillars drawn with certain conventionalized distortions by the original artist. This is instead of the supposed "fire-snake." Four life phases, we may conclude, of the *lepidoptera* were known to the Aztec priesthood and probably all four of them are to be found on the calendar stone. (Illustrated.)—*Nathan Miller*.

14299. WHORF, B. L. A central Mexican inscription combining Mexican and Maya day signs. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 296-302.—In the temple of Tepoztecatl near Tepoztlán, Morelos, Mexico, there is a series of carved symbols which has hitherto baffled decipherment. It is now claimed that these signs represent a sequence of Tonalamatl hieroglyphs arranged in reverse order. It is further claimed that several of the glyphs are closer to the equivalent Maya glyphs in the sequence than to the Aztec. On the strength of these identifications Maya influences are assumed to have made themselves felt on the Mexican plateau at some unspecified time.—*J. Eric Thompson*.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 14326)

14300. HRDLIČKA, ALEŠ. Anthropological work in Alaska. *Smithsonian Inst., Explor. & Field Work 1931, Publ.* #3134. 1932: 91-102.—Perhaps the most important point settled by recent investigations in Alaska is that they have shown quite definitely that the peopling of America took place not through Alaska but along its western coasts. Other points mentioned in this brief summary are (1) that the natives of the Nushagak river and watershed and those of the eastern half of the peninsula (who call themselves Aleuts) are racially identifiable with the Eskimo—especially the southwestern type; and (2) that the Aleuts extended along the whole southern shore of the peninsula and along the northern shore to Newhalen river where they came into contact with the Kenai—a group not clearly distinguishable from the eastern Eskimoid Aleut but in general approaching the Indian in physiognomic type. A short survey of Kodiak island brought out the fact that its culture shows evidence of "considerable individuality" and age. The numerous, old, rich deposits on Kodiak island, hitherto untouched, offer a new, large, and promising field for American exploration.—*Harry Hoijer*.

14301. RINGEISEN, JOSEPH, Jr. Birdstones of North America. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 11(2) Jan. 1932: 33-40.—In spite of many conjectures, the purpose of that rarely encountered class of artifacts known as birdstones remains unknown. As indicated by numerical distribution, the birdstone originated in a compact area including Ohio, Indiana, and the southern half of Michigan. It is also found in Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and that portion of Canada bordering on the Great Lakes. The apparent scarcity of birdstones may be due to their development and use at a late prehistoric period immediately preceding the advent of European influences which resulted in the decline and cessation of the manufacture of stone artifacts. A peculiar purpose, involving limited use, may also have contributed to their scarcity.—*W. C. McKern*.

14302. ROBERTS, FRANK H. H., Jr. An impor-

tant archaeological site in eastern Arizona. *Smithsonian Inst., Explor. & Field Work 1931, Publ.* #3134. 1932: 141-150.—The site described is on top of mesa overlooking the Whitewater canyon and broader valley of the Puerco river. Incorporated in one group of remains are vestiges of Basket Maker II, Pueblo I, II, and III. Complete excavation will shed light on the closing days of the Basket Makers. The place was abandoned during the third Pueblo stage and never reoccupied. The sequence of house types was demonstrated by the evidence secured from the trash mounds. The connected houses are unique. (Illustrations.)—*T. Michelson*.

14303. WALKER, WINSLOW M. A reconnaissance of northern Louisiana mounds. *Smithsonian Inst., Explor. & Field Work, 1931, Publ.* #3134. 1932: 169-174.—Gives the results of a reconnaissance of the northern part of Louisiana from the Red river on the west to the Mississippi on the east and as far south as Marksville. Some old maps gave the approximate locations of some of the Caddo tribes. (Illustrations.)—*T. Michelson*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 14812)

14304. IZIKOWITZ, KARL GUSTAV. Le tambour à membrane au Pérou. [The skin drum in Peru.] *J. de la Soc. d. Amér.* 23(1) 1931: 163-175.—Representations of drums are found on ancient Peruvian vases. A very old specimen is that of a drum made out of part of a hollowed log with skin stretched over one end only—probably the skin of the llama. Some old drums were covered at both ends and contained seeds or other small objects which made a noise when the drum was beaten. Some were filled with water. Instead of a drum-stick, some of the drums were beaten by a cord with a knot at the end of it.—*Philip Leonard Green*.

14305. O'NEALE, LILA M., and KROEBER, A. L. Textile periods in ancient Peru. *Univ. California Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 28(2) 1930: 23-56.—On the central and southern coast of Peru the textile art was established in highly skilled and elaborate form by the period known as Early Nazca A. This is the earliest relatively datable archaeological period in Peru, and by Uhle's estimate, goes back to the beginning of the Christian era. From that time on, few new processes were invented, and the attention devoted to a specific process of textile manufacture or of ornamentation varied, in periods, almost as much as the forms of decorative design. The designs of a given period, however, always corresponded with the designs painted on pottery. Each region showed a predisposition towards certain techniques in pottery and decorative designs, and these local peculiarities survived the Inca conquest.—*W. D. Wallis*.

AFRICA

14306. FROBENIUS, LEO. Bericht über Aufgaben und Arbeitserledigung der neunten D. [I.A.] F. Expedition. [Report of the aims and results of the ninth D. (I. A.) F. Expedition.] *Ethnol. Anz.* 2(5) 1931: 220-230.—The ninth German interior African Research Expedition was engaged for 20 months in southeast Africa, particularly between Cape and Zambezi, and in south India and Ceylon. As a special cultural and morphological research enterprise the main emphasis was laid more on polygraphic essentials than on monographic thoroughness. Local research of the South African rock-picture art permitted conclusions regarding three unrelated basic styles. The influence of old ruins like Zimbabwe on the culture of the country is reflected in the unity of prehistoric and recent building plans. The lunar cult of the southeast African culture area, which was made clear by ethnological studies, finds its analogy on the other side of the ocean in Schivaismus. The Macadam-plastic, the mining of metal, the production of

bronze and steel, the ceramics strange to Africa, the black and red painting, furthermore indicate having had their origin overseas. Future problems of the archaeologists must be to find corresponding ruins of the Zimbabwe sector on the southeast African coast. The views

of life of these people, as found in the mainland of the South-of-Thrace circle of civilization, rest upon a conception of the idea of fatalism as symbolized by Ish-tar's descent into hell and the ritual murder of the king. (2 photos.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 14322, 14407, 15721, 15845)

14307. ARBMAN, ERNST. Seele und Mana. [Soul and mana.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 29 (3-4) 1931: 293-394.—A review of data and interpretations of the mana concept in various cultures, particularly Melanesia and Polynesia. The meaning of mana is neither psychic nor physical, but something unique which pervades the realms of both the psychic and the physical. In any case, the meaning of a word is not to be determined by its etymology, but by its associations and the connotations underlying its metaphorical use.—W. D. Wallis.

14308. BASCHMAKOFF, A. L'évolution de la charrue à travers les siècles au point de vue ethnographique. [The evolution of the plow through the centuries from the ethnographic point of view.] *Anthropologie.* 42 (1-2) Mar. 1932: 82-90.—The traditional quadrangular plow is very widely diffused in Germany, as well as in the north of Europe. Another popular plow, of a simple type, the *Hunsplug*, or *Krumel* type, prevails in the Mediterranean countries and in the Rhineland, where Leser attributes to it a Roman origin. The characteristic feature of this type is the recurved form of the beam which, at the posterior end joins the shoe; the latter passes across the beam to continue in a single stanchion. The geographic distribution of the two types of plows, the "quadrilateral" and the *Krumel* follows. The first is diffused in Germany, Scandinavia, England, Belgium, the north of France, Bohemia, Italy, southwest Europe, southern Russia, Azerbaijan and Persia; in eastern Asia, the Philippines, and Java. The *Krumel* prevailed in all the Mediterranean basin during the Graeco-Roman epoch, after having existed in Babylonia and among the Etruscans. Leser considers the question of the ethnic origin of the one or other of these types as indeterminate. We recognize the classification of the two groups, quadrilateral and *Krumel*, having community of purpose with diversity of design. Yet we are unable to agree with the author, who refuses to recognize a filiation between the two types, and to decide which of the two is the more ancient. The *Krumel* is a system much more primitive and we need not be bound by the poverty of historical information to deny this priority. We need only consider the primordial function, which is the traction of a beam drawing after it a fang which digs the earth, to recognize that all forms of this class are inspired in the highest degree by this single and simple purpose. All types of the *Krumel*, however varied they be, remain in close relationship with the primitive pattern, in juxtaposition to which the quadrilateral represents a long route traversed by an obscure evolution of which we do not know the stages, but of which we perceive the successive purposes expressed by each piece of wood of this laborious gear.—Melvin R. Gilmore.

14309. BOGORAS-TAN, V. G. БОГОРАС-ТАН, В. Г. Этнографическая Беллетристика. [Ethnographical fiction.] Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaja Etnografiia.*) (3-4) 1931: 136-154.—The development of fiction writing coincides with the development of imperialism. At first writers take themes and style directly from military orders. Fiction appears in the form of travel notes by war correspondents. Later on the "curious" people are looked at through eyes of the immigrating European. Then the colonization novel appears; it

often reveals acquaintance with the local population. This type of novel has been especially developed in the West, from Denmark to America. The next step is the liberal romantic novel, chiefly developed in Russia. Later on the realistic school follows where ideology is closely coupled with production in the form of separate episodes; the class element is being introduced. The Japanese war brought another tendency: the novel written by natives for the natives, and finally—the Soviet ethno-fiction of which there is abundant variety. (Abstracts from the novels.)—G. Vasilevich.

14310. COOPER, JOHN. Incest prohibitions in primitive culture. *Primitive Man.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-20.—In the Graeco-Roman period, reverence for the parents; in the early 5th century charity towards the community (close inbreeding leads to narrow clannishness amongst families); in the 13th century domestic chastity (danger of immorality would find entrance into family circles); and since the third quarter of the 19th century biological considerations (fear of defective offspring) are the grounds given for the prohibition of near-kin marriages. The author analyzes the theories of McLennan, Spencer, Lubbock, Atkinson and Briffault. The sense of reverence and modesty as due to one's close relatives and the desire to multiply the social bonds have in all probability not been important factors. Biological considerations may have had something to do with the development of the taboos, but have probably played, at most, a minor role. There appears to be no strictly instinctive aversion among human beings to near-kin mating, just as there appears to be none among animals. The chief factors have probably been: (a) sex callousness, resulting from early and intimate association and from the checking or expulsion of the mating impulses by the parental and kindred emotions; (b) the distinctly social purpose of preserving standards of sex decency within the family and kinship circle.—A. D. Frenay.

14311. GRAU, RUDOLF. Die Gruppenehe ein völkerekundliches Problem. [Group marriage as an ethnological problem.] *Studien z. Völkerkunde.* 5 1931: pp. 152.—By group marriage Morgan understood a marital relationship as contrasted with individual wedlock, including in this meaning the conception of promiscuity and class marriage, besides group marriage in its narrower sense. The proper definition of group marriage is a group consisting of at least two persons of both sexes, of which neither halves of the same sex either for themselves nor both together make up one family or one family division, and whose individuals are so allied in marriage that each man enjoys connubial rights and privileges with each woman. Group marriage in the narrower sense was practised, or is being practised only by the Todas, Tschuktschen, the Banaros, Massins (New Guinea), Orahhereros, and perhaps also in Hawaii. In the face of the absence of a more or less equal development of this institution in its distinct features, it may be admitted that all these practises did not emanate from a common basis, especially since they show conformity only in the character of the marriage relationship. It is impossible to derive the conclusion from group marriage in its narrower sense that class marriage or even promiscuity formerly existed. Obviously there exist some links, such as the loaning of the woman, either as a sign of hospitality or as an expression of blood kinship, and partly with the promiscuity at festivities and occa-

sionally under certain economic conditions. (3 figures, table, bibliography.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

14312. HIRSCH, JULIAN. Magische und magistische Bindungen des erwachsenen Kulturmenschen. [Magic and magical conditioning among adults in an advanced stage of culture.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 39 (6) 1931: 450-490.—The distinction between the mentality of savages and civilized peoples, drawn by Lévy-Bruhl and his school, must be discarded. The practices and beliefs of grown-ups among the most highly civilized peoples differ in no respect from those prevalent among savages. Nowhere is there a specifically religious, magically minded man as distinct from the "rationalizing" individual. Primitive man is at once both rationalizing and magical. For example, the Asirungu of Lake Tanganyika proceed in a perfectly rational and scientific way to build their iron-ore blast furnaces, yet at the same time they surround these operations with sanctions which are entirely religious. The pre-magical epoch of humanity is as yet entirely unproven. In addition to the above something also new is found in the thought that having fulfilled all the required taboos, and magic having done its beneficent work, it is now necessary to shoot at the game with the utmost accuracy; to build one's blast furnace with great intelligence; and to practice medicine on one's patient with greatest skill—otherwise failure is certain in each case. Magic and art thus supplement each other. But in reality primitive man is rarely so conscious as this. This is our ascription to him. We assume that because we can thus reason we are less magically minded than he. Numerous instances from high society refute this assumption.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14313. McMILLAN, D. W. Witch doctors and their practices. *Florida Medic. Assn. J.* 28 Oct. 1931: 179.

14314. PETTAZZONI, RAFFAELE (tr. by A. Pauletig). Allwissende höchste Wesen bei primitivsten Völkern. [Omniscient supreme beings among the most primitive peoples.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 29 (3-4) 1931: 209-243.—A review of the ethnographical literature regarding the existence of spiritual beings, creators and culture heroes, among the Fuegians and the Central Californians, with a brief review of the literature which attributes belief in monotheism to primitive peoples.—*W. D. Wallis.*

14315. RAGLAN, LORD. The origin of cruelty. *Man (London)*: 32 May 1932: 106-108.—The author takes issue with Roheim on the origin of cruelty. The latter thinks cruelty is a survival from man's pre-human condition of bestiality while the former declares it to have had its origin in religious ritual. Generally, and in particular in the cases of circumcision and human castration, the purpose of the ritual is to secure some benefit or ward off some threatening evil. Hence early man was cruel to individuals in order to be kind to his group. Ethnological cases are given to substantiate this view.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14316. RÖCK, FRITZ. Das Jahr von 360 Tagen und seine Gliederung. [The 360 day year and its division.] *Wiener Beitr. zu Kulturgesch. u. Ling.* 1 1930: 253-288.—The 30 day month most often represents a theoretical round-number month formally adopted as the normal length by many peoples. The carriers of this reckoning are not only the most primitive peoples, but include among their number many who have attained high degrees of culture. On this basis, the 360 day year has been carried out into systems of world chronology, and has been adapted to the sun-phases as well. There are various combinations of the 360 day year possible, as the 18 twenty day periods among the Mayas in their Tun-cycle. With respect to the relationship of the various world-wide types of the 360 day year, we have to deal neither with common elementary assumptions like the theory of Bastian, nor with simple convergence as

suggested by Felix von Luschan. The culture area of this trait is quite a definite and well-circumscribed one, namely among all the Indo-Germanic peoples or at least the geographical areas they bestride; also, the Toltec area of Mexico and Yucatan. The 360 day year divided into the five-day week among the Wadchagga of east Africa probably represents a contact with oriental influences. This culture unity bespeaks a probable common origin. Where this could have been, the paucity of the facts does not permit us to know definitely as yet. We cannot altogether accept the theory of Babylonia as the original home of the division of time and space into units of 60.—*Nathan Miller.*

14317. SARTORI, PAUL. Erbliche Familienkennzeichen im Volksglauben. [Inherited family characterizations in popular beliefs.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 7 (2) 1932: 106-110.

14318. SEEMAN, ERICH. Neue Zeitung und Volkslied. [Newspapers and folk-songs.] *Jahrb. f. Volksliedforsch.* 3 1932: 87-119.—From the 16th century on, news, political events, natural phenomena, family life and tragedies, murders, and "wonders" were brought before the public as songs. Most of these songs bear names of persons and place names as well as the accurate date when the event is supposed to have happened, and most of them end by admonishing the people to lead a Christian life. Very often they were translated into foreign languages. The author analyzes 20 folk-songs whose origin can be traced to these pamphlets in the early days of the development of the newspaper.—*Rosa Ernst.*

14319. STERNBECK, ALFRED. Sea-Lore im Sea-Slang. [Sea-lore in sea slang.] *Neuphilolog. Monatsschr.* 2 (3) Mar. 1931: 113-133.

14320. SVENSSON, SIGFRIED. Die magische Bedeutung der weiblichen Kopfbedeckung. [The magic significance of women's headgear.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde.* 37 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 6-9.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 14314)

14321. GIFFORD, E. W. The Northfork Mono. *Univ. California Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 31 (2) 1932: 15-65.—This monograph concerns the western Mono of the vicinity of Northfork, a northern affluent of the San Joaquin river. The principal purpose of the field work underlying this paper was a study of social organization; the material culture and religion being secondary. The general conclusion is that the Northfork Mono suggest a close affinity of their culture to that of other tribes on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Chapter heads include, among many others, the following topics, to which brief but detailed discussion is appended: food, wooden bowls, basketry, dress, games, calendar, marriage, churches, dances, and shamanism. (16 plates, figures, and map.)—*John H. Mueller.*

14322. GREENMAN, E. F. Origin and development of the burial mound. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 286-295.—An analysis of certain mound features leads to the conclusion that the mound building trait is the product of four circumstances which, listed in what is believed to be the order of their occurrence, are as follows: (1) High regard for the sanctity of the grave made necessary, (2) its protection from vandalism, animal or human, which could be effected only by deeper graves and when (3) the mound was either consciously conceived or suggested accidentally in one or more of a number of ways, (4) it was accepted as a solution because of the difficulty of digging beneath the hardpan. Granting this explanation is correct, it is found that, on the one hand, a highly developed mound culture

exhibits and results logically from an elaboration of the same basic motive which lay behind the erection of the first burial mound; on the other hand that the lack of this motive—the absence of preoccupation with the dead on the part of the Iroquois—offers a logical explanation of some of the most important features of their burial customs.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

14323. HALLOWELL, A. IRVING. Kinship terms and cross-cousin marriage of the Montagnais-Naskapi and the Cree. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 171-199.—A summary of evidence for cross-cousin marriage which may be inferred from the linguistic data available in both published and unpublished vocabularies of the Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi dialects. Use is made of linguistic equations theoretically to be associated with cross-cousin marriage as major headings. Under these appear the two linguistic subdivisions under discussion. Correspondences in Algonkin-Ottawa-Ojibway are cited. Under each subdivision are given both positive and negative cases where the equations occur, together with the lexical variations within the geographical and temporal limits of the data available. In addition, a chronological interpretation of certain lexical and pattern changes is attempted.—*W. C. McKern.*

14324. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. Notes on the Fox Wāpanōwiwēni. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #105. 1932: pp. 187.—The public performance of the Fox Wāpanōwiwēni has been remodeled so as to conform to the tribal pattern, with but little trace of the original performance. A ritualistic origin myth has been invented to account for the Wāpanōwiwēni. The myth follows the Fox norm. Four Indian texts with English translation are presented.—*T. Michelson.*

14325. MORGAN, WILLIAM. Navaho treatment of sickness: diagnosticians. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 390-402.—In times of sickness or any unusual happening the Navaho Indians consult diagnosticians, of whom there are three kinds: men or women "with motion-in-the-hand," star gazers, and listeners. They are called upon also to interpret dreams, ward off dangers, and to assist in the recovery of lost children, animals, or money. When the diagnostician has announced the cause of an illness, he tells what ceremony will cure and what shaman can perform that ceremony. The shaman conducts the chants which compose the religion of the Navahos and has to serve an apprenticeship sometimes 15 years in length so as to memorize what is required for the ceremonials. He must never cut his hair and be fully initiated into the tribe. The diagnostician's most important requirement is to be able to trance, as it is only when he is in a trance that he can reveal the cause and cure of evil. He can learn the medicines, songs, prayers, and short ritual in a few months, under a master. Because of the great cost of employing a shaman they are called upon but seldom. A night chant costs \$1,500 and lasts sometimes 200 hours. Anthropologists have recorded Navaho rituals and words to cure sickness caused by dreams, witches, spirits of animals, gods, and dead men.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

14326. POSSE, FRIEDRICH. Die geistige Kultur der Eskimo und ihre Erforscher. [The non-material culture of the Eskimo and its investigator.] *Geog. Anz.* 33(3) Mar. 1932: 75-81.—Posse draws all of his material from *Rasmussens Thulefahrt, zwei Jahre im Schlitten durch unerforschtes Eskimoland* by Knud Rasmussen (Frankfurt A. M., 1926) interpreting it as an example of how physical environment forms and governs the life and arts of the people dwelling therein. He considers Rasmussen's material especially important for this purpose since Rasmussen himself was born in Greenland of an Eskimo mother and a Danish father and has lived most of his life among the Eskimo. Polar studies are especially adapted to bring out the close relationship

between physical environment and culture.—*Harry Hoijer.*

14327. SHAPIRO, H. L. The Alaskan Eskimo. *Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., Anthropol. Papers.* 31(4) 1931: 347-384.—A series of 41 male Eskimos from Seward peninsula, Alaska, are described and compared with the available anthropometric data on the Eskimo. The Smith sound, Coronation gulf, and Seward peninsula Eskimos, found from Greenland to Alaska, appear to be one type. In the remaining groups there is an independently progressive increase in head width and face width, and a decrease in head length, from east to west. The three groups above designated show a very close relationship with a series of pure Chipewyan Indians from Lake Athabaska. This connection between an interior Indian tribe and these Eskimo groups is corroborated by ethnological evidence, and suggests the hypothesis that the origin of these three groups of Eskimos was in the interior of Canada, west of Hudson bay. Probably these Eskimo groups were derived from an Indian stock which migrated northward to the coast and then moved northeastward to Smith sound and westward to Seward peninsula. The migration appears to have been recent and to have been superimposed upon an earlier distribution of the Eskimo.—*W. D. Wallis.*

14328. STEWARD, JULIAN H. A Uintah Ute bear dance. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 263-273.—The bear dance of the Uintah Ute no longer retains many of its older elements, although not greatly changed in its external, formal features. It has now lost most of its supernaturalistic significance and is regarded primarily as a social affair. The dance is still a matter of vital importance to every Ute and offers the ethnologist data on culture change.—*B. O. Hughes.*

14329. WELTFISH, GENE. Problems in the study of ancient and modern basket-makers. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 108-117.—Prehistoric basketry so far studied falls into five types. In terms of the sites or areas with which each is primarily associated, these are the Southwestern, Ozark bluff dweller, Lovelock, Snake river and California cave. Coiled basketry identical with the prehistoric Southwest three-rod-triangular foundation type is made today by the San Carlos and Jicarilla Apache and Havasupai. The Lovelock prehistoric ware is very similar to modern baskets made by the Maidu and Washo. The ancient Snake river type is identical with modern Coast Salish and Sahaptin basketry. Modern Yokuts and Mission coiled ware is technically identical with the prehistoric California cave variety and is similarly decorated. Ozark coiling is closely paralleled by the coiled baskets of the Paviotso, Shoshoni, and Plains tribes. All techniques of basket making found in modern North America were in existence in prehistoric times.—*Forrest Clements.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

14330. [GATES, WILLIAM.] Pokonchi calendar. *Maya Soc. Quart.* 1(2) Mar. 1932: 75-77.—The Pokonchi are a Maya group inhabiting central Guatemala. They still preserve their ancient calendar. This is of the usual Maya type of 20 day names and 18 months of 20 days each with the five extra unlucky days to complete the 365-day year. The last are displaced, falling between the equivalents of the Yucatecan months Mol and Chen. Like the Yucatecan calendar, it starts on July 16th. Six of the Pokonchi day names preserve the archaic meanings lost in the Yucatecan list. Five others are taken over from Quiche. The calendar was obtained in 1914 in San Cristobal, Verapaz.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

14331. ORTIZ, FERNANDO. El cocoricamo y otros conceptos teoplasmicos del folklore afrocaribano. [The word "cocoricamo" and other theoplastic concepts in Africo-Cuban folklore.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.*

4(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 289-312.—The word *cocoricamo* which means witchcraft and similar creole words, like *bilongo*, *meleketén* and many others were imported into Cuba by the African Negro slaves from the Bantu region.—*Eli Johns*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 14288, 14314, 14651, 15659)

14332. BALDUS, HERBERT. Die Allmutter in der Mythologie zweier Südamerikanischer Indianerstämme (Kágaba und Tumerehá). [The all-mother in the mythology of two South American tribes, the Kágaba and the Tumerehá.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 29(3-4) 1931: 285-292.—The all-mother is a female personification of the almighty, as distinct from the concept of a female ancestress of all. Among the Kágaba, who are matrilineal and matrilocal, the all-mother is said to be the "Mother of the fire." Among the Tumerehá the concept carries the connotation of "medicine-woman."—*W. D. Wallis*.

14333. LOUKOTKA, ČESTMÍR. Die Sprache der Zamuco und die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse der Chaco-Stämme. [The Zamuco language and the relationships of the Chaco tribes.] *Anthropos*. 26(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 843-861.—The Chaco tribes are rapidly dying out and what can be learned of their language must be done immediately. Since most of the works on this subject are inaccessible and original sources practically lost, a critical study of the orthography, grammar, and tribal relationship is here given in abbreviated form. This was made possible particularly since the author was enabled to draw upon the manuscripts of the Italian explorer and pioneer in this field, Guido Boggiani. These consisted of notebooks and diaries inscribed in pencil. Many tribes are as yet unidentifiable. (Map.)—*Nathan Miller*.

14334. PALAVECINO, ENRIQUE. Tipos de tienda usados por los aborígenes Sudamericanos. [Types of tent used by South American aborigines.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer.*, New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928. 1930: 705-712.—Three zones—the Patagonian-Pampean, the Chaco, and the Magellan—were studied through the extant literature. These zones embraced several tribes. Over the larger part of the territory, especially in the first zone, most of the tents were rectangular in form, with framework of sharpened poles, from three to five or more feet high, driven into the earth in two or three rows, sometimes with poles placed laterally in the forks of the upright poles. Over these were placed skins, usually of cattle, and sometimes blankets or mats. In the colder regions these were fastened to the ground, and other skins were hung as partitions on the inner rows of stakes. In the warmer regions the covering was often merely a "fly" on top, without walls; and sometimes the stakes were replaced by small trees or shrubs bent toward the center and fastened there. Occasionally these latter tents were conical. At other times they were almost flat-topped. Over most of these regions only stakes could be used, because of lack of timber growth. (Map. Illustrations. Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

14335. WEGNER, RICHARD N. Die Chimanen. [The Chimani.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthrop. Gesellsch.*, Mainz 1930, *Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 87-92.—Fishing with hunting plays the largest part in the life of the mountain Chimani who live on the shores of the Cochiro (Bolivia). Agriculture is mostly in the hands of the women. The harvesting of many forest fruits is the duty of the men, who show high craftsmanship in the production of arms and especially in the construction of traps; they also weave baskets and hats. The women are the real carriers of cultural achievements. The plant fibre produced by them is the raw material for working clothes and for children's clothing, for the mosquito nets, and the bags for supplies. They also weave shirts

and bags of cotton. Besides temporary structures of reed poles and leaves on the sand banks, there are permanent dwellings on the clearings on the slopes of the shore. The journeys for obtaining salt are considered a religious duty. Special attention is due to the ornamentation of the cradle, children's toys, and the adornment of the children, in which there is evidence of a striking sense of color.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 14441, 14532, 14543)

14336. BASCHMAKOFF, SVIATOSLAF. Noël en Bulgarie. [Christmas in Bulgaria.] *Ethnographie*. (21-22) Apr.-Dec. 1930: 71-73.—The author describes the rites with which Bulgarians celebrate Christmas and shows that these ceremonies contain both Christian and pagan elements.—*Margaret Welpley*.

14337. BLEICHSTEINER, ROBERT. Die Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen des Baskischen. [Relationships of the Basque language.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 38(3-4) 1932: 235-239.

14338. JUNGWIRTH, H. Reisebeobachtungen zur bretonischen Volkskunde. [Travel observations on Breton folklore.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 36(3-4) 1931: 73-75.

14339. LOHSS, M. Vom Bauernhaus in Württemberg und angrenzenden Gebieten. [The country house in Württemberg and surrounding districts.] *Wörter u. Sachen*. 13 1932: pp. 176.—The article gives a minutely detailed description of the construction and layout of various types of country dwellings in the province. The relation of the material culture of these south German peoples to their general ideology is outlined. (89 illustrations.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

14340. MARKELOV, M. T. МАРКЕЛОВ, М. Т. О пережитках родового строя в современном быту удмуртов. [Remnants of genealogical structure in the contemporary life of the Udmurts.] Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaja Etnografiia*.) (3-4) 1931: 59-69.—Typical for the southern Udmurt districts are villages having family origins. In the use of land a characteristic fact, prior to the October revolution, was the so-called "Udmurt Field"—a piece of land cultivated by one or another family, which remained in the possession of the same family undivided until 1930. Forest parcels were divided among families. In the branding of cattle family marks are still an important feature, and marks of possession used for other objects of property are modified into family marks. Among the Udmurts there are still typical homesteads of large Udmurt families. This type of dwelling retains marks of division within the family and its evolution into a family tribe. Mutual relations among families are most clearly revealed by their religious worship. Each Udmurt family worships in its own religious district. (6 photos.)—*G. Vasilevich*.

14341. PAL'VADRE, М. ПАЛЬВАДРЕ, М. Экспедиция в Северо-Западную Карелию. [Expedition into northwest Karelia.] Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaja Etnografiia*.) (3-4) 1931: 207-209.—*G. Vasilevich*.

14342. WEINRICH, OTTO. Volkskunde (1925-1931). [Folk culture.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 29(3-4) 1931: 244-284.—A review of the literature of popular belief and myth concerning European cultures.—*W. D. Wallis*.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 14256)

14343. BERNATZIK, H. A. Meine Expedition nach Portugiesisch-Guinea. [My expedition to Portuguese Guinea.] *Atlantis (Berlin)*. (4) Apr. 1932: 197-211.—There are still tribes in Africa untouched by European civilization. The expedition visited a series of tribes such

as the Balantes, Cassanga, Cobiana, Banyun, Fulup, Bayott, Pepel, Mandyak, Mankanya, and Bijogo. They are in the main agricultural, wherever the climate permits, but cattle-breeding, fishing and hunting are also found. They are patrilineal and monotheistic. All anti-social acts such as robbery, incendiarism, and perversions are almost unknown. (23 photographs.)—*Eli Johns*.

14344. BROWN, G. GORDON. Bride-wealth among the Hehe. *Africa*. 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 145-157.—Among the Hehe the amount of the *mafungu* is stated by the girl's family and agreed to by the suitor. The money equivalent is about 125s. Native courts will not usually consider a marriage as binding unless there has been some *mafungu*, but custom recognizes marriages without a *mafungu*. In case of divorce the *mafungu* must be returned. A man may divorce his wife much more easily than she can divorce him. Several ethnologists have already accepted the term "bride-wealth" proposed by Evans-Pritchard.—*R. W. Logan*.

14345. BUGÉJA, MARIE. Superstitions indigènes. [Native superstitions.] *Bull. Soc. de Geog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 35 (124) 1930: 533-552.—An account of present-day superstitious beliefs and practices observed by the author in Algeria.—*Margaret Welpley*.

14346. DONOHUGH, AGNES C. L., and BERRY, PRISCILLA. A Luba tribe in Katanga: Customs and folklore. *Africa*. 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 176-183.—The examples of folklore include two versions of the "Creation" and one of "How death came to the world."—*R. W. Logan*.

14347. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: Il Berbero. [The languages spoken in our colonies: Berber.] *Oltremare*. 5 (5) May 1931: 220-221.—Although there are more than 7,000,000 people in northern Africa who speak Berber, less than 100,000 of them are in Tripolitania, and only a few in Cyrenaica. The importance is that it is, or was, the real language of the people, Arabic having been imposed on them along with the Koran and the rule of the Caliphs. In Tripolitania, Berber is spoken only in certain oases, such as Sokna, Gadames, Ghat, etc.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14348. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: Il Galla. [The languages spoken in our colonies: Galla.] *Oltremare*. 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 121-122.—Galla is spoken in parts of Oltre-Giuba and Somaliland, but chiefly in southern and even central Ethiopia. The Galla infiltration into the Abyssinian plateau has been going on for centuries, partly due to the valor of their mounted warriors and the pulchritude of the Galla girls. Some of the Gallas are Mohammedan, but most of them are pagan.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14349. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie. Le lingue nilotiche dell'Eritrea. [The languages spoken in our colonies. The Nilotic languages in Eritrea.] *Oltremare*. 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 165-166.—The relationship of the Nilotic branch of the central Hamitic group with the Dravidian-Australian group is traced. The low state of culture and the primitive character of social and political organization among the Baria and Kunama tribes in Eritrea is described. These tribes have been reduced to mere shadows of their former size by slave raids from the Sudan and pillaging expeditions from Abyssinia.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14350. HULSTAERT, E. P. Over de volksstammen der Lomela. [Some notes on the population of the Lomela region.] *Congo*. 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-52.—All these groups consider themselves as genealogical groups. The author deals with the coming of the different tribes which settled in the Lomela region; with some aspects of their culture and civilization, their language, their legends about their ancestors, the different forms of their tattooing and clothing, some aspects of native industry, agriculture and trade, religious customs and secret societies. There are three different groups:

(1) the Nkundo-Mongo, (2) the Bakutu-Mbole-Ngombe, and (3) the Batshwa. All came from the north or northeast except the Bakutu who came from the west. The languages spoken by these several tribes belong in the main to the Lonkundo-Lomongo group. Each group has its own distinct culture although there are common characteristics.—*J. Vanderheijden*.

14351. MONHEIM, CHRISTIAN. L'organisation des tribus congolaises. [The organization of the Congo tribes.] *Bull. d'Études et d'Infor. de l'École Supérieure de Commerce St. Ignace*. 6 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 167-194.

14352. RICHARDS, A. I. Anthropological problems in north-eastern Rhodesia. *Africa*. 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 121-144.—This is a report based on a study made in 1930-31 of the Babemba tribe, a hunting and agricultural people living in northeastern Rhodesia. European rule, especially in the last five years, has reduced them from a position of great power over subjected peoples to one of extreme poverty. In the remoter villages it is still possible to study kinship units organized on a matrilineal basis as well as authority resting on a systematic education of children in the principle of respect for age. In a less remote village of 90 huts there were only 12 full-grown men. The desire to earn money is already strong even in the less remote villages. In the chief's villages intelligent chiefs fully appreciate the opportunities afforded by the Native Courts Ordinance of regaining some of their lost prestige. Villages near white settlements present the gravest problems.—*R. W. Logan*.

14353. SCHEBESTA, PAUL. Die Pygmäen Mitteleuropas auf Grund einer Forschungsreise 1929-30. [The pygmies of central Africa; an expedition of 1929-30.] *Petermann's Mitteil.* 77 (11-12) 1931: 294-299.—True pygmies and pygmoids are found discontinuously from the Cameroons and the lower Loango region in the west, to Lake Albert in the northeast, and Lake Tanganyika in the southeast; a map showing their distribution supports the thesis that the pygmies have been scattered and driven into dense forest areas by incoming negroid peoples. The author describes the life of those dwelling on the upper Aruwimi and Lindi rivers among whom he dwelt for over a year. About 20,000 in number, split into numerous divisions, and speaking several dialects, they may be conveniently termed "Ituri pygmies." They support themselves on game, ants, wild fruits, and honey. Each clan has its own territory, and each family has its own temporary hut—which serves as protection from the rain—to which the products of the chase are brought back. Material culture is of the simplest; clothing is scant, the bow and arrow is the principal weapon, the dog the sole domesticated animal; one group is even ignorant of means to make fire.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

14354. SPANNAUS, GÜNTHER. Zum gegenwärtigen Stand des Hamitenproblems in Afrika. [The present position of the Hamitic problems in Africa.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 84-86.—The linguistic concept of Hamites is quite clear. The maintenance of the anthropological Hamitic type is of practical importance. According to modern race classification of Africa it includes all the non-negroid races of the earth. But the idea of a Hamitic culture should be abandoned, and in its place should be put the culture of domestic animals (*Grossviehzüchterkultur*) and the Egyptian culture as new entities.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

14355. UNSIGNED. Magic and administration in Africa. *Nature (London)*. 129 (3261) Apr. 30, 1932: 629-631.—Cannibalism, head hunting, and human sacrifice were suppressed without thought of their place and meaning in the tribal life with an inevitable disintegration of the social and economic systems. In Africa the deep rooted belief in magic presents a special problem, as it reacts directly on the administration through its

effect on the employment of native labor. The African point of view, fundamentally different and incapable of recognizing the futility of witch-finding, cares little for the extreme penalties inflicted by the law. The modification of native institutions brought about by contact with white civilizations is now being studied and it is hoped that a too rapid, and consequently disastrous, change may be averted.—*Constance Tyler.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 14309, 14445, 14542, 14605-14606, 14782, 14797, 15738, 15850-15851)

14356. ARNDT, P. P. *Die Religion der Nad'a.* (West-Flores, Kleine Sunda-Inseln.) [The religion of the Nad'a.] *Anthropos.* 26 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 697-739.—The erection of houses is one of the most important acts in the life economy of the Nad'a because of the unfavorable climate in which they live. Therefore, a series of magical or religious or cult acts surrounds its building. When enemies are killed in warfare, a series of sacrifices are offered to protect the village against further attacks by outsiders. The full text and ritual is also given of sacrificial occasions of all types, as at heavy rainstorms, pestilences, setting off on a trading trip and after dreams. Divinatory practices are widespread, as hearing voices of the dead and of animals. The most important implement of divination is the *tibo*, or bamboo-stalk with three knots and two internodes, which is used for healing. It is also used to bless newly opened fields and during warfare to secure success for the forces. An entirely distinct technique is that of the *depa*, or measuring with the span of one's hand on the body of the inflicted, or to ascertain hidden matters. Omens and dreams are investigated very carefully, as are the cries of birds. All these various forms of cult-practices are bound up with sacrifices. Where there are none such, the practice must be of alien origin. There are traces of a sun-cult also. Religion interpenetrates the entire life of the Nad'a from birth to death, but the understanding of the customs is rapidly disappearing especially in the case of the young members of the tribe who can offer little or no explanation of them.—*Nathan Miller.*

14357. ASBOE, WALTER. Disposal of the dead in Tibet. *Man* (London). 32 Mar. 1932: 66-67.—This people dispose of their dead by chopping the body to pieces and scattering them in all directions; by cremation on a funeral pyre; or by burying or throwing the corpse into water.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14358. CASTAGNÉ, JOSEPH. Étude sur la démonologie des Kazak-Kirghizes. [A study of the demonology of the Kirghiz-Kazak.] *Ethnographie.* (21-22) Apr.-Dec. 1930: 1-22.—The Kirghiz-Kazak have been partially Mohammedanized, but they believe strongly in demoniac beings, some with Arabian or Persian names, but most belonging to their own ancient shamanistic beliefs. The author describes the following: (1) *jinn*s, evil spirits responsible for sickness, who can be driven out by exorcists; (2) *dives*, masculine *jinn*s not under the power of exorcists; (3) *albastes*, feminine demons, both practical jokers and vampires, the latter being particularly dangerous to women in childbed; (4) *peris*, vaguely conceived spirits, some of whom aid the exorcist in overcoming *jinn*s; (5) *bitchouras*, who take the form of small boys; (6) *obr*, an amorphous spirit which possesses old women and takes the shape of fire; (7) *jez-tyrnak*, a yellow-faced demon, malefic but stupid, which can be killed by man; (8) *hubbeh*, a water demon, believed by some to cause drowning, and by others to prevent it; (9) *jalmaouz-kempir*, a hag-like being who lives on human flesh; and (10) *kouldourguich*, beautiful female demons who follow men and tickle them until they die.—*Margaret Welpley.*

14359. CHRISTIAN, GEOFFREY. A new musical instrument from Papua. *Man* (London). 32 Mar. 1932:

70.—These instruments are large polished wooden discs about three inches thick and three to four feet in diameter. They are used at lunar dances which last over a period of 10 to 16 days at the full moon. Five or six men sit around with a disc balanced on their toes or knees; each lifts his diaphragm and then the edge of the disc is deeply thrust into his abdomen and all depress their abdomens on the upper surface of the circumference of the disc and open their mouths. A light tap or taps is then applied to the center of the disc and a reverberating sound is heard. The latter appears to have its origin in the men's distended lungs and issues through their mouths. The effect is a deep booming sound similar to that which comes off the distended skin of large drums in other parts of the country. A demonstration was given the observer and author of the above description.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14360. ENTHOVEN, R. E. Limes, rice straw and convolvulus in Indian primitive practice. *Folk-Lore.* 43 (1) Mar. 31, 1932: 29-41.—Miscellaneous observations under these heads pertaining chiefly to the Bombay presidency.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

14361. KIM, H. Korean customs. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 43 (3) Mar. 1932: 347-353.—The walls of the temple of the war god at Pyongyang, Korea, are hung with 12 oil paintings, each representing a month of the old lunar calendar. These depict some of the occupations of the Korean people. There are short descriptions of celebrations such as the new year and wedding ceremonies and of Korean occupations including ironing (the garment is beaten with smooth sticks on a flat polished stone), rice harvesting, weaving, etc.—*E. Kenny.*

14362. KOZIN, S. КОЗИН, С. Дальневосточная Комплексная Экспедиция. [The far-eastern joint expedition.] Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaiia Etnografiia.*) (3-4) 1931: 201-207.—A brief report on the expedition of 1931 to the Shlaks and Tungus of the Amur- and Tuguro-Tehumikan districts.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14363. LICHTMANN, ESTHER. Au royaume des dieux: moeurs et coutumes de la vallée de Kulu. [In the kingdom of the gods: manners and customs of the valley of Kulu.] *Ethnographie.* (21-22) Apr.-Dec. 1930: 32-40.—In the Kulu valley in northern Punjab, the gods play an active part in daily affairs. They speak through cataleptic mediums. There are 360 gods in a hierarchy, all submitting to Ragunath, as does the rajah. The rajah, however, outranks the other gods. If the gods do not keep their promises, they are shut up, degraded, and deprived of offerings. The people attempt to stop epidemics by human sacrifice. Death is not particularly to be feared, as they believe in the transmigration of souls. Cremation prevails. Brahmins read the stars, and on these readings depend the name a child shall have and the time when marriage is to take place. Divorce is easy for the man. The caste system flourishes. (7 photographs.)—*Margaret Welpley.*

14364. LORIMER, D. L. R. An oral version of the Kesar saga from Hunza. *Folk-Lore.* 42 (2) Jun. 30, 1931: 105-140.

14365. PILLAI, T. LAKSHAMANA. Are Malayalis Tamilians? *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2 (7) 1931: 1-40.

14366. ПОПОВ, АНДРЕЙ. ПОПОВ, АНДРЕЙ. Поездка к долганам. [A trip to the Dolgans.] Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaiia Etnografiia.*) (3-4) 1931: 210-212.—The ethnic origin of the Dolgans must be sought deeper under the Turkish and Tungus cultural strata, to which also point the archaeological remnants in the Tundra, called by the Dolgans "Tchukat graves." Although the Dolgans speak a language similar to that of the Yakuts, their whole mode of life differs strongly from that of the Yakuts, and their relations to the Yakuts are rather unfriendly. Their literature comes largely from Turkey.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14367. POWDERMAKER, HORTENSE. Feasts in New Ireland; the social function of eating. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 236-247.—Eating in New Ireland has a double social function: (1) to maintain solidarity; and (2) to determine in part the relation of the individual to society and to the groups within it. Members of the society feast together to mourn a death, to welcome a new member, to mark a change in social status, or a restoration to health, and on various other occasions such as before starting a communal war. It is the place where gifts are exchanged and trade carried on. The native knows that his position in the community depends on his ability as a provider of food and his wife's on her industry in preparing it. The author gives a long list of the occasions for feasts, the manner in which they are prepared by the men and the women and the places where they are eaten. At the women's feasts there is reciprocity between moities as well as localities. The women make speeches about their husbands which reveal how much the husband's standing in his family depends on his ability as a food provider. Apart from feasts or family meals there are other important customs about the taking of food, such as that of the consummation of betrothal and marriage when the pair sit down and eat together. There are also several food taboos.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

14368. RÄSÄNEN, MARTTI. Chansons populaires turques du nord-est de l'Anatolie. [Popular Turkish songs from northeastern Anatolia.] *Studia Orientalia, Soc. Orientalis Fennica.* 4 (2) 1931: pp. 51.

14369. SASTRI, S. SRIKANTA. Oswald Spengler on Indian culture. *New Era.* 1 (6) Mar. 1929: 478-483.—Spengler's view of the real strength of Indian culture is a complete misunderstanding of the tenacity of civilization among the inhabitants of Hindustan.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14370. UNSIGNED. Legendary figures in Chinese art. Shou Hsing, the god of longevity. *China J.* 14 (3) Mar. 1931: 109-110.

OCEANIA

14371. ARNING, EDUARD. Ethnographische Notizen aus Hawaii 1883-86. [Ethnological notes from Hawaii, 1883-86.] *Mitteil. a. d. Mus. f. Völkerkunde in Hamburg.* 16 1931: pp. 85.—This catalog of ethnographic collections numbering over 300 items gives valuable source material. Although even then the old culture had largely passed, many important items remained. (4 illustrations, 14 tables).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

HISTORY

HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14454, 14472, 14508, 14513, 14538, 14541, 14545, 14575, 14584, 14587, 14638, 14644, 14658, 14749, 14751, 14768, 15290, 15867)

14372. BRANDI, KARL. Justus Möser. *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227 (1) Jan. 1932: 54-69.—A biographical sketch and an appreciation of the German historian and economist, Justus Möser (1720-1794), who was the first of his age to lay the foundations for an historical study of law and national economics. His faculty for discovering a unity in the different fields of his study is emphasized.—*Hans Frerk.*

14373. CLEMEN, C. Mgr. Söderblom, historien des religions. [Mgr. Söderblom, historian of religions.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 104 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 437-447.—Nathan Söderblom, Lutheran archbishop of Upsala, died July 12, 1931. A review of his principal works is here given.—*William M. Green.*

14374. GOETZ, WALTER. Ludwig Pastor (1854-1928). *Hist. Z.* 145 (3) 1932: 550-563.—Pastor was the most productive Catholic historian of the last generation. He takes his place in the line of historians whose aim was the establishment of a strictly Catholic interpretation of history, especially of modern history, in which, according to the judgment of Görres, the Reformation was the second fall of man. Among Catholic historians, however, two schools have developed; the one representing the point of view of the church, the other of the curia (*kirchliche und kurialistische Anschauung*). Pastor and his predecessors belong to the second group. Pastor's work resulted in no methodological contribution and he came to no new concepts of the papacy.—*L. D. Steefel.*

14375. HEYDERHOFF, JULIUS. Aus der Werkstatt eines guten Europäers. [From the workshop of a good European.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226 (1) Oct. 1931: 39-50.—Some notes on the life and works of the German historian Karl Hillebrand (1829-1884). A series of his letters to Heinrich von Treitschke, Hans von Bülow, and Alfred von Reumont, Prussian delegate at Florence and author of a history of Toscana, are here published for the first time.—*Hans Frerk.*

14376. JELÍNEK, H. Aloïs. Jirásek (1852-1930). *Rev. Française de Prague.* 9 (48) Jun. 15, 1930: 101-111.

14377. KARÉIEV, N. Les études sur l'histoire de France en Russie depuis vingt ans (1911-1930). [Russian studies in French history during the past twenty years, 1911-1930.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6 (35) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 369-389.—*Donald C. McKay.*

14378. MARCUSE, LUDWIG. Der Historiker Lytton Strachey. [Lytton Strachey as historian.] *Tagebuch.* 13 (6) Feb. 6, 1932: 222-224.

14379. MIURA, SHUKO. Kinsei no unda ni-dai shika. [Two great historians in the modern age, Tokugawa Mitsukuni and Arai Hakuseki.] *Shirin.* 14 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-16.—The modern historians reacted against the religious and ethical thoughts of the medieval Buddhist priests and Confucian scholars and turned to Shintoism and hence nationalism. Tokugawa Mitsukuni (1628-1700), though a member of one of the three ruling shogunate families, was an ardent loyalist and considered the emperor the ruler of Japan. He had the scholars collect the historical source material through the provinces and invited the historians to Mito where he was compiling a general history of Japan to make clear the constitution of Japan and promote nationalism. Arai Hakuseki (1657-1725) was a tutor to the Shogun Iyemitsu. Though he was criticized for calling the shogun the king of Japan in his letter to Korea for some diplomatic reasons, he was a sincere loyalist, and like Mitsukuni did much to foster the national consciousness.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14380. PASQUALI, GIORGIO. Rev. of Collomp: La critique des textes. [Text-criticism.] *Gnomon.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 127-134.—Collomp's book will be useful in textual criticism. As compared with that of Maas it suffers somewhat from the fact that the author's chief study has been in the field of papyri, not of general text-criticism. His chief contribution is one which Pasquali himself had earlier suggested: that many cases in which no regular stemma will serve to account for variant readings are to be explained on the basis of horizontal, not vertical transmission, that is, through the use of an archetype equipped with ancient and medieval variants; a Variorum text, in other words. A forthcoming book of

Pasquali's will supply the necessary illustrations to demonstrate this theory, which Collomp does not sufficiently illustrate.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14381. POULET, CH. *Courrier français.* [The French courier.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10 (4) 1931: 346-360; 11 (1) 1932: 38-53.—The writer gives a survey of historical works which have recently appeared in France; he especially gives his attention to the Catholic writers.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14382. WENDEL, HERMANN. Albert Mathiez.

Tagebuch. 13 (11) Mar. 12, 1932: 398-401.—Mathiez was a thorough-going Robespierist. To admire Danton was a sign of intellectual and moral inferiority, and Mathiez believed that most French historians, especially Aulard and his followers, were Dantonists. This attitude was responsible for the fact that he remained at the University of Dijon until he was past 50. No single day of the Revolution was dead for him; he paid much attention to the neglected social and economic facts of the Revolution, yet the Soviet historians condemned him. He died in the classroom.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entry 14408)

14383. AL-TANĀHI, TĀHIR. *Madinat ra'masis al-thāni: awwal iktishāf athari yaqūm bihi miṣri.* [The city of Ramses II: the first great archaeological discovery by a native Egyptian.] *Al-Hilāl.* 40 (7) May 1932: 992-997.—An illustrated study of the discoveries made in 1928 by Mahmud Hamzah, assistant curator of the Egyptian Museum. The excavations were made in the modern village of Qantir which proved to be the ancient capital of Ramses II.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

14384. VILLARD, UGO MONNERET de. *La missione italiana nella Nubia cristiana.* [The Italian mission in Christian Nubia.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 19-23.—Appointed by the Egyptian Antiquities Service to survey the important but neglected Christian monuments of Nubia before they are destroyed by the raising of the Assouan dam, Villard proposes a year of preliminary investigation and planning, three years of field work, two years to digest and publish results. During the first year, a considerable area has been reconnoitered, and trial excavations have revealed interesting types of mausoleum, a variety of church plans, remains of ecclesiastical sculpture, pottery, inscriptions, and two cities with walls, gates, towers, and vaulted streets.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

14385. CANTINEAU, J. *Remarques sur la stèle araméenne de Séfiré-Soudjin.* [Remarks concerning the interpretation of the Aramaean stele from Séfiré-Soudjin.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28 (4) 1931: 167-178.—In the summer of 1930 there was discovered in the village of Séfiré, near Aleppo in Syria, fragments of an Aramaean inscription on a stele of considerable length, carrying 100 lines of text. The interpretation of the text has now centered about the real meaning of one word, which in the cognate tongues means "order," "law," especially in a religious sense, an "oath." The inscription deals with "the oaths of BRG'Y[H, king of]KTK, with Mati'el, son of Attarsamak, king of Arpad." A list of divinities (no Assyrian) is named as witnesses; sacrifices for violation of the oath come into view, and the menace of devastation of the kingdom of Arpad in case Mati'el violates his oath. Several magical operations against Arpad, against Mati'el and against his family are detailed. Who was BRG'Y[H king of]KTK? Where and when did he rule? Positive answer cannot be given. But the date of the stele has been set at 753 B.C.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

14386. CROWFOOT, J. W. *Work of the joint expedition to Samaria-Sebustiya, April and May, 1931.* *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* (3) Jul. 1931: 139-142.—Five sites inside the Herodian city have been leased for excavation during the 1930-31 season: (1) the summit of the old acropolis; (2) a terrace above the columned road; (3) over 300 yards fur-

ther east, south of the basilica and southwest of the threshing-floor; (4) 'The Mulberry Orchard,' on a lower terrace north of the "palace" area; (5) an area north of the village formerly called 'the hippodrome.' Traces of Israelite, Hellenistic, and Roman occupation were found on all sites. The most interesting later remains are connected with the cult of John the Baptist. Of the Israelite period the greatest find made hitherto is a section of the city wall south of the basilica, measuring 64 feet from east to west, laid in a trench cut in the rock. In the Israelite tombs are broken fragments of Israelite pottery, and a few beads. The Hellenistic period has been represented by only small finds. The Roman period is seen in many walls, in as many as five successive constructions. Nothing earlier than the period of Omri has been discovered.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

14387. FISHER, CLARENCE S. *Excavations at Jerash, 1931.* *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (45) Feb. 1932: 3-20.—Excavations were made in the city forum, where at the northern end, four bays of the colonnade were cleared. The fine stone pavement continues over the entire area. Enclosing the colonnade was a massive wall with doors. This forum, when wholly excavated, will be the most beautiful one known. Several inscribed blocks were found, one being dedicated to Good Fortune and dated 66 A.D. The forum was built in the first century. Adjoining the east colonnade were shops, and here also inscribed slabs were found. The city square was marked by four large pedestals which formed the corners of the South Tetrapylon at the intersection of Main Street (Via Antoninianus) and Via Pella. The sites around the Damascus Gate, the Philadelphia Gate, and the Triumphal Arch were partially investigated. On Camp Hill in the surface stratum an interesting collection of Arab objects included a circular seal with the name of 'Alī ibn Abū Tāleb, the fourth Caliph. The next object of excavation was Birketain ("the two pools"), a "suburb" of Jerash, a mile and a half north of the city. Here was a small theater built on a hillside; the lower tier of seats including 14 rows, the north public entrance, and the front of the stage remain. Between the church of St. Theodore and the Artemis Temple was found an inscription "Under Placcus, the most God-beloved bishop, with the help of God this bath was built from the foundations and adorned in the year of the city 517." The blocks containing the inscriptions were found on the floor of a large atrium surrounded by a colonnade. The swimming pool, exercise court, and anterooms were excavated. Further excavation revealed a monastery with a large refectory, 496 A.D. At present the expedition is concentrating on the Artemis Temple. Jerash, one of the greatest eastern provincial Roman cities, has established historical continuity through the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

PERSIA

14388. POPE, ARTHUR UPHAM. *Rationalization in Persian art and archaeology.* *Asiatic Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 140-144.

14389. RICE, D. TALBOT. *Excavating the city of Hira. Discovery.* 13 (149) May 1932: 161-163.—The remains of the city of Hira are found in the desert of Mesopotamia, some four miles south of Kufa and about six miles from Najaf, the most holy city of Iraq. Kufa gave us the name, "Kufic script." The city of Hira originated some time in the 2nd century. As a protector of the western outposts of the Sassanian empire it formed, between the 3rd and 7th centuries, a strategic position between the Byzantine and Sassanian realms. In 633 it capitulated to the famous Khalid, the advance leader of Islam into Mesopotamia. Kufa gradually crowded Hira to the wall. Before the Moslem conquest it was the seat of a Christian bishopric. Three fairly large buildings were partially laid bare by recent excavations, two of them Christian churches. The doorways, and jambs, and some carvings, with many small articles open a new type of Christian art current in the centuries just before the Moslem conquest. Further excavation of Hira promises revelations of that little known period in the Near East.—*Ira M. Price.*

CRETE AND GREECE

14390. JACOPI, GIULIO. *Attività dell' Istituto storico archeologico di Rodi F.E.R.T., durante l'anno 1931.* [Work of the F.E.R.T., i.e., the Historical and Archaeological Institute at Rhodes, in 1931.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 25-28.—List of publications, and of studies in progress; report of development in the internal economy of the institute; acknowledgments of benefactions.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

14391. MILLER, WALTER. *The Athenian agora and the northwest slope of the Acropolis. Art & Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct. 1931: 99-108; (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 175-184; 33 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 20-23; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 87-94.—A forecast of the problems which it is expected will be solved by the excavations of the Athenian agora

under the direction of the American School for Classical Studies at Athens and the Greek Archaeological Society, for which the license has been granted and the funds now supplied. The original Mycenaean and Pisistratic agoras occupied the low ground between the Acropolis, the Areopagus, and the Pnyx hills, but, with the great boom following the Persian defeat, the city spread to the slopes north of the Acropolis and Areopagus hills and the market followed the center of population, over the saddle between the Acropolis and Areopagus into the area on the north slope of the Acropolis and reaching down to the Ceramicus. It is this area which is to be excavated. Only two buildings, the "Theseum" and the "Tower of the Winds," erected by Andronicus of Cyrrhus, remain in a fair degree of preservation. The "Theseum" may prove to be the Temple of Hephaestus, but only excavation can determine. The Stoa of Attalus remains of the Hellenistic period. From Roman times the "Tower of the Winds," the Roman market, with two of its gates, the Agoranomium, the Library of Hadrian, and the Stoa of the Giants remain, all except the first badly dilapidated. No important structures of Byzantine or Turkish times are to be found in the area. (Numerous illustrations and charts.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

14392. CARTER, G. E. L. *Old sites on the lower Indus. Indian Antiquary.* 61 (764) May 1932: 86-90.—Thambhanwâro Masjid and some other sites.

14393. EBERHARD, W. *Bericht über die Ausgrabungen bei An-yang (Honan).* [Report on the excavations at An-yang (Honan).] *Ostasiat. Z.* 18 (1-2) 1932: 1-15.

14394. GOTO, SHUICHI. *Mohenjo Daro no hakutsu.* [Excavation at Mohenjo Daro.] *Shirin.* (3) Jul. 1930: 378-392.—Study of earthen wares, ax-heads, and Indo-Sumerian seals found in Mohenjo Daro, in detail. [Illus.]—*Shio Sakanishi.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 14407, 14443, 14456, 14463, 14633)

14395. HANSEN, AXEL. *Die Chlorose im Altertum.* [Chlorosis in antiquity.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 175-184.—The question has often been asked whether a disease which is well-known in one epoch may be practically non-existent in another. In an attempt to prove the possibility of this point, the history of chlorosis is considered. If it had existed in the time of Hippocrates it would most certainly have been described since it is easy to recognize. It seems only to have come into prominence in the 16th century when it became fashionable for women to wear tight clothing. At the present time chlorosis has again died out. Is it possible that changing styles have had something to do with its disappearance?—*D. Maier.*

14396. KÖRNER, OTTO. *Über Spuren des jonischen Forschungstriebes in Ilias und Odyssee und über die Verwertung homerischer Erkenntnisse im Corpus Hippocraticum und in der Tiergeschichte des Aristoteles.* [Traces of Ionian research in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and the use of Homeric ideas in the "Corpus Hippocraticum" and in the biology of Aristotle.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 185-201.—Körner refutes Fuld's position on the Ionian research movement, and cannot see his distinction between naïve and scientific periods. He maintains that the traces of Ionian

investigation in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are from the age of Homer himself, and that Hippocrates, Aristotle, and the Scholastics were influenced by the poet. In fact, Homer and Aristotle not only agree in the building up of their biological system, but Aristotle even took over a part of his scheme from the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. This point is in opposition to Fuld's contentions, and shows that the spirit of inquiry in the time of Homer did bear some fruit.—*D. Maier.*

14397. LINCKENHELD, E. *Pliny et le calendrier gaulois.* [Pliny and the Gallic calendar.] *Rev. Celtique.* 48 (1-4) 1931: 137-144.—Pliny's reference to the Gallic calendar (N. H. xvi, 44, 95) can only mean that periods of time (months, years, and 30 year periods) were counted from the sixth night after the new moon. His statement is confirmed by a practice, which must be of Celtic origin, observed in Salzburg and the Tyrol. The peasants there count the night of January 6 or 7 as the beginning of the year, and celebrate it with a masquerade. Traces of a New Year festival on January 6 are also found in Lorraine. The explanation may be found in the adaptation of the Celtic calendar to the Julian, after the introduction of the latter. The Celtic year ended at the solstice, December 25, and was followed by twelve sacred days, intercalated in order to adjust the lunar year to the solar year. Thus the new year began on January 6.—*William M. Green.*

14398. MIRONÉ, GIUSEPPE. *L'acquedotto romano di Augusta Praetoria.* [The Roman aqueduct of

Augusta Praetoria.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 7-24.—The aqueduct of Augusta Praetoria (founded 25 B.C.), the present city of Aosta, although short, shows great engineering skill. It is here described in detail, with measurements and discussion of its special features. (Pictures and diagrams.)—*Lida R. Brandt.*

14399. PAZZINI, ADALBERTO. Metamorphosis: saggio critico sull' evoluzione dell' etica medica. Dal codice di Hammurabi al De christiana ac tuta medendi ratione. [Metamorphosis: a critical essay on the evolution of medical ethics from the code of Hammurabi to "De christiana ac tuta medendi ratione."] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 22 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 64-88; (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 117-153.—A survey of the development of medical ethics among the Babylonians, Hebrews, pre-Hellenic peoples, Greeks, Romans, early and medieval Christians leads to the conclusion that the differences between Christian ethical thinking and that of the age of Hippocrates are not very great.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

14400. SENN, G. Über Herkunft und Stil der Beschreibungen von Experimenten im Corpus Hippocraticum. [On the origins and style of the descriptions of experiments in the Hippocratic Corpus.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (3) Jul. 1929: 217-289.—Did the writers of the Hippocratic Corpus perform their own experiments or did they take them from older writings? The first section of the article deals with the contents of the experiments, their style, and the old writings from which they are taken; the second, the experiments of the younger Pythagoreans, and the method of Hippocrates; third, the further development of experiments. A study of 32 writings in the Hippocratic Corpus reveals that many comparisons were taken from predecessors. Sometimes only the kernel of the original work has been left as in the case of the descriptions of air and water when the result of purely quantitative experiments have been transformed into a qualitative significance. In many cases the style of presentation may be compared with that used by the Pythagoreans. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier.*

14401. STIEBITZ, FERDINAND. Über die Kausal-erklärung der Vererbung bei Aristoteles. [Aristotle's causal explanation of inheritance.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 332-345.—Aristotle reduced the whole problem of inheritance to a biochemical basis. He thought that the energy which came from the father was the chief factor in all being. According to him the soul was constituted of warmth, which he did not conceive of as a substance, but as a state. The Stoics, on the other hand, considered both the soul and its motivating force to be material. They also believed that a fragment of the soul of the procreator was in the seed. The idea of the Stoics may be compared with the modern conception of the continuity of the germ plasm. Although Aristotle conceived of a continuity in inheritance, he did not think it to be of the seed, but of motility. Likewise, he combated the notion that the seed came from the whole body. Stiebitz contradicts Johannsen's interpretation of Aristotle's ideas on inheritance. He says that the seed itself does not change into the bodily organs, but is only a means of bringing this development about.—*D. Maier.*

14402. SUDHOFF, KARL. Römische Stützschiene für einen kranken Unterschenkel, gefunden an der Mosel. [Roman supporting apparatus for an injured leg, found along the Moselle.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (3-4) Oct. 1931: 271-282.—The first report of the Gondorf excavations was given out by Schaaffhausen in 1887. He mentions that a skeleton was found which had an iron splint on one leg. The chemists, Rassow and Schwarze, after examining this splint found it to be 19 cm. long and 7 cm. wide. It is composed of a weak metal, which is covered over with a greyish-white substance.

The nail and bands are of iron. Analysis revealed that the substance covering the top was iron oxide, and that lead mixed with other metals covered the bottom. The question now arises as to what use the splint was put. It is not of the right shape or strength to be utilized for a broken leg. It must have been a supporting apparatus for a defective leg, such as would be caused by osteofibroma or osteomyelitis. Perhaps the lead was expected to influence the cure to some extent.—*D. Maier.*

14403. WELLMAN, MAX. Die Schrift Περὶ ἰσῆς νόσου des Corpus Hippocraticum. [Περὶ ἰσῆς νόσου of the Hippocratic Corpus.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (3) Jul. 1929: 290-312.—The ἡ ἰσῆς νόσος is a tirade against the quacks of the period in regard to their unscientific treatment of epilepsy. The author maintains that epilepsy should be handled as any other disease, and that it is either caused by a disturbance in the brain, or inherited. He is a follower of Alkmaion, who taught that the brain regulated the entire body. All the nerve centers end in it, and it is the place in which the accumulation of the blood occurs. The life of the soul is governed by the pneuma, which is inhaled with the breath. Too much dampness causes the brain to be set into an unnatural motion. However, as long as it remains at rest, the individual will be healthy. An analysis of the entire work leads Wellman to the belief that it was not written by Hippocrates himself, but by one of his scholars. It was probably an early literary effort of this physician because of its sarcastic tone, and was later followed by the Περὶ ἀερώων, which did not appear until after this doctor had traveled more widely.—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 14388, 14490, 14638)

14404. BACHHOFFER, LUDWIG. Frühindische Historienreliefs. [Early Indian historical reliefs.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 18 (1-2) 1932: 18-28.

14405. BENNER, R. CHARLES. Les verreries romaines du musée de Colmar et du musée historique de Mulhouse. [Roman glassware in the museums of Colmar and Mulhouse.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 79 (517) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 133-146.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14406. DEONNA, W. Greece in the history of ancient art. The originality of Greek statuary. *Acropole.* 6 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 161-193; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 241-277.—Except in Greece the statuary of the ancient world was dominated by religious motives, and hence was conservative and monotonous. Only the Greek artist made the human body serve for the glorification of the gods; only he loved the human form for itself. He was the first to make statues in marble and bronze; only he knew the relation between subject and material, and appreciated for itself beauty of material. He was the first to represent the human body in violent motion and introduced into art a conception of the group unknown to his non-Greek contemporaries. The human body in the nude was a Greek invention. The Greek artist was the first to appreciate the value of drapery; he gained by careful observation of nature, correctness of physique and great keenness of moral and psychological penetration. He represented the human body at all periods of life, and undertook to present its inner life. His divinities were truly divine; this was new to all art. He loved variety and individuality; the course of his art is a record of progressive laicization. He sought always exactness, clarity, truth, beauty, and appropriateness. He rejected monstrous figures, and sought to produce results by simple means. All this he accomplished in an incredibly short time.—*William F. Wyatt.*

14407. HOUGH, WALTER. Ancient seating furniture in the collections of the United States National Museum. *Smithsonian Inst. Ann. Rep.* 1930: 511-518.—

Stools, circular, oval, oblong, and curved, or hollowed out, represent the first detached seating furniture. The simplest forms are a circular block of wood (Peruvian tribes and Hupa of California) and rounded stone blocks (Pueblos of Arizona). Usually stools have four legs; some from Costa Rica, West Indies and Tahiti have a projecting handle; others from northern Brazil and Venezuela are carved in form of tutelary animals and are cult objects. Simple stools are widely distributed in Central America, the West Indies, and northern South America. The great carved stone seats, U-shaped and backless, from Manabi, Ecuador, are of ceremonial character. Simple stools are in general use in Africa and there is a great variety of those seats in the Belgian and French Congo. There is no development of seating furniture in most parts of Asia. But stools occur among the less civilized peoples of Malaysia. They are practically absent in the Pacific Islands. Chairs became usual in Europe only in the 17th century. Monuments showing gods and rulers seated on stools, chairs, and thrones reach the greatest development in Egypt. Fine chairs and carved marble seats are seen in Greek art. Only men used stools among some tribes such as the Jivaro Indians of Peru; elsewhere the backed stool is reserved to shamans in their incantations as practiced by the Samoyeds of Siberia. Occupational seats constitute an interesting group; only one American example is known, that of the 3-legged stool upon which sits the Eskimo while fishing through the ice. There is a possible relation between the development of seats and "the increasing delicacy and complexity of the costumes." The main modern invention is the "ancestor-less rocking chair."—*E. B. Renaud.*

14408. JÉQUIER, G. La construction égyptienne. [Egyptian building technique.] *J. d. Savants.* (1) Jan. 1932: 5-12.—This is a brief survey of Egyptian methods of building, based largely upon the work of Somers Clark and R. Engelbach, *Ancient Egyptian Masonry*, (Oxford, 1930).—*E. J. Knapton.*

14409. KUNZE, E. Rev. of Greifenhagen: Eine attische schwarzfigurige Vasengattung und die Darstellung des Komos im 6. Jahrhundert. [A group of Attic black-figured vases and the presentation of the komos in the sixth century.] *Gnomon.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 120-124.—Kunze presents convincing arguments for the association with the Attic school of the period before Clitias, of a group of some 26 vases whose provenance had been much disputed. He did not have the advantage of using Beazley's work on the Attic black-figured ware, and his individual achievement is therefore the greater, though his work is of less independent value. The second part of the work amounts in the main to a general discussion of the representations of the komos on the vases in various local types, a discussion valuable on the whole, though marred by numerous and for the most part gratuitous errors.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14410. NEUGASS, F. Antike Kunst in Algerien. [Ancient art in Algeria.] *Antike.* 8 (2) 1932: 138-150.—A study of the civilization of Algeria in the Roman period with illustrations of the Roman monuments of Djemila, Timgad, and Lambaesis. The quality of the sculpture and architecture found here is inferior to that of the north, but its great variety and quantity "demonstrate the strong colonizing activity and the close organization of the Roman world-empire and show the wide influence of a great idea and a clever politic." Yet the Roman influence failed to inspire any new artistic works of high quality in Algeria.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14411. NILSSON, MARTIN P. Eine Anthesterien-vase in München. [An Anthesteria vase at Munich.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (4) Mar. 1, 1930: pp. 13.—Publishes a scene on a black-figured amphora in Munich (four women, three of them holding wine vessels; in the background a

colonnade and table laden with food). Interprets it as a representation of priestesses (Gerarai) mixing wine for the Choes. As a Choes scene it is remarkable for lacking the idol, and for showing a colonnade (temple of Dionysos Limnaios). Nilsson proceeds to discuss two problems of the Anthesteria. (1) Did the Sacred Marriage take place on the day of Choes? Deubner was somewhat too positive that it did; his program of Choes processions is at any rate too complicated. The connection of the Aiora rites with Ikaria can, by the way, be defended against him. (2) Has the Dionysos idol of Anthesteria scenes, made of a mask and drapery hung on a pillar, anything to do with the Dionysos "round the pillar" of Boeotia? Hardly, nor can much be made of the coincidence between the number of puppets offered in a Plataean festival with that of the Athenian Gerarai.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

14412. POULSEN, F. Altetruskische Grossskulptur in Terrakotta. [Early Etruscan sculpture in terra-cotta.] *Antika.* 8 (2) 1932: 90-104.—This is a study of the terracotta Koré acquired by the Copenhagen Museum in 1930, which is closely related to the Apollo and Hermes group from Veii, though smaller and differing from those figures in several technical details. Like these it shows a combination of Greek and Etruscan theme and style, and illustrates not only the amazing technical skill of the Etruscans in the large terra-cotta statues peculiar to them, but the variety of devices used in obtaining the desired color and surface effects. "In the light of the statues from Veii we understand not only a full section of Roman tradition, but also the summons of the Romans to the artists of the northern neighbor state when they required the decoration of the chief temple of their city with the best ornament. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

EGYPT

(See also Entry 14428)

14413. HEUTEN, G. La diffusion des cultes égyptiens en Occident. [The diffusion of Egyptian cults in the Occident.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 104 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 409-416.—The epigraphical evidence leads Toutain, against the prevalent view, to maintain that all oriental deities except Cybele were regarded in the West, outside of Rome, Italy, and seaport cities, as exotic, and were not worshipped by the settled population of the *municipia*. Cumont feels that the literary evidence offsets the absence of inscriptions, and shows a wide extension of such cults as that of Isis. But a detailed study of all authors who mention Isis or other Egyptian deities shows that all of them either (1) had personal connections with Egypt; (2) were soldiers or officials, or their attendants; (3) were mere compilers; or (4) had lived for long periods in Italy or seaport cities. The conclusions of Toutain are therefore not refuted by the literary documents cited by Cumont.—*William M. Green.*

14414. SCHUBART, W. Griechische Briefe aus Ägypten. [Greek letters from Egypt.] *Antike.* 8 (2) 1932: 113-137.—A study, with translations, of selected letters from the correspondence of Apollonios and of Zenon during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphos.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 14399)

14415. VIROLLEAUD, CH. La montagne des cèdres dans les traditions de l'ancien Orient. [The mountain of cedars in the traditions of the ancient Orient.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 101 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 16-26.—The legend of the mountain or forest of cedars occupies a large place in the great Assyrian epic of Gilgamesh. This king of Erech resolved to make the

journey of 20,000 hours from lower Chaldee to that famous mountain, which was guarded by a dangerous giant, Khumbaba. The citizens of Erech and his mother, unable to dissuade him from making the hazardous trip, implored the god Shamash to protect him. Erech and Enkidu, his companion, arriving at the mountain's base, soon found a trail, and climbed until they reached an impassable enclosure. Their appeal to Shamash was favorably answered, for eight winds beat down on the forest, resulting in the defeat and death of Khumbaba. This guardian giant of the mountain was probably a god of north Syria. The evidence of El-Amarna texts and even of Hittite texts confirms the view that the Lebanon—Amanus—were the famous mountains of cedars in all those ancient legends, and were the source of timbers for both the Nile and Euphrates civilizations.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 14389, 14399, 14415, 14428, 14447)

14416. BOYLAN, CANON. The Slavonic Josephus. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37 (761) May 1931: 449-460.—Outline of the life history of Josephus and consideration of his literary works, *The Jewish War* and *The Jewish Antiquities*. *The Jewish War*, covering the period from A.D. 66 to 70, was essentially an instrument of Roman propaganda. It was translated from the Semitic text into Greek and published in Rome. Boylan comments upon the fact that though Josephus lived in Palestine from 38 to 70 A.D. this book contains no reference at all to the Christian church or to its founder. *The Jewish Antiquity* is a work of 20 volumes written to glorify the achievements of the Jewish race. In the 18th book there is a remarkable passage referring to Christ around which a huge literature has since developed. In book 20 there is a further somewhat casual reference to Him in connection with an account of the death of Jesus who is referred to as the brother of Christ. Attention is called to a translation of Josephus in old Russian almost unknown to the western world until recent years when a study of certain passages was published by Berents of Dorpat University. This was followed by a translation of the first four books of *The Jewish War* into German. Reference is also made to the work of Robert Eisler whose translations and comments are regarded as fantastic and dangerous.—*John F. Moore.*

14417. EISSFELDT, OTTO. Zwei Leidener Darstellungen der israelitischen Religionsgeschichte. [Two presentations from Leiden of Israelitic religious history.] *Z. d. Deutsch. Morgenl. Gesellsch.* 10 (3) 1931: 172-195.—Two professors of Old Testament in the theological faculty of the University of Leiden, Holland, separated by 60 years, Abraham Kuenen (1870) and B. D. Eerdmans (1930), each published a fundamental work on the same subject, "De Godsdienst van Israel." A comparison of these works reveals the shifting of critical positions, touching the Old Testament, which 60 years of technique, discovery, and discussion have brought about. Eerdmans agrees with his predecessor in one point—that the problem is historical. Of course, in other minor points there is also agreement. But the later writer departs from his colleague on these points: (1) While Kuenen built his conceptions entirely on the results of pentateuchal criticism; Eerdmans sets all those aside as a deplorable error in scientific method. (2) Kuenen and his followers regarded the Old Testament laws as constructed in later times, and projected back into earlier times; while Eerdmans looks upon them as a precipitate of situations and conditions of the periods of early days. (3) Kuenen, at home in Arabic, made modern Arabia and Arab life the background of Israel's career; Eerdmans connects Israel's history with Babylonian and Assyrian culture. (4) Kuenen and his

co-workers based their construction of Israel's history on the principles of Hegelian philosophy of history; Eerdmans sees in that principle a danger for the proper conception of the real passing events of the Old Testament.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

14418. HOWDEN, J. RUSSELL. The Levitical offerings. *Biblical Rev.* 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 185-198.—The one great theme of the Bible is the reconciliation between God and man. One answer is, by propitiation and sacrifice; the other, through repentance and amendment. The first is that of the Levitical code. The provisions of the Law should precede the call of the prophets—this is the order of the Old Testament. The Levitical code was given very soon after the Exodus; and is intended to set forth the whole work of Christ, enabling God to continue his relation to sinful men.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

14419. MYERS, JACOB M. A survey of recent Old Testament literature. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 202-209.

14420. POSEN, IDA. Vom Schuh als Symbol. Volkskundliche Studie zum Alten Testament. [The shoe as symbol. Ethnological studies in the Old Testament.] *Erdball.* 6 (2) 1932: 69-71.—Already in the earliest Jewish writings the shoe appears as a symbol of membership in an organization, barefootedness as a symbol of separation.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

ASIA MINOR

(See also Entries 12725, 14438)

14421. BORK, FERDINAND. Die Sprache der Karer. [The language of the Carians.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (1-2) 1931: 14-22.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 14391, 14396, 14399-14400, 14403, 14411, 14438, 14439, 14552)

14422. FRITZ, K. v. Epicuri et Epicureorum scripta in Herculaneis papyris servata edidit . . . Achilles Vogliano. [Rev. of Vogliano's edition of the writings of Epicurus and Epicureans preserved in the papyri of Herculaneum.] *Gnomon.* 8 (2) Feb. 1932: 65-84.—Vogliano's is the first scholarly edition of the important works of Epicurus and his disciples long known, but insufficiently studied, from the papyri. The first text is that of Epicurus' discussion of speech, of first importance for his theory of knowledge, which will afford essential materials for the interpretation of other long known and much studied texts which have hitherto remained misunderstood. Other fragments included in the papyrus include letters of Epicurus and his disciples and friends giving vivid pictures of their close philosophical and personal intercourse. The last fragment published, comprising a sweeping eulogy of the Epicurean philosophy, needs much further interpretation. While many of the individual interpretations proposed may find opponents, and some may be directly contradicted, the edition itself remains as "a wonderwork of laborious philological criticism."—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14423. LESKY, A. Rev. of Pfister: Die Religion der Griechen und Römer. Mit einer Einführung in die vergleichende Religionswissenschaft. [The religion of the Greeks and Romans, with an introduction to comparative religion.] *Gnomon.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 142-147.—Studies in the religious thought of individual poets will not greatly advance our understanding of ancient religion. The gods of Homer and Hesiod afforded material for the poets, but it was in the mass of greater and lesser mysteries that the religious necessities of the people could find satisfaction, not in the pleasant lives of the Olympians. The god of the *ecstasis*, the strange divini-

ties from the East, could give to lesser men what Odysseus sought in vain in the after-world. Pfister's book supplies many points of departure for further specialized work and is notable for its frequent studies of the word-history of religious terms.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14424. NESTLE, W. Rev. of Pohlenz: *Die griechische Tragödie*. [Greek tragedy.] *Gnomon*. 8(3) Mar. 1932: 134-142.—Pohlenz holds that the central point of Greek tragedy is not, as in northern drama of a later age, the single hero, but the spiritual history of the Athenians. In the light of this thesis he presents much useful analysis of the work of the great tragedians. He maintains that real tragedy is only possible where popular art and religion are closely combined, and that without this the modern theater cannot rise from its hopeless confusion.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14425. NILSSON, MARTIN P. *Moderne mythologische Forschung*. [Modern mythological research.] *Scientia*. 51(240-4) Apr. 1, 1932: 289-298.—The most recent discoveries and the new principles necessary in the interpretation of Greek epic literature. Actual digging *in situ* is continually showing an alleged mythical content to have had historical justification in fact.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14426. PRIGOROVSKIĬ, G. M. ПРИГОРОВСКИЙ, Г. М. *Новая теория происхождения денег*. [A new theory of the origins of money.] *Известия Академии Наук СССР*. (*Izvestiia Akad. Nauk SSSR.*) (3) 1931: 275-291.—B. Laum is a recognized authority in the field of history of economics in ancient times; his methods and theory should be carefully scrutinized. He does not follow the grand theme of the origins of money, but examines only the development of forms in ancient Greece for the purposes of comparison with ancient Italian, Indian, and German material. At first the bull was the usual measure in man's dealings with gods, in sacrificial "bartering." The fact that feasts participated in by the whole people accompanied the sacrifices is the main reason why the bull as a measure of barter was taken from the *societas sacra* into the *societas profana*. In these feasts the bulls were distributed according to a regular system. But the perishable quality of the meat made it unsuitable as a means of exchange, and a metal counter was needed. Laum believes that the Greek *obol* came from the Greek for *spit* and that this was a logical historical development rather than chance, basing his theory on facts gleaned from the Homeric epics. Among other omitted ethnological and historical material, Laum overlooks the Asiatic history in regard to the advanced stage of metal barter there previous to the period which he studied in Greece. Laum has generalized too greatly on specialized and isolated data, although his study is valuable if applied only to the narrow field from which the data are drawn.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

14427. WALTZ, PIERRE. *The satyric drama and the prologue of the Cyclops of Euripides*. *Acropole*. 6(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 278-295.—Many tragic writers mention exploits of satyrs that must have been subjects of satyric dramas. In particular, the prologue of the *Cyclops*, lines 5-8, suggests that there was a satyric gigantomachy in which Silenus and satyrs with Dionysus fought against Enceladus. Lines 11-23 seem to indicate that there was a drama in which Silenus as pilot and satyrs as oarsmen go in search of their master, Dionysus, and from lines 36-40 it is clear that there must have been a satyric drama having for its theme the loves of Dionysus and Althæa.—*William F. Wyatt.*

HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entries 14386-14387, 14391, 14414, 14590)

14428. LÉVY, I. Rev. of W. Peek: *Der Isishymnus von Andros und verwandte Texte*. [The Isis-hymn of

Andros and related texts.] *Gnomon*. 8(2) Feb. 1932: 88-92.—The so-called Isis-hymn of Andros, closely related to the prose pieces from Cyme and Ios, is properly speaking no hymn, but rather an evangel, a funerary inscription in the first person, spoken by the goddess. It is the longest epigraphic document of the religion of Isis and the least well preserved; its interest is almost entirely literary, from the milieu of the Asiatic Hellenism of the Augustan age, and its importance for religious history is almost nil. Lévy, however, adds to Peek's suggestion an apparent close parallel in the Third Book of Esdras, 4, 39-40, suggesting that Cyme and the Third Book of Esdras reflect a single late Egyptian original, which goes back at least to the Middle Kingdom, as is illustrated by the Maxims of Ptahhotep and the Complaints of the Peasant. Parallels which Lévy draws from the Psalms may also indicate Egyptian influence on Israel.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14429. ROUSSEL, P. *Alexandre le Grand*. [Alexander the Great.] *J. d. Savants*. (2) Feb. 1932: 49-60.—*E. J. Knapton.*

ROME

(See also Entries 14386-14387, 14398-14399, 14402, 14405, 14410, 14412-14413, 14422-14423, 14440, 14442, 14450, 14499, 14503, 14523, 14549, 14556)

14430. BOLAFFI, EZIO. *Il pensiero e l'arte di Sallustio*. [The thought and the art of Sallust.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Ital.* 15(1-2) 1931: 1-41.—Granting a natural amount of democratic bias in the writings of Sallust and a normal repugnance to superstition, Bolaffi regards as overdrawn the criticism of men like Baehrens (*Neue Wege zur Antike* IV, 33-82) who consider Sallust a propagandist and rationalist. Many of the errors and omissions in Sallust should be attributed to carelessness or to the demands of his stylistic ideals. Among the ideals was brevity, one so devoutly followed that Sallust is frequently but unjustly charged with suppression of evidence contrary to his thesis. Most important is the realization that Sallust's monographs are psychological studies of individuals, as Micipra, of parties, as the Roman populace, of a type, as the soldier, and of criminal groups, as those who were led by Catiline. Possibly the most objectionable of errors in style is the general tearfulness of his character.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

14431. EGGER, RUDOLF. *Der erste Theodosius*. [Theodosius I.] *Byzantion*. 5(1) 1929-1930: 9-32.—A reconsideration of the reign of Theodosius I, with reference to recently discovered inscriptions.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14432. HOROVITZ, PHILIPPE. *Le problème de l'évacuation de la Dacie transdanubienne*. [The problem of the evacuation of trans-Danubian Dacia.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 169(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 82-90.—The problem of the date of the evacuation of Dacia by the Romans is one that has caused considerable difference of opinion among ancient historians. Mommsen and Marquardt thought that the evacuation took place under Gallienus, but that a few fortresses were retained which were later evacuated by Aurelian. Duruy thought that Aurelian was the first to abandon the province, and Domaszewski has followed him in this hypothesis. More recent historians have wavered between the two opinions; L. Homo advances the theory that while Gallienus abandoned Transylvania, Aurelian in 275 withdrew from lesser Wallachia and the rest of the province. The use of inscriptions throws new light on the problem as inscriptions of the legions are found throughout Dacia in the period of Aurelian. The first evacuation—that of Transylvania—probably occurred about 271 when Aurelian was fighting the Allemanni in Italy and the Goths entered Transylvania. The second evacuation—from the Banat and lesser Wallachia—was prob-

ably in 275 when Aurelian, intent upon his war with Parthia, made a strategic retreat.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14433. MASI, CORRADO. La presa di Costantina in una narrazione inedita (1837). [The capture of Constantine according to an unpublished account.] *Oltremare*. 5(6) Jun. 1931: 251-256.—From a document found by Masi in the historical archives of the city of Leghorn. Contains little new material.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14434. MODICA, ALDO. L'opulenza agricola dell'Africa Romana. [The agricultural wealth of Roman Africa.] *Oltremare*. 5(8) Aug. 1931: 337-341.—Modica presents the evidence demonstrating the flourishing state of agriculture in Libya before and during Roman domination—evidence derived from the classical authors, from inscriptions found in Libya, and from inferences drawn from archaeological remains. The evidence concerning the water supply and the *politica agraria* is examined in especial detail.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14435. RAND, E. K. Virgil's birthplace revisited. *Classical Quart.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 1-13; (2) Apr. 1932: 65-74.—Rand attacks Conway's attempt to locate the birthplace of Virgil at Carpendolo and argues for the older view of a site nearer Mantua, probably Pietole.—*T. A. Brady.*

14436. SOLARI, ARTURO. La campagna lenziese dell'Imperatore Graziano. [The Lentiensian campaign of the Emperor Gratian.] *Byzantion*. 7(1) 1932: 69-74.—Account of the campaign made (Feb.-Aug. 378) against the Lentienses, a tribe of the Alemanni, who under their king Priario, crossed the frontier en masse when Gratian was engaged in preparing for a Gothic war, and who were defeated at the battle of Argentaria, south of Strassburg near Colmar. Their defeat secured peace to Gaul for the time being.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14437. SOLARI, ARTURO. La rivolta Procopiana a Constantinopoli. [The revolt of Procopius at Constantinople.] *Byzantion*. 7(1) 1932: 143-148.—A reconsideration of the episodes in the revolt of Procopius who pretended to the imperial throne in 365-6. Procopius was supported by the pagan groups, but was unable to prevail against Valens who suppressed the revolt with excessive cruelty.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14438. TARN, W. W. Antony's legions. *Classical Quart.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 75-81.—To ascertain the proportion of eastern troops in Antony's army at Actium, one must go back to Philippi and trace the legionary coinage. Kromayer's explanation that there are eight series of these coins (out of thirty) which are rare, because they represent new legions, cannot be maintained. The explanation of the eight rare series is that one legion was stationed at Jerusalem and seven more in Macedonia. Octavian had 80,000 soldiers in the campaign of 32, Antony must have had less (about 63,000), which proves that Antony did not fill up his Italian legions with eastern recruits after the Parthian campaign. There were some easterners in Antony's cavalry, but one cannot ascertain the exact size of this body.—*T. A. Brady.*

14439. WUILLEUMIER, P. La civilisation romaine. [Roman civilization.] *J. d. Savants*. (2) Feb. 1932: 60-67.—Roman civilization is an original one, influenced successively by Etruria, Greece, and the Orient, but shaking off the yoke in the first century A.D. in order to develop a realistic and naturalistic tradition of its own.—*E. J. Knapton.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 12716, 12720, 14397, 14432, 14436)

14440. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Témoignages hydronymiques du culte de la déesse Vroica en Suisse romande. [Evidence, from the names of streams, of the

cult of the goddess Vroica in French Switzerland.] *Rev. Celtique*. 48(1-4) 1931: 312-324.—The goddess Vroica has hitherto been known only by a single inscription found in southern France. But the name *Broye* (pronounced *Bruye* by the surrounding population) is borne by a river of some importance, and by two small streams in French Switzerland. Judging from analogy with other words in the Romance dialects of Switzerland, *bruye* should be derived from *brauca*, *brouca*, *vroica*, a Gallic word for "heather." The streams which bore this name must therefore be identified with a feminine divinity, the "Heather," worshipped by the Helvetians.—*William M. Green.*

14441. LÜERS, FRIEDRICH. Die Runen. [Runic script.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 7(2) 1932: 97-106.—It is very doubtful whether the origin of Germanic runic script will ever be fully explained. Like all Indo-Germanic tribes the Germans, also, had the basis for a script before their separation which was later developed.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

14442. O'NEIL, B. H. ST. J. Roman villa at Mager, near Camborne. *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries*. 17(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 40-42.—This unearthed villa was evidently built by a native of Cornwall, about the second half of the 2d century A.D., who had travelled and become acquainted with Roman ways. It is conspicuous for its lack of a bath system. There were no proper drains and the scarcity of pottery is peculiar. Coins dated 258-93 A.D. were found in a concealed spot and they are considered to be those of squatters who had used a portion of the house after the original owner left.—*Julian Aronson.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 14394, 14404, 14604)

14443. FORKE, ALFRED. Ko Hung, der Philosoph und Alchemist. [Ko Hung, philosopher and alchemist.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos.* 41(1-2) 1932: 115-126.—Ko Hung (253-333 A.D.) was the greatest Chinese thinker of the medieval period, and the founder of Neo-Taoism. His uncle was a Taoist magician who had visions and left a book on alchemy, which a disciple preserved and transmitted to Ko Hung. Ko Hung, whose pen name was Pao P'u-tzu, was originally poor, but by scholarly and military ability rose to office under the Chin dynasty, and held positions in Canton and Cochin China. Retiring from office, he resided for a number of years on a mountain near Canton, where he pursued his researches until his death. Various legends are connected with him. He wrote voluminously on ethics, metaphysics, medicine, history, general literature, and alchemy. In ethics he was a Confucian, but in metaphysics he was a Taoist, accepting as a final authority only Lao Tzu. He differed from Chuang Tzu on a number of issues. While his works are full of phantasy and mysticism, he had a clear mind, and was both an excellent dialectician and an historical critic. In alchemy he sought the elixir of immortality, but he claimed that any elixir was useless without spiritual preparation. Ko Hung is a bridge between the earlier philosophic Taoism, and the later vulgar Taoism. The development of the Taoist pantheon, church, and mythology came after him.—*J. K. Shryock.*

14444. OKASAKI, F. The rice-plant in ancient China and its cultivation. *Shigaku-Chirigaku-Ronso*. (Spec. No. 61st birthday of Dr. Ogawa.) Nov. 1930: 1-33.—Rice, the most delicious food for the nobles of ancient China, was dedicated to the harvest festival, and used for making *sake*, rice-puddings, and sauce. It was cultivated side by side with millet, maize, pulse, and barley in the great plain of North China. Rice plantations were found around the capital cities of feudal lords, in marsh lands. When the marsh lands

were turned to fields and irrigation was applied the productivity of land and the area of fields increased. With the downfall of feudal lords as directors of irrigation works, the control of water utilization by a bureaucratic state began. It became an absolutely indispensable policy for the emperors of successive dynasties after Chin to improve the rivers and to open and maintain fields good for cultivation, setting up an irrigation system. It must be recognized that the cultivation of rice-plants underwent varying fortunes, keeping pace with the control of water utilization economics. The irrigation policy was enforced throughout the Earlier and Later Han dynasties; "rice" then came to mean generally the fruits of rice-plants. However, riots which broke out in North China in the later years of the Han dynasty entirely destroyed the irrigation works. Ts'aots'ao of Wei adopted the policy of developing the land by colonial militia, and spent much effort to recover rice fields. Because of the ensuing political disturbances in North China, the scheme changed to local enterprises of small scale. The remedial policy suggested to Emperor Wu-ti by Tu-yue in 275 A.D. as well as Ts'ui-mo's treaties in the times of Emperor Hsiao-wen-ti of Northern Wei clearly show the result of the uncontrolled state of water utilization economics in North China since the times of the Han dynasty. For instance, various local political organizations along the Huai-ho river vied with each other in digging pei (reservoirs) to cultivate rice-plants, while on the other hand the inundation by the Huangho resulted in many marsh lands, where the Northern dynasty attempted to increase the output of rice. It was indeed a curious circumstance that the natural cultivation of so-called Shiju (marshy fields) was adopted side by side with cultivation by irrigation. (Article in Japanese).—*Hiroshi Ikeuchi*.

14445. PRZYLUCKI, JEAN. Un ancien peuple du Punjab: les Salva. [An early people in Punjab: the Salva.] *J. Asiat.* 214 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 311-354.—Early Indian records mention among the mixed population of the Punjab, a fierce warrior tribe, the Salva or Sālva. Their history, as deduced from Vedic writings, from legend, and from philological analogy, throws considerable light on the process of tribal and religious development consequent upon race contact between Aryan invaders and the indigenous population. Weakly organized tribes fell under the rule of princely warriors and frequently, as among the Salva, the totem of the dominant family became a zoomorphic god. Systems of this kind succeeded in influencing Indo-Aryan groups and this played an important part in Indian history.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

14446. VALLEE, LOUIS de la. La Bouddha et les Abhijñās. [Buddha and the "Abhijñās."] *Muséon.* 44 (1-3) 1931: 335-342.—The India of the time of the Buddha conceived of the saint (*arhatva*) as possessing magical qualities, and this conception was not limited to Buddhism. A saint was elevated above common humanity by his chastity, penitence, and ecstatic knowledge. The powers he possessed were not always used for the best. The Buddhist saint had a divine faculty and a superior knowledge. The magicians had unusual powers, but only the saint had knowledge, or *abhijñās*. This knowledge included the power to perform miracles (*ṛddhi*) of both "displacement" and "creation," and the knowledge of "life and birth."—*J. K. Shryock*.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 14387, 14437, 14523, 14590)

14447. DANA, H. E. The Old Testament in the Apostolic age. *Biblical Rev.* 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 227-243.—Early Christianity accepted, without question, Old Testament authority and its religious value. Its inter-

preters in the New Testament give us much for debate. Liberals assume that these difficulties dispose of the evangelical idea of inspiration. Conservatives deny, ignore, or mitigate them. Both these efforts are to be deplored. There is undeniable difference between the use of the Old Testament by Jesus and that of the New Testament writers. He transcended current modes of exegesis. Moreover, the exegesis of the Apostolic Age was influenced by differences between the Oriental and Western mind. They brought blessing to the world, using methods best adapted to their readers, and are not to be condemned. The redemptive message of the New Testament is not impaired because it did not conform to modern scientific exegesis. We can best appreciate it by considering it in the light of four determining factors: religious intensity, which is far more important than exactness; reverence for the Old Testament and its religious authority; messianic views, which led them to seek such in the Old Testament, whose message is at heart messianic and is thus fulfilled in the redemptive work of Jesus; and rabbinic influence in Old Testament interpretation. Primitive Christian leaders are not to be discredited because they lacked in scientific research. But we find in them, at every step, one great preserving principle. The New Testament is not a manual of hermeneutics, but a source of vital religious knowledge and experience, thus triumphing above criticism and controversy, with nineteen centuries attesting its eternal worth.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

14448. FRANCES, D. Van Christelijk Noord-Afrika. [Christian North-Africa.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 11 (1) 1932: 5-28.—The writer travelled there and tells about the excavations at Djemila, about the Christian Cuicul and his bishop Cresconius. Djemila-Cuicul is situated on an oblong plateau. On the northern part are remains of the heathen Cuicul, but in the south-east corner has slowly been excavated a completely Christian building. The smallest so-called Old Basilica dates from the 4th century, but it cannot be definitely established when the second, a much larger one, was built. It is definitely established that it was Bishop Cresconius who took the initiative of building it; the writer attempts now to prove that the construction of this one began in 412 under a bishop of the same name. He gives a survey of the building and describes the mosaic which embellishes it. The most interesting part is the baptistry, excavated in 1922. The fact that there are two basilicas so near to each other is explained by the writer as follows: after the conference of Carthage in 411, many Donatists returned to the Catholic church, with the result that the church became too small. Cresconius who was present at the conference, erected a new basilica, while the old one continued to be used for the teaching of the baptismal pupils. The new one was first meant by Cresconius to be a church of pilgrimage; the writer concludes this from the fact that Cresconius had a passage constructed which leads, not to the town itself, but into the country. The writer concludes with a short sketch of the history of Christian Cuicul.—*J. C. H. de Pater*.

14449. HOYLE, R. BIRCH. The Lord's Prayer in history. *Biblical Rev.* 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 210-226.—Two forms appear in the New Testament, but it is thought unlikely that Jesus gave it more than once. There is little light as to the form given by Him. In the early church there were several forms; the Latin and Greek Fathers also varied. (The article describes several treatises by them).—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

14450. LABRIELLE, PIERRE de. Celse et Origène. [Celsus and Origen.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-44.—Origen's defense of Christianity against the criticism of Celsus was due to Origen's resentment of Celsus' attitude that the Christian religion was one that could not appeal to an intelligent and

intellectual man. Origen admitted the humbleness of Christ's birth and the lowness of his followers, but he denied that his teachings could appeal only to the illiterate. Origen and Celsus were alike in that both believed in an aristocracy, Celsus in the aristocracy of birth, Origen in that of intellect. Celsus thought that Christianity was like all the other Eastern cults, a mixture of superstition and corrupted Platonism, and pointed out the analogies to the Christian epos in the mythologies of the pagan cults. He was familiar with the Old Testament, some of the gospels and with Jewish theology, and though Origen accused him of being an Epicurean, his writings show him to have been a Platonist. He questioned the omnipotence of a god who needed to come to earth as a man and who engaged in almost menial tasks in the creation. He championed the state as the center of human effort. Origen wrote in contradiction to Celsus because he felt the acuteness of some of the Platonists' criticisms and desired to establish the church instead of the state as the focal point of society.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14451. NEVE, J. L. Augustine, some special phases of development. *Bibliot. Sacra.* 89 (354) Apr. 1932: 230-245.—In this article Neve reviews a section of his manuscript entitled "A history of Christian thought in the ancient church" confining himself to the theological

development of St. Augustine. In the writings of Augustine he finds outlined the special character of Roman Catholic theology; his interpretation of the passage in Luke "compel them to come in" led him to defend forcible coercion of and persecution against schismatics and heretics. Neve dwells briefly on the moral character of Augustine and then at greater length upon his intellectual leadership and his development of Christian theology; he then considers *De Civitate Dei* to the preparation of which this famous father of the church devoted 13 years.—*John F. Moore.*

14452. REDDIN, LESTER. Is war compatible with the ethics of Jesus? *Crozer Quart.* 9 (2) Apr. 1932: 172-184.—In the earlier days of the Christian faith the followers of Jesus followed his precepts of peace though some Christians served in the Roman army. The attitude of the believers of that day was substantially that of the Quakers of our own time. Recent statements by advocates of peace and defenders of war are compared with the Sermon on the Mount and the Book of Common Prayer. That war is not compatible with the teaching and ethics of Jesus is maintained; attention is given to the record that Jesus not only refused the use of force when He was in grave peril but also in the final tragic days declared against violence.—*John F. Moore.*

THE WORLD 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 14178, 14316, 14395, 14399, 14549, 14601, 14797)

14453. BAINTON, ROLAND H. The smaller circulation: Servetus and Colombo. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (3-4) Oct. 1931: 371-374.—Servetus and Colombo denied the permeability of the septum, and they recognized the location of the aeration of the blood in the lungs rather than in the heart. There is no evidence to show that they did not work independently, and Osler and Wickersheimer judge this to have been the case. The question of the priority of their discoveries is difficult to settle, especially in regard to Colombo. However, his pupil, Valverde, seems to have been familiar with the doctrine of the permeability of the septum as early as 1548. In reference to Servetus there is something more precise. It is known that he sent a manuscript of the *Restitutio* to Calvin in 1546, and that this was never returned. There is now at Paris a manuscript of a portion of the *Restitutio* including the circulation passage. This manuscript differs from the printed edition in that the three citations from Clement of Alexandria are omitted. As Clement's works did not come out until 1550, this would date the Paris MS as prior to that. This would make Servetus' contributions to physiology to have occurred perhaps as early as 1546.—*D. Maier.*

14454. BÁLINT-NAGY, STEPHAN. Der weltberühmte Historicus Johannes Sambucus (1531-1584). [The universally famous historian, John Sambucus, 1531-1584.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 150-174.—Sambucus received his medical license after passing an examination at Padua in 1555. It is not known whether he obtained a degree at the same time. His visit to Bologna in the fall of 1557 seems merely to have been undertaken in the rôle of a traveler, and not in order to lecture at the university as some writers maintain. After traveling for several years, he finally settled in Vienna in 1564. In 1566 he was appointed as physician to the palace of Kaiser Maximilian II. He was especially interested in the Kaiser's library, which he was ordered to catalogue. Sources, however, reveal that he did not give up the practice of medicine. His writings consist of an edition of Dioscorides, published in 1549,

and a medical history containing biographies of the leading doctors of his time. Editions of this latter work were published in 1574 and in 1604 in Antwerp. After spending the last years of his life in poverty, Sambucus died in 1584. He belongs to the outstanding physicians of his time, and was the last foreigner to be appointed to a medical position at the palace.—*D. Maier.*

14455. BARBILLION. Note sur les relations médicales de la France et l'Italie au xve et au xvie siècle. [Note upon the medical relations of France and Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 26 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 14-20.—French students at Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Florence, and Rome during the Renaissance; French physicians at Italian courts as at that of Charles II of Naples; Frenchmen like de Chauillac, professor at Montpellier, who were educated at Bologna; or others such as Champier, physician to Charles VIII and a graduate of Pavia. Bonnet, from Provencal, was physician to Charles Emanuel of Piedmont, while Joubert, a protégé of Margaret of Navarre travelled in Italy and studied at Padua and Turin. Numberless others spread into France the advanced Italian ideas in anatomy and surgery.—*C. R. Hall.*

14456. BASTIN, ALFRED. Accouchements multiples-verédiques, légendaires, et facétieux. [Multiple deliveries—true, legendary, and facetious.] *Aesculape.* 19 (11) Nov. 1929: 282-298.—Envisions a large portion of the subject, drawn from Biblical, mythological, and folk sources. Most extravagant was the account of the birth of 365 children to the Countess of Henneberg, a mistake occurring from the fact that it was announced that on the second day of the year she had borne as many children as the year 1276 had days. There were many other myths of this kind, 20 or 30 births being frequently reported.—*C. R. Hall.*

14457. BEDNARSKI, ADAM. Die anatomischen Augenbilder in den Handschriften des Roger Bacon, Johann Peckham, und Witelo. [Anatomical pictures of the eye in the manuscripts of Roger Bacon, John Peckham, and Witelo.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 60-78.—The 1614 edition of Bacon's book on perspective contains two anatomical representations of the eye. They are not original, but were copied from older manuscripts. There are two different illustrations

of the eye by Peckham in print, the one in the 15th century edition of the *Perspective*, and the other in the Leipzig edition of 1504. The picture of the former is contained in the Vienna MS 2433, the Basel MS F. IV. 30, the Thorner MS R. 4024, and the Vienna MS 5210. The second type of illustration has its source in the Prague MS 2815. Witelo's illustration of the eye is only familiar through his work on optics, the three editions of which were published in 1535, 1551, and 1572 respectively. Witelo's pictures are identical with those contained in the Berne MS 61, Pap., 15th century, and practically the same as those in the Basel MS A.N.I. 11. Pap., 14th century. While Witelo's and Bacon's drawings have essentially the characteristics of mathematical figures, those of Peckham are anatomical sections of the eye. The work of all three men was well-known in the later middle ages, and it is only in modern times that it has been forgotten. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

14458. BUY, JEAN. *Introduction à l'étude de l'anatomie artistique*. [Introduction to the study of artistic anatomy.] *Aesculape*. 19(9) Sep. 1929: 242-249.—An historical sketch, illustrated profusely, particularly from the anatomical designs of Da Vinci, Raphael, Michel Angelo, Titian, and Gericault.—*C. R. Hall*.

14459. CIASCA, RAFFAELE. *Dante e l'arte dei medici e speziali*. [Dante and the guild of physicians.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 15(1) 1931: 59-97.—In the works of Dante are frequently found various expositions of the medical practices of his times, both speculative and practical. The poet was deeply versed in the science of his day and showed an exact knowledge of its terminology. Not only did he know the theory and doctrines of the classic and Arabic physicians but his power of observation was unique. His profound knowledge and his intellectual genius made him a source of inspiration to his contemporaries and thus inspired a wider and more profound knowledge of the subject, an inspiration he did much to satisfy.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

14460. DALLARI, UMBERTO. *Due documenti inediti riguardanti Liuzzo e Mondino de' Luzzi*. [Two unpublished documents relating to Liuzzo and Mondino de' Luzzi.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 23(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-7.—Mondino de' Luzzi, the anatomist, and his uncle, Liuzzo, are proved to have lived in Bologna by two selections from the tax records of the city (1307-1308; 1315-1316), here published for the first time. A list of the published works and of the MSS of Mondino is appended.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

14461. DINGLER, HUGO. *Über die Stellung von Nicolas Oresme in der Geschichte der Wissenschaften*. [The position of Nicolas Oresme in the history of science.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 45(1) 1932: 58-64.—Oresme's work *Tractatus de figuracione potentiarum et mensurarum difformitatum* is a manuscript in the Paris library. For the ancients change connoted the characteristics of the worldly and the ungodly, and since all true science was only concerned with the eternal and the godly, change was disregarded. Oresme seems to have been the first to make a graphic representation of variable qualities. He was able to trace every form of change back to the fundamental one, and thus to present it geometrically.—*D. Maier*.

14462. DOLD, P. ALBAN. *Donaueschinger Fragmente eines mehrere Bücher umfassenden medizinischen Rezeptars (in Unzialschrift des 7./8. Jahrhunderts)*. [Fragmentum Donaueschingense, one of many books concerning prescriptions in uncial writing of the 7th or 8th century.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 205-219.—*D. Maier*.

14463. ENGLERT, LUDWIG. *Die medizinhistorische Bedeutung des Fragmentum Donaueschingense*. [The medico-historical significance of the Fragmentum Donaueschingense.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 220-244.—This fragment is of importance because it is the first time that recipes of the early

middle ages have been found which refer directly to the pharmacological literature of antiquity. Most of the prescriptions can be verified in Galen, but it is impossible to determine if they were actually taken from his writings or if they go back to the sources which Galen used. It seems probable, however, that Book II was taken from Cassius Felix. The text of the fragment is fairly well preserved, but it contains numerous errors. Englert has presented it in readable form, and has critically analyzed it. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

14464. ENGLERT, LUDWIG. *Konstitution und Leibesübungen bei Hieronymus Mercurialis*. [Constitution and gymnastics according to Hieronymus Mercurialis.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 131-149.—Mercurialis was born in Forlì in 1530 and educated at Padua. He became private physician to Cardinal Allesandro Farnese, and was privileged to cure King Maximilian in 1573. After having served as a professor of medicine at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa, he died in 1606. His primary interest was to re-awaken an enthusiasm for gymnastics, and his book upon this subject was the most valuable one of its kind to be written by a physician at that period. He determined the amount of exercise which was most beneficial to a person by that person's constitution. People with dry or warm constitutions should only indulge in exercise with moderation; while those who have a combination of these qualities should forego all gymnastics. Those with cold constitutions should exercise a great deal; but those with damp ones should be more moderate. Those with cold and dry natures should only take a small amount of slow exercise, but those with cold and damp constitutions should favor strenuous gymnastics.—*D. Maier*.

14465. ESPOSITO, MARIO. *Una falsificazione letteraria del sec. XIX*. [A literary falsification of the nineteenth century.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13(1) 1930: 101-114.—The forgeries of the letters of Bruneto Latini concerning the mariner's compass, which were accepted by many scientists as throwing light on the history of medieval commerce and navigation, but which were such obvious forgeries that it seems incredible that they should have been accepted even long enough to call for investigation.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

14466. FRANCHEVILLE, ROBERT. *Les vieux remèdes minéraux*. [Old mineral remedies.] *Aesculape*. 19(10) Oct. 1929: 276-280.—Deals with the so-called medicinal earths, precious stones, and metallic mixtures: preparations of gold, mercury, antimony; diamonds dissolved in goat's blood, white deposit (or flowers) of silver. The oddest, perhaps, of these medieval silver preparations was *pilules perpetuelles* which, since they did not dissolve in the stomach, "were carefully collected at death and kept to purge the family from father to son, without their volume being diminished or their lustre tarnished. . . . A remedy economical to the highest degree!"—*C. R. Hall*.

14467. FRANCHEVILLE, ROBERT. *Un vieux remède: les bezoards*. [An ancient remedy: bezoars.] *Aesculape*. 19(7) Jul. 1929: 204-208.—Bezoars, or concretions found in the stomachs or intestines of ruminant animals, especially the gazelle, were supposedly antidotes for poisons. They are dealt with historically in this article. [Prints illustrating application and obtaining of this remedy.]—*C. R. Hall*.

14468. HABERLING, WILHELM. *Neues aus dem Leben des Danziger Arztes und Dichters Alexander von Suchten*. [New facts concerning the life of the Danzig physician and poet, Alexander von Suchten.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 117-123.—The new material on Suchten is primarily concerned with the time when he was canon in Frauenburg. He received the Frauenburger prebend from his uncle, Alexander Sculteti, in 1536. In 1540 Suchten went to Louvain to study medicine, and while he was here his

uncle was tried for heresy in Rome. Two more of Suchten's poems have been discovered by Buchholtz. Furthermore, he is mentioned unfavorably in Conrad Gessner's letter to Crato von Krafftheim written on Aug. 16, 1561. Crato had received Alexander's *Propositiones*, of which he disapproved because it did not recognize Christ's divinity, and because the author considered astrology to be more important to a physician than anatomy. Gessner also held Alexander's ability in contempt. On the other hand, Alexander was appointed as a medical adviser to the palace of the Polish king in 1563. Duke Albrecht wrote of him on Mar. 26, 1563 as being an experienced practitioner.—*D. Maier.*

14469. JAMES, MONTAGUE RHODES. The *bestiary*. *History*. 16 (61) Apr. 1931: 1-11.—The medieval *bestiary*, a book deriving from the fourth-century *Physiologus*, was often illustrated, was translated into all the western languages, and well illustrates the medieval view of nature.—*H. D. Jordan.*

14470. KURTEN, H. "De ptisi." Ein Consilium des Memminger Stadtarztes Dr. Ulrich Ellenbog vom Jahre 1480 für die Lungenschwindsucht und ihre Behandlung. ["De ptisi." The advice of the Memminger physician, Dr. Ulrich Ellenbog, in 1480 on tuberculosis and its treatment.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 245-257.—After Ellenbog studied at Vienna, Heidelberg, and Pavia, he received his medical degree from the latter institution in 1459. From 1472 to 1473 he was an instructor at Ingolstadt, and then in 1481 he was appointed physician to the city of Memmingen. At the same time he also acted in the capacity of a private physician. He wrote numerous medical books based upon the principle that the rules for treating a disease should be established from experience. His work upon tuberculosis is considered in this article. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier.*

14471. LEON, HAROUN MUSTAFA. A great Muslim astrologer. *Islamic Culture*. 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 434-441.—Alī ibn Yūnus, a native of Egypt, who died 1009 A.D., was one of the most versatile of scientists.—*E. Cole.*

14472. LEWTSCHUK, A., and STEPPUHN, O. Die russische Volksmedizin. [Russian folk medicine.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (2) Apr. 1929: 189-198.—This is an attempt to characterize the sources for Russian medicine, the South Slavic writings on which date back to the 11th century. However, during the conflicts with the church many works were destroyed. The old Russian literature of the pre-Mongolian period is entirely lost to us with the exception of the *Russkaja Prawda*. The herb books not only contain remedies, but are also filled with solutions to weighty life problems, and tell what prayers or magic formulae should be used in particular situations. Those herbals which are not dated originate from before the 16th century. Towards the end of the 16th century, remedies which belong to the animal and mineral kingdoms were included in the books. South Slavic translations become scarcer at this period, and there is an increasing number of Latin, Polish, and German translations. It is difficult to distinguish between true Russian works and those taken over from the other languages. In general, the Russian herbals may be characterized as containing references to the history of the plants. Dosages are indefinite; inorganic substances are not mentioned; doctors and apothecaries are never spoken of; and nearly always there is a description of the external aspect of the plant. Although central Russia possessed its own and borrowed medical writings, the people of the borderlands were familiar only with verbal accounts of remedies. This condition had its effect upon translations, especially when these were undertaken by monks in outlying districts. In such a case only the skeleton of the original was left. The *Russkaja Prawda* has special historical

value because of its prescriptions for the salves which should be utilized in the healing of wounds and burns.—*D. Maier.*

14473. PFEILSTICKER, WALTHER. Johannes Rümelin. Nachtrag. [Johannes Rümelin. Supplement.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (4) Oct. 1929: 382-392.—The records from Ulm reveal further evidence as to why Rümelin left there. The provisions for the establishment of a physician in that city contained a clause forbidding the dispensation of drugs by the doctor himself, but stated that prescriptions should be filled by apothecaries, and that one druggist should not be given preference over another one. Rümelin was one of those who violated this law. He was given a hearing, and was ordered to pay a fine of 12 florins. He left Ulm in anger at the council, and went to Augsburg. Because he aided in the printing of some anti-Catholic pamphlets, he came into conflict with the authorities, and was ordered to leave; under the stress of this situation he returned to Ulm in 1631. In 1632, however, he was allowed to go back to Augsburg, where he soon died. These revelations regarding Rümelin's life are followed by a discussion on the *Catoptrum*, and especially a consideration of its different editions.—*D. Maier.*

14474. SCHADELBAUER, KARL. Zu Johannes Rümelin und Stephan Michelspacher. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 123-127.—There are two copies of Rümelin's *Catoptrum microcosmicum* of 1619 and one of his *Kleiner Weltspiegel* of 1632 in Augsburg. In both of these Rümelin is designated as a citizen of Ulm. There is also a copy of the *Ferinae Weltzheimenses* in Augsburg. Michelspacher dedicated his *Cabala* to Rümelin in 1616. He praised him as a physician and philosopher. Roschmann, an historian from Tyrol, speaks of Michelspacher as a 17th century physician who wrote an anatomical work entitled *Pinax microcosmographicus*. Emil Weller also mentions him as the author of a book on bloodletting and healing which was published in 1616.—*D. Maier.*

14475. SOMOGYI, JOSEPH de. Index des sources de la Hayât al-Hayawân de ad-Damiri. [Index to the sources of "The Life of Animals" by ad-Damiri.] *J. Asiat.* 213 (1) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 5-128.—Not less important to students of Arabic life and literature than the well-known *Thousand and One Nights* is *The Life of Animals*, written in Cairo by ad-Damiri in the 14th century. This work is a comprehensive encyclopaedia of the animal kingdom; 700 species are listed, each being treated under: name, with grammatical processes involved; description; traditions; religious or ethical sanctions regarding its use; proverbs; medicinal and other uses; meaning of its appearance in dreams. Some 800 authors are quoted by ad-Damiri in his exhaustive compilation. This article consists of an elaborate index of his sources, arranged according to the type of information obtained from their works, as well as an alphabetical list.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

14476. STUR, JOHANN. Zur Geschichte der Zeugungsprobleme. [On the history of the problem of reproduction.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (3-4) Oct. 1931: 312-328.—Michael Psellos was one of the leading Byzantine intellectuals of the 11th century. Six extracts from his work on reproduction are given here both in the original Greek and in a German translation.—*D. Maier.*

14477. SUDHOFF, KARL. Konstantin der Afrikaner und die Medizinschule von Salerno. [Constantine the African and the medical school of Salerno.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 293-298.—Constantine, who was well-versed in Arabian medicine, came to Salerno in 1077 after having journeyed through Sicily and lower Italy. He selected the outstanding handbook of Greek-Arabian medicine and called it *The Entire Art*. To this he added a little practical medical book from Ibn al Dschazzâr which he issued as *Viaticus*

Constantine. Furthermore, he translated Galen's famous work upon therapeutics. These three works constituted the foundation of his precious gift to the occidental physicians, although other valuable volumes were added later. These ancient writings were soon introduced into the school curriculum at Salerno, and from there spread throughout Italy, and finally to Paris and Germany. They were used until the Renaissance, and were among the earliest medical works to be printed with movable type.—*D. Maier*.

14478. TEMKIN, OWSEI. Das "Bruderpaar" Philagrios und Poseidonios. [The brothers Philagrios and Poseidonios.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 268-270.—In most works on the history of medicine mention is made of the brothers, Philagrios and Poseidonios, who were both physicians. In reality they were not brothers. The former flourished before 360, and the latter at the end of the 4th century.—*D. Maier*.

14479. THORNDIKE, LYNN. A pest tractate before the Black Death. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 346-356.—Augustine of Trent, in addition to being a member of the Order of Friars Eremites of St. Augustine, was a lecturer at the University of Perugia, and chaplain to Nicolas Abrein, who was bishop of Trent from 1336 to 1347. In 1340 he wrote an astrological and medical work, dedicated to Abrein, on the "pestilence of infirmities" which occurred in that year. Both in his astrological explanation of these diseases and in his instructions how to guard against them, he seems a precursor of the pest tractates which were presently to come forth in such numbers. He disagreed with medical men of Perugia who ascribed the prevalent diseases to heavy rains, but instead attributed them to hot and burning humors. Two manuscripts of his work can now be found in the library at Munich. The Latin text of the parts of Augustine's treatise which are of the most medical interest has been reproduced.—*D. Maier*.

14480. TRICOT-ROYER. Les signes distinctifs des lépreux en Belgique. [Distinctive marks on Belgian lepers.] *Aesculape*. 19 (8) Aug. 1929: 215-226.—A great many objectionable and supposedly contagious diseases were designated as leprosy in medieval and early modern times. Such persons had to dress distinctively, shout aloud their affliction, ring bells, and rattle clappers—to call attention to their impure condition. Tricot-Royer analyzes alphabetically the leading Belgian town ordinances regarding such persons.—*C. R. Hall*.

14481. ZENGHELIS, C. Le feu grégeois et les armes à feu des Byzantins. [Greek fire and Byzantine fire arms.] *Byzantion*. 7 (1) 1932: 265-286.—Greek fire was first used by the Byzantines against the Arabs in the sieges of 673 and 717. The composition of this liquid fire has long been a matter of speculation. Bethelot thought that it was a combination of saltpeter with combustible materials; Lippmann saw in it a petrol base, arguing that saltpeter was unknown that early. Leo the Sage's *Tactics* say definitely that noise and smoke accompanied the discharge of the fire. It was fired from long tubes. Modern research seems to prove conclusively that it was a sort of gun powder, with saltpeter base. The reason for the mystery is that the Byzantine government guarded jealously the secret of its manufacture and use and preserved it for themselves as long as possible. But their enemies got it and used it against Christians in the 5th crusade. The "secret of Greek fire" was not lost; it developed into gunpowder.—*J. L. La Monte*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 14458, 14489, 14548, 14579, 14586, 14636)

14482. d'ALESSIO, E. DALLEGIO. Une nouvelle inscription inédite d'arab-Djami, à Galata. [A new unpublished inscription from Arab Djami in Galata.] *Echos d'Orient*. 35 (165) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 52-54.—Genoese funeral inscription probably of the 14th century. The arms are repeated twice on the inscription and between them is a stylized acanthus.—*C. A. Manning*.

14483. CASSON, STANLEY. French art in the middle ages. *Discovery*. 13 (146) Feb. 1932: 37-39.—New light on the development of medieval art in France whose Romanesque forms show affinity to Byzantine prototypes. Inventive development proceeded from Limoges in superb metal and enamel work. Rodin, it appears, was unconsciously influenced by the Romanesque art of the middle ages.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

14484. CHIKASHIGE, MAZUMI. Kankyo no seibun oyobi sono fukusei. [The composition and reproduction of Han mirrors.] *Shirin*. 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 201-206.—The composition of the average Han mirrors is copper 67%, tin 27%, and 6% lead, but according to the *Koko-ki*, it is to be 50% of copper and equal per cent of tin, and makes no mention of lead. The ancient western mirrors have no lead in them, and the lead content is one of the characteristics of the Han mirror. Lead makes the casting comparatively easy, but more than 5 or 6% makes the surface porous. The author through many years of experiment finally succeeded in reproducing perfect Han mirrors.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

14485. GOETZ, HERMANN. Geschichte der indischen Miniatur-Malerei. [History of Indian miniature painting.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 18 (1-2) 1932: 65-73.

14486. AL-HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD YAHYA. Al-zujāj al-islāmi fī mathaf al-qaysar frīdrik bi-barlīm. [Moslem glassware in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin.] *Al-Hilāl*. 40 (6) Apr. 1932: 849-854.—Under the Moslems, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt were noted for their glasswork. Of these countries Syria produced the most exquisite pieces. Syrian work was known all over the world. The Egyptian began to rival it during the Fatimid period. In Persia the industry reached its height in pre-Islamic days under the Sassanians. The Berlin museum has an excellent collection representing all these countries and periods. (Illus.)—*Philip K. Hitti*.

14487. JERPHANION, G. Histoires de Saint Basile dans les peintures cappadociennes et dans les peintures romaines du moyen âge. [Histories of St. Basil in Cappadocian and Roman pictures of the middle ages.] *Byzantion*. 6 (2) 1931: 535-553.—In a church at Toquale Kilisse in Cappadocia is a series of paintings illustrating scenes from the life of St. Basil. In the church of St. Mary of Egypt in Rome (St. Mary of Gradelis) some decorations made in the church in the pontificate of John VIII show much the same scenes in the same treatment. The general style of the decorations in the Roman church is similar to those of the Cappadocian. Perhaps the decorator of the Roman church was from the East, or had studied there. Perhaps both churches were decorated from originals in an illustrated manuscript of the *Vita St. Basili*. The legends illustrated in the paintings are told, and the paintings described. (Illus.)—*J. L. La Monte*.

14488. JERPHANION, G. Le calice d'Antioche à l'exposition d'art byzantin. [The Antiochene chalice at the exposition of Byzantine art.] *Byzantion*. 6 (2) 1931: 613-621.—Description of an Antiochene chalice at the exhibition of Byzantine art, popularly supposed to be the Holy Grail, but really 5th or early 6th century work.—*J. L. La Monte*.

14489. KLEIN, DOROTHEE. Materialien zur ostasiatischen Textilkunde. [Materials on east Asiatic textile history.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 18 (1-2) 1932: 44-64.

14490. KOCH, H. Rev. of Matzulewitsch: Byzantinische Antike. Studien auf Grund der Silbergefäße der Ermitage. [Byzantine antiquity. Studies based on the silverware of the Hermitage.] *Gnomon.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 113-120.—The increasing recognition of the fallacy of a sharp distinction between the classical and Byzantine periods in art requires much revision in estimates of style and date of the earlier Byzantine works; toward this revision the present work makes substantial contribution, though its basis is too narrow to accomplish all that its author intended. He has studied especially the silver pieces in the Hermitage collection which have classical subjects for their ornament, using those with Christian design only by way of illustration and parallel, and has demonstrated that the pagan designs, especially mythological subjects, were in use much later than was formerly supposed. The stamps, partly monograms, and partly portraits of the emperors, which were impressed on the metal as guarantees of its quality, before the work was completed, afford some basis for classification according to date, which is materially advanced by this study. Constantinople seems the logical center for these objects exported to the central Ural district, but the author's assumption that the unstamped pieces are provincial replicas can scarcely hold, particularly in view of pieces in other collections. He stresses the tendency of Byzantine artisans to copy earlier models faithfully, and shows the influence which the Byzantine styles had not only in the Persian but also in the northern barbarian sections. The material here gathered and excellently illustrated is of first rate importance and the foundations for dating are well established.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14491. McCURDY, EDWARD. Italian influence on French art. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (512) Apr. 1932: 242-257.—The earliest Italian influence on French art came through the papal residence in Avignon, where both Giotto and Simone Martini worked. Their art was somewhat obscured in France by the introduction of Flemish influence, but with the first of Charles VIII's expeditions to Italy (1494) Italian influence greatly increased. Leonardo da Vinci both in Milan and later in France, although no longer an active painter, had close relations with the French king's court and its artists. Andrea del Sarto, Rosso, and Primaticcio succeeded him in this respect. There was also a flow of artists toward Italy, as in the case of Poussin, whose journey was the most important event in his life.—*Chester Kirby.*

14492. MARÇAIS, GEORGES. La question des images dans l'art musulman. [The question of images in Mohammedan art.] *Byzantion.* 7(1) 1932: 161-183.—In spite of the oft-quoted phrase that the representation of living beings is prohibited in Mohammedan art, the production of such images was constant from the 8th to the 16th centuries. But it was not general. Animal and human figures were popular in Ömmeyeid, Abbasid, and Fatimite art. Spanish art did not generally include such images, but the eastern continued to employ them. However, Moslem art never developed large figures, only small bas-reliefs, medallions, etc. The Koran does not prohibit images; it does prohibit idols, and the Traditions, the same. The Christian east had revolted against statues as pagan, and sculpture had died out in the Byzantine world, save decorative carving. This was passed on to the Arab world: the arabesque style comes from Byzantium and was merely taken over by Moslems. Moslem art is mostly decorative, not derived from nature. The Traditions proscribe images more than the Koran and in Sunna countries they are fewer than in Shia. Persia took over Chinese style of art; Almohad Spain had very little of any kind. The use of images varied in periods and in provinces; in

general, however, images were conventionalized and used as decoration only.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14493. MARIOTTI, GIOVANNI. Dal monte Gargano. La tomba di Pagano da Parma e di Rodelgrimo da Monte. [From Mt. Gargano. The tomb of Pagano da Parma and of Rodelgrimo da Monte.] *Aurea Parma.* 13(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 3-19.—On the top of Mt. Gargano, in the center of the town of Montesantangelo, is a beautiful vaulted monument adorned on the exterior with important sculptures and containing ditches of opened tombs. Archaeologists have explained it in various ways. About a year ago, the legend arose that it might be the tomb of Rotari, king of the Longobards. Emilie Bertaux in his work, *L'art dans l'Italie méridionale*, Paris, 1904, p. 678, seeks to explain the origin of this legend on the basis of an inscription which he was the first to discover. But the inscription alludes to a certain Paganus Parmensis, inhabiting Montesantangelo, and to a certain Rodelgrimus. Paganus Parmensis was the last survivor of a famous Ghibelline family of Parma, who fought for Emperor Frederick II of Sweden. After the emperor's defeat, Pagano was forced to go into exile, and retired to Montesantangelo where he thought of having his tomb built. In all probability not having the means sufficient for the payment of its construction, he joined himself to Rodelgrimo, who was born in that region, and of whom nothing is known. [4 illustrative plates.]—*M. Renata Asensua.*

14494. MEDICO, H. E. del. La mosaïque de la Koumouss à Kahrie Djami. [The mosaic of the Assumption at Kahrie Djami.] *Byzantion.* 7(1) 1932: 123-141.—A detailed description of the mosaic of the death of the Virgin recently discovered at Kahrie Djami (Turkey) with ten full-page plates illustrating the scenes of the mosaic. The author concludes that the mosaic was made for some other location and was later moved to its present place.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14495. OSIECZKOWSKA, CELINA. Les peintures byzantines de Lublin. [Byzantine paintings at Lublin.] *Byzantion.* 7(1) 1932: 241-252.—Discussion of the paintings of the Byzantine type found in Lublin in Poland—made when Byzantine art was flourishing in Poland under the Jagellons. The article is based on Walicki's book on the subject, and is accompanied by numerous illustrations.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14496. THOMSON, GLADYS SCOTT. Exeter and the Russell Earls of Bedford. *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.* 17(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 13-30.—A detailed inventory of the Bedford House owned by the Russells in Exeter, 1594, which fell into disrepair following the death of the second earl in 1585. The inventory was drawn up to show where the repairs were needed.—*Julian Aronson.*

14497. WULZINGER, K. Die Apostelkirche und die Mehmedije zu Konstantinopel. [The Church of the Apostles and the Mosque of Mohammed at Constantinople.] *Byzantion.* 7(1) 1932: 7-39.—A study of the architecture and history of the Church of the Apostles and the Mosque of Mohammed II, replete with plans and illustrations showing various reconstructions.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14498. YETTS, W. PERCEVAL. A Buddhist statue from China. *Burlington Mag.* 60(350) May 1932: 230-236.

14499. ZEILLER, JACQUES. Sur la place du palais de Dioclétien à Spalato dans l'histoire de l'art. [The place of the palace of Diocletian at Spoleto in the history of art.] *Byzantion.* 6(2) 1931: 565-569.—Though recent writers have maintained that Diocletian's palace at Spoleto marks a fusion of oriental and occidental art, the palace is really essentially oriental, reflecting well the orientalization of the empire under that emperor.—*J. L. La Monte.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 14399, 14448-14449, 14451, 14461, 14479, 14487, 14494, 14497, 14537, 14539-14540, 14549, 14551, 14565, 14569, 14575, 14577-14578, 14645, 14649)

14500. BERLIÈRE, D. URSMER. Monastères et sujets au moyen âge. [Monasteries and their subjects in the middle ages.] *Rev. Bénédicte*. 44(1) Jan. 1932: 47-70.—In spite of real abuses, inevitable in a society where authority was parceled out almost indefinitely and where force was so often right, it must be recognized that, taken as a whole, the administration by the church of her seignorial power was beneficial to both individuals and organized communities.—*John J. Meng.*

14501. BLOCHWITZ, GOTTFRIED. Die antirömischen deutschen Flugschriften der frühen Reformationszeit (bis 1522) in ihrer religiös-sittlichen Eigenart. [German anti-papal pamphlets of the early Reformation period (to 1522) in their religio-cultural aspect.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27(3-4) 1930: 145-254.—The study is based on pamphlets published by Clemen, Enders, Gödeke, Kück, as well as the Berlin archives, which are said to contain 67% of those extant, and confined to those written before 1523. Those of Luther, Zwingli, Carlstadt, and Hutten are excluded. Contrary to the opinion of Denifle that these pamphlets attacked the church principally on political, national, and social grounds, Blochwitz shows that religion and theology played a very large part. This religious element appears even in the strongest socio-political attacks. Their authors consider Luther's movement as mainly religious in character. A few are revolutionary, but taken as a whole they by no means support the contention of Janssen and Bezold that the pamphleteering was revolutionary in character. Luther is held in esteem; Zwingli is not mentioned, not even in the Swiss pamphlets. Mainly from central and southern Germany, their authors show little familiarity with the writings of Luther's colleagues. Luther's own writings are often cited, although very frequently misunderstood. In many ways they continue pre-Reformation characteristics, e.g. in having much knowledge of the Bible but little understanding of it. Little of Carlstadt's ideas appears, and he is referred to but seldom. Erasmus ranks higher than Luther, but direct citation of his writings is no more frequent than that of Luther's. Most of the signed pamphlets come from humanist theologians who were influenced little by politics and less by social considerations. They seem to have been drawn into the Protestant camp largely because they were dissatisfied with the clergy and the monks, offended at their corrupt lives, and felt that the papacy was an intellectual tyranny. In the gospel they usually saw the "Law of Christ," and not the message of God's mercy in Christ. Luther is generally regarded as the champion of the "Law of Christ," and not as a reformer in the evangelical sense. The authors have little to do with the nobility or the submerged classes. Humanistic satire is rare. [Bibliography pp. 247-254].—*Walther I. Brandt.*

14502. CHENEY, C. R. A visitation of St. Peter's Priory, Ipswich. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47(186) Apr. 1932: 268-272.—Special interest attaches to the report, in Latin, here printed, because it contains specific charges and specific answers in the case of four canons whose alleged misdeeds were investigated at some date between 1327 and 1336.—*W. F. Woodring.*

14503. CUMONT, FRANZ. L'archevêché de Pédaçthé et le sacrifice du faon. [The archbishopric of Pedacheton and the sacrifice of the faun.] *Byzantion*. 6(2) 1931: 523-533.—In the autocephalous church of Pedacheton in Anatolia there is a legend that, in the days of the Diocletian persecution, Athenogenus, a

monk there who was martyred by the Romans, was attended by a hind whom he blessed with the hope that each year one of her descendants should be sacrificed in the Christian church. For years on his saint's day a faun was sacrificed and was eaten by the participants in the feast. Unfortunately for the legend, monasticism was introduced there only in the 4th century and the whole legend seems to have been invented to explain an old pagan custom—the sacrifice to Artemis. Several Christian inscriptions have been found in this location and are published in this article.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14504. DAWKINS, R. M. An inscription on the land walls of Constantinople. *Byzantion*. 7(1) 1932: 239-240.—The reconstruction of an inscription of a land wall of Constantinople, correcting the reconstruction of Lietzmann, and answering the doubts of Van Millingen. The inscription is a liturgical phrase, such as was on several occasions used in inscriptions.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14505. DRAGUET, R. Pièces de polémique anti-julianiste. [Pieces of an anti-Julianist polemic.] *Muséon*. 44(1-4) 1931: 255-318.—Draguet published in 1924 fragments of the work of Julian of Halicarnassus, a Monophysite leader whose peculiar teaching was that the body of Christ was incorruptible. The works of his principal opponent, Severus, are to be published in the *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*. In this article Draguet published the Syriac text and Latin translation of two anti-Julianist essays, written by disciples and imitators of Severus. A discussion of the doctrinal matters involved is reserved for further study.—*William M. Green.*

14506. DROUOT, H. Un baptême royaliste à Semur pendant la Ligue. [A royalist baptism at Semur at the time of the League.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 4(1) Mar. 1932: 68-70.—An extract from the parochial register of Semur-en-Auxois for 1590 gives a few interesting details as to social life during the closing years of the religious wars.—*E. J. Knapton.*

14507. ESPOSITO, MARIO. Una manifestazione d'incredulità religiosa nel medioevo. Il detto dei "tre impostori" e la sua trasmissione da Federico II a Pomponazzi. [Accrediting the saying of the three impostors to Frederick II by Pomponazzi.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16(3) 1931: 3-48.—Only the two chroniclers of Erfurt give the details of the blasphemy of the emperor. Both of these have made such obvious errors in other cases which they record that it seems possible they were likewise mistaken here. Frederick was indifferent to religion but his orthodoxy seems fairly evident. This case was not the only charge made against him but none is substantiated. The fable of the three impostors gained force particularly in the Renaissance when faith was weak and general indifference characterized even the clergy.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14508. EVENNETT, OUTRAM. A historian looks at Malines. *Dublin Rev.* 94(373) Apr. 1930: 243-265.—Minutes of the Malines Conversations have been recently published by Lord Halifax. They show that the Anglican representatives were able to go a long way with many of the Catholic views, though they were unwilling to define the spiritual leadership and responsibility that they were prepared to assign to the papacy as an historical institution, and were definitely unable to accept the Vatican Council's teaching on this subject. Much historical nonsense about the patriarchal character of the medieval English church was made the bases of schemes entirely out of touch with reality.—*John J. Meng.*

14509. FINK, KARL A. Dominicus Capranica als Legat in Perugia, 1430-31. [Dominicus Capranica as legate in Perugia, 1430-31.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 39(1-2) 1931: 269-279.—At this time Pope Martin V was

energetically restoring the Papal States, and Capranica, as papal legate, was lord of Perugia. His predecessor, Petrus Donato, had had considerable difficulty, and because of it was recalled, leaving the situation in that city in an unfortunate state. Capranica succeeded in consolidating the papal power in Perugia and reconciling the people to his government, so that upon his recall in 1431, he was held in the highest regard by the citizenry of the city.—*John J. Meng.*

14510. FRANK, JOHN G. A student of theology at the end of the sixteenth century. *J. Relig.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 186-199.—An unpublished manuscript in the library of the University of Chicago contains the biography of Jacob Breiteringer, a 17th century theologian of Zurich, Switzerland. From 1593 until his death in 1646 his life was devoted to the advancement of the Reformed Church. He served here interests as pastor and professor. He wrote effectively and was clearly a man of unusual gifts and influence. Breiteringer travelled widely. We hear of him lecturing at German seats of learning and engaging in important theological debates in the Netherlands. In the theological seminaries of 300 years ago, emphasis was laid upon the study of the Old and New Testaments, Greek and Hebrew logic and philosophy, law, and public speaking. Lectures were given at the universities and also at the homes of the professors. Even at meals, usually taken in a professor's home, the conversation was directed along lines related to these subjects. The life of a theological student of that day was similar to that of any other student.—*John F. Moore.*

14511. GUIDI, PIETRO. Ancora della supposta chiesa di S. Eubulo a Lucca. [Again a discussion of the supposed church of S. Eubulo at Lucca.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16(4) 1931: 239-254.—A new article written to prove that the two churches in Lucca, S. Eupli and S. Eubuli, were the same foundation.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14512. JEDIN, H. Propst G. B. Barsotti, seine Tätigkeit als römischer Agent deutscher Bischöfe (1638-1655) und seine Sendung nach Deutschland (1643-1644). [Provost G. B. Barsotti, his services as Roman agent of the German bishops, 1638-1655, and his mission to Germany, 1643-1644.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 39(3-4) 1931: 377-425.—Barsotti acted as agent for the German bishops in their dealings with the Roman curia. His correspondence is consequently valuable for this period of church history. He also went to Germany as agent of Cardinal Francesco Barberini in an effort to secure the aid of the German Catholic princes to the Holy See. [Considerable correspondence appended.]—*John J. Meng.*

14513. JUGIE, M. Saint Augustin dans la littérature théologique de l'église russe. [Saint Augustine in the theological literature of the Russian church.] *Échos d'Orient.* 33(160) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 385-395.—Although the 5th ecumenical council declared Augustine a doctor of the universal church and his fame continued to grow in the Occident, the Byzantine church almost completely ignored him from the 8th century to the end of the 13th. Then, through a translation of *De Trinitate*, Maximus Planudes began to reveal to the Byzantines the genius of Augustine. This was followed, in the 14th century, by translations, as Augustine's, of some works that are not all authentic. In the 15th century, the East made serious progress in the knowledge of Occidental theological literature, some Byzantines even reading St. Augustine in the original. In the 16th century, many Greek students at Occidental universities learned the value of the Latin fathers, which modern Greek theologians and controversialists cite along with the Greek fathers. Pupils of the Byzantines, the Russians were more isolated from Occidental culture, and it was not until the late 17th century that Latin influences seriously affected Russian theology.

In 1689 a faculty of theology was established at the Kiev Academy, and Latin was generally used for instruction, customs which spread to other ecclesiastical academies. There was close adherence to St. Thomas Aquinas, and Latin fathers were frequently cited, Augustine among them, these influences continuing thereafter. In 1788, the *Select Works* of Augustine appeared in Russian. After 1840, theological seminaries and academies required patristic studies. Through the Czarist régime there appeared many translations and learned dissertations on the Latin fathers. The doctrines of Augustine have powerfully influenced Russian theology. (Detailed bibliographies of Russian translations of Augustine's works, and of Russian works on his life and doctrines.)—*T. P. Oakley.*

14514. JUGIE, MARTIN. Écrits apologétiques de Gennade Scholarios à l'adresse des Musulmans. [The apologetical writings of Gennadios Scholarios addressed to the Moslems.] *Byzantion.* 5(1) 1929-1930: 295-314.—The patriarch Gennadios Scholarios, after the fall of Constantinople, wrote at the command of the Sultan Mohammed II a treatise on the Christian faith entitled *The only way which leads men to salvation*. This work was discovered in 1896 but for some time there has existed an apocryphal dialogue based on it which has been known and edited. Gennadios also wrote a confession of faith, which included an abridgment of his *Only way* and a dialogue with a Moslem philosopher. All of these writings are analyzed with a discussion of their interrelation.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14515. KARP, GEORGE. St. Albert the Great "Doctor Universalis." *Month.* 159(815) May 1932: 385-394.—The formal canonization of Albertus Magnus in 1931 gave rise to this account of his universality. He was particularly influential in his writings on the Holy Eucharist and on Mariology.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14516. KODA, SEIYU. Ito Mancio no ni-shokan. [Two epistles of Ito Mancio in the Vatican Library.] *Shirin.* 16(2) Apr. 1931: 247-257.—Ito Mancio went to Rome to study Catholicism, and the following two letters were written to the pope on his way back to Japan. The first is from Goa, dated Dec. 1, 1587, in which he writes of his journey and his own spiritual state, thanking the pope for his kindness. The second undated letter is from Macao; the storm almost wrecked the ship, but they were miraculously saved. Ito has had a letter from Japan reporting the death of Otomo Sorin and Omura Sumitada, the most ardent Christians in Japan. The new governor, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, had started persecution of Christians. Ito praises the brave Japanese Christians and wishes, if necessary, to die for his belief. Whether these two letters are the original epistles or not cannot be determined now, but the author invites further study by scholars. [Photostat and complete translation attached.]—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14517. KOYRÉ, A. Sébastien Franck. *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 353-385.—Among fanatics, prophets, founders of sects, Franck alone was tolerant, reasonable, and human, in spite of many persecutions and wanderings. Nor should he be included among the "spiritualist sects" of the Reformation, for his conception of God and of religion is quite different from those of Schwenkfeld, Denk, or Weigel. Franck searched for a spiritualizing of religious and moral life, free from all dogmatic, ecclesiastical, and social bonds. To supernatural revelation Franck adds a natural one, in which appears the doctrine of the relativity of all religions. All are imperfect externalizations of the spirit, representing God, not as he is, but as he appears to man. From the idea of natural revelation it follows that there have always been and always will be Christians. Franck scarcely comprehends the traditional atonement. It is Christ according to the spirit, rather than according to the body, who accomplishes the work of salvation; and Franck also re-

jects vicarious justification and justification by faith. Sin exists only for man, and not for God. History is a second or third Bible, showing the workings of divine Providence, with continual struggle, among all peoples, between evil, carnal, selfish forces and the spirit of love and abnegation. Isolated, misunderstood, almost outcast in his time, Franck subsequently influenced the thought of Germany, the Netherlands, and, possibly, Bohemia and Spinoza.—*T. P. Oakley.*

14518. LEUBE, HANS. Die sächsische kalvinische Bibelausgabe vom Jahre 1591. [The Calvinist edition of the Bible in Saxony, 1591.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 38-61.—Melancthon's influence on the academic youth of Saxony was great. His pupils continued to develop toward Calvinism, causing the strict Lutherans to oppose the universities of Leipzig and Wittenberg. Resulting theological controversies drove electoral Saxony further toward Calvinism. Dresden went farthest in this direction. Court chaplain Schütz even substituted the Zurich Bible for the Lutheran in the castle church. The elector August reversed this, confirming the Lutheran symbols and Luther's Bible by decree of 1580. August was succeeded by Christian I, who had a strong leaning toward Calvinism. His chancellor, Krell, was a Calvinist. Schütz and Krell roused him against strict Lutheranism. In 1588 an electoral decree forbade further polemics, thus silencing opposition. Krell authorized the 1589 edition of the Bible at Dresden, which never progressed beyond the historical books of the Old Testament. A copy is extant in the Leipzig University library. Its chief editor was Johannes Salmuth, aided by David Steinbach, Caspar Rudel, and others. Christian I desired a Bible for the common man. He died in 1591, and the regent, Duke Frederick William of Saxe-Weimar, opposed the Saxon Calvinists and made the completion of the Dresden Bible impossible. The editors attacked certain elements in conservative Lutheranism, as well as such Catholic remnants as vestments, exorcism, purgatory, etc. Even consubstantiation is denied. They follow Calvin on predestination; Anabaptist doctrines of pacifism and community of goods are condemned; but the authors have a social viewpoint rather advanced for that age. They made much use of a Luther Bible edited by David Pareus at Neustadt in 1588. The Dresden Bible shows how far Calvinism had penetrated into Germany. The Melancthon school had been succeeded by Calvinism. Even the home of Lutheranism was in danger of becoming Calvinist.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

14519. LEVILLAIN, L. Études sur l'abbaye de Saint-Denis à l'époque mérovingienne. [The abbey of St. Denis during the Merovingian period.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes.* 91 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 5-65; (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 264-300.—This concludes a series of articles appearing in the *Bibliot. de l'École des Chartes* [82 1921: 5-116; 86 1925: 5-99; 87 1926: 20-97, 245-346]. During the Merovingian period the abbey of St. Denis, already wealthy from numerous donations, became the center of an active economic life. Its prosperity was based largely on the cult of the martyrs venerated there. Pilgrimages to the tombs of St. Denis, Rusticus, and Eleutherius gave rise to the October fair, the only one dating from the Merovingian period. Dagobert I, who thought highly of the relics of saints especially venerated in the region about Paris, may be regarded as the founder of the economic greatness of St. Denis. He founded the fair of St. Denis, and gave it to the abbey with all the profits appertaining thereto, including the right to coin money so necessary for the administration of the fair. In the 8th century Abbot Fulrad found Dagobert's original charter, presumably the basis for the account in the *Gesta Dagoberti regis*. This original document disappeared, probably during the Viking invasions. In the 10th century it was re-

placed by a forgery. While of no value for the Merovingian period, the forgery testifies to the haste with which the monks set about repairing the disasters of the 9th century. St. Denis seems to have been the first church to benefit from such princely concessions, and took good care to preserve these concessions against attacks. Thierry III granted the abbey and its agents exemption from tolls, a privilege confirmed by later rulers. This privileged commercial position extended the economic activity of the abbey throughout the Frankish realm. The chief revenues of the abbey consisted of the October fair, gifts of articles of value, offerings of pilgrims, produce of the abbey lands, the exercise of the important rights conceded by the kings, and annual gifts and rent concessions from Dagobert and his successors. This very considerable capital was increased through wise and careful administration. St. Denis had its troubles, however; in the 8th century the rapacity of royal agents threatened the prosperity of the fair; political troubles injured its commerce; rents conceded by Dagobert declined in volume. But during the Merovingian period the abbey of St. Denis was the most active commercial center in Frankish Gaul.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

14520. McCREA, D. F. The Grande Chartreuse. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37 (761) May 1931: 472-487.—In the neighborhood of Grenoble, France, is a mountainous place known as Grand Chartreuse, difficult of approach, barren and sterile. It was here that in the 11th century St. Bruno, turning away from assured preferment and honor, took up an abode as a hermit, living in an opening of the rocks. As others joined him a religious order was established with severe rules and rigid discipline. The monks observed perpetual silence, lived on vegetables, and wore hair shirts. In 1903 the French government expelled the monks; since then the fast crumbling buildings have become only a show place for tourists. Before the dispersion of the monks the rule against women visitors was relaxed on one occasion to permit a visit to the monastery by Queen Victoria. The present religious toleration in France is deplored by McCreA. He calls upon the French government to rectify its injustice, recall the exiled monks and win the gratitude of Catholics throughout the world.—*John F. Moore.*

14521. MACLEAN, DONALD. The Counter-Reformation in Scotland. *Evangelical Quart.* 3 (3) Jul. 15, 1931: 278-296.—The Counter-Reformation in Scotland, 1560-1580, aimed at the overthrow of Protestantism in that land. The utmost energy and years were put forth in an effort to undo the work of the proponents of the Reformed Faith. Papal nuncios twice advised slaughter but without success as they were unable to secure the assent of Queen Mary to such a program. The Jesuits were influential in education and church discipline. The first important organizer of the Scotch Counter Reformation was the Jesuit Nicholas Florn from Gouda in Holland. He had already won distinction at the Diet of Worms in 1557 and succeeded in securing an interview with Queen Mary whom he found sympathetic but hesitant to authorize drastic action. While the Roman Catholic church was overthrown in Scotland in 1560 much of Catholic culture and heritage still pervaded society. Mass, though officially outlawed, continued to be served and the loyalty of Queen Mary gave to the ancient faith a certain strength and prestige.—*John F. Moore.*

14522. MANCINI, AUGUSTO. Note agiografiche. I. S. Mamaert e S. Tempestino, II. Tracie agiografiche bizantine in Lucca? [I. Saint Mamerto and Saint Tempestino. II. Traces of Byzantine hagiography in Lucca?] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 15 (2) 1931: 273-284.—An account of certain important annotations in some 17th century volumes in the Lucan archives relating to Saint Mamaetyo and to Saint Tempestino. The result

of the research was to prove that the second name is the popular name for the first saint. The second section of the article deals with the question of St. Eupli.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14523. MARTROYE, F. *La répression de la magie et le culte des gentils au IV^e siècle.* [The suppression of magic and the religion of the gentiles in the fourth century.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (4) 1930: 669-701.—Title 10 of book XVI of the Code of Theodosius (*de paganis, sacrificiis et templis*) consists of a series of 25 constitutions, of which the last 13 (all dating after 395 A.D.) completely forbid paganism, whereas the first 12 are directed only against specific actions. This distinction between the two sets of enactments has been overlooked. The first blanket enactment against paganism has frequently been attributed to Constantine, whereas his law merely forbade divination and magic. By the 4th century such practices had become a serious menace to the welfare of the Roman empire, and the motive for Constantine's law was the elimination of this danger, not the propagation of the Christian religion. After the pagan reaction under Julian, Valentinian I, on his accession, announced a policy of complete religious liberty, which he retained throughout his reign, although he affirmed the interdiction against divination. True religious sacrifices, in no wise hindered, were still conducted in the traditional manner. Under Gratian the policy of confiscation of temple property for the benefit of the emperor's private treasury was continued. In the early years of Theodosius, the principles of toleration established by Valentinian were observed until political troubles in the Occident (revolt of Maximus) forced the emperor to remove the liberty of sacrifice from Rome and Alexandria in 391. In 392, Theodosius promulgated his famous constitution which, since Gothofredus, has been construed as a general condemnation of paganism. But this statute, again, merely prohibited private practices of a magical nature, regardless of the religion under the auspices of which they were carried on. The first truly complete proscription of paganism is the constitution of Arcadius of August 7, 395.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

14524. POST, R. *De Sint Maartenskerk Kathedraal van Utrecht sedert St. Bonifacius tot de regeering van bisschop Adelbold (1010-26).* [The Cathedral of St. Maartenskerk in Utrecht from St. Boniface until the reign of Bishop Adelbold (1010-26).] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10 (4) 1931: 295-324.—Which of the two churches, the St. Salvador or the St. Maarten, was first a cathedral in the history of the diocese? Oppermann and Tenhaeff believe that two churches existed, and that the St. Maartenskerk remained cathedral until Bishop Balderik (918-977). From 943 to 945 the St. Salvador was the cathedral; after that again the St. Maarten, while from 1007-1023 the St. Salvador once again was the cathedral. It can in no way be deduced that in the time of Balderik the privilege to be cathedral had gone over from St. Maarten to St. Salvador. He also contests the opinion that from 1007-1023 St. Salvador had the privilege. The St. Maarten remained cathedral, as it was since St. Boniface; the St. Salvador had been the Maria-church, and had had other patrons, and was later called St. Salvador. The St. Maarten church, built by Willebrordus, raised to cathedral by Boniface and reinstated by Bishop Balderik, burnt in 1017. Bishop Adelbold immediately conceived the plan to build a new cathedral and in 1023 this church was consecrated in the presence of the Emperor Henry II.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14525. POULET, CH. *Les édits de religion au temps de Charles IX.* [The religious edicts in the time of Charles IX.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10 (4) 1931: 325-345.—The French priest Poulet discusses the tolerant ideas of Catherine de Medicis, on whom he pronounces a very unfavorable judgment. First she is influenced by her

hatred against De Guise, which makes her issue the edict of January, 1561, recognizing Protestants. Then she advocates a kind of local tolerance in the edict of Saint Germain. The imprudent meeting of Bayonne is then the cause of a new civil war, from which the Catholics emerge conquerors; but Catherine concludes the peace of St. Germain. Poulet considers the Massacre of St. Bartholomew worse than a crime. Catholicism was saved in France, not by one person, but by the nation itself.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14526. ROUSSEAU, LOUIS. *La vocation scientifique de saint Albert le Grand.* [The vocation of Saint Albert the Great as a teacher.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59 (4) Apr. 1932: 289-304.—*E. W. Loughran.*

14527. RUSSELL, JOSIAH C. Alexander Neckham in England. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (186) Apr. 1932: 260-268.—Alexander's academic life, generally associated with Paris, is also connected with Oxford. As teacher at the university and as canon of Cirencester he spent many mature years. He is disentangled from a contemporary Master Alexander, who may have been *Cemeterius*. Some aids to the student of Neckham's works are to be found in the Appendix, pp. 266-268.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14528. SCHAEFER, OSKAR. *Eine ungedruckte Erstlingsarbeit Valérand Poullains von 1545.* [A hitherto unpublished work of Valérand Poullain, 1545.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28 (1-2) 1931: 6-79.—Poullain was the founder of the Walloon church at Frankfurt-am-Main, and author of the constitution of the French Reformed Church still in use. His copy of Calvin's *Institutes* is in the Gelnhausen archives. Of 36 originally blank pages, 29 are covered with Poullain's *Loci communes de veteris Ecclesiae ceremoniis et ritibus ac doctrina christiana ex patribus*, the remainder with a series of Scripture citations. The last six pages of the *Loci communes* were evidently dictated by Poullain to one Johannes Schmeltz, then evangelical preacher at Büdingen. Poullain's object was, first, to set forth the ceremonies of the primitive church (to 600); secondly, to set forth the Christian doctrine on their purpose, value, necessity, and development. The work is based on the church fathers. Many citations are apparently at second hand from the *Institutes* and the *Tripartite History* of Cassiodorus. Poullain fails to see that the sacrificial character of the mass dates back at least to 200 A.D. Ceremonies for the purpose of developing faith in Christ are preaching, sacraments, prayer, penitence, and discipline. Ceremonies not commanded by Scripture which do not serve this purpose are to be abandoned. They must be understandable, genuine, and not mere formality. Offenses consist in whatever occasions sin and error. The Reformation strives to purify ceremonies. The influence of Calvin on Poullain is great. The purpose of the work may have been to assist the reform movement at Cologne or at Wesel. Poullain presented the book to Schmeltz. (Text of the *Loci communes*, with facsimiles. Brief bibliography.)—*Walther I. Brandt.*

14529. SCHORNBAUM, KARL. *Der Ansbacher Hofprediger Georg Besserer und die Aufhebung der Nürnbergischen-Brandenburgischen norma doctrina.* [George Besserer, court preacher of Ansbach, and the abandonment of the Nürnberg-Brandenburg norma doctrina.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 1-37.—In 1578 it became necessary for Markgrave George Frederick of Brandenburg to administer Prussia on behalf of his imbecile nephew, Albert Frederick of Prussia. When his court chaplain was named minister at Kneiphof, the court at Ansbach failed to recommend a satisfactory successor, so George Frederick applied to Duke Ludwig of Württemberg. The Ansbach court found Schrötlein out of sympathy with their doctrinal position, and in rejecting him, restated their position on free will, the relation of law and gospel, and the

nature of Christ. After some delay it was decided to call George Besserer, then minister at Obernbreit. On examination he was found to be uncertain on the above points of theology, but it was thought that further study of Luther and Melancthon would remedy this. Then in December, 1580, Duke Ludwig made public a treatise dated 1578 ascribed to Besserer, which contained Calvinistic doctrines. After a controversy Besserer was put under restraint. Since he had never read Calvin it was concluded that he must have gotten these doctrines from a study of Melancthon. But since some of Melancthon's writings were included in the *norma doctrina* the Brandenburg authorities decided to abandon that document, even though it broke the last tie binding them to Nürnberg. Besserer was released on condition that he would get out of Germany. He finally obtained a position in the Palatinate, where he died in 1604. [Documents.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

14530. SCRATCHLEY, HENRY P. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges. *Amer. Church Mo.* 31(5) May 1932: 386-393.—The Avignon schism in the Roman Catholic Church when rival popes claimed to be the true vicars of Christ prepared the world for the idea of national churches independent of the papacy. The Pragmatic Sanction of the Assembly at Bourges was the action of a national body, in which the clergy was represented, deciding for itself matters of controversy between state and church. It proclaimed the right of a national church to accept or reject the decrees submitted to it. This position became ecclesiastical law until suspended in 1516 by a concordat. At no time, however, was this principle acceptable to the papacy at Rome, successive pontiffs denounced and deplored it, Pius II condemning it as a blot disfiguring the church in France. Finally a French monarch was won to outward concession by indulgences and promises of favors and honors. Though France was not yet ready for so advanced a step, the Pragmatic Sanction was one of the most important acts of the Gallican Church.—*John F. Moore.*

14531. SOVOCOL, LESLIE K. John Hus: his philosophy and theology. *Bibliot. Sacra.* 89(354) Apr. 1932: 209-217.—The life story of this Czech churchman is briefly reviewed and attention is then called to the influence upon his thinking of the life and works of Matthias of Janow and Wycliffe. John Hus had an open mind welcoming new truth and altering his position when better understanding pointed the way. An intense patriot, he long avoided personal conflict with the pope, but finally in 1412 he publicly protested against the

bull of indulgences of pope John XXIII aimed against the excommunicated King of Naples. Hus also was excommunicated and leaving Prague, preached in forests, villages, and fields. His *The Treatise on the Church* divides Christians into three classes, namely: the militant, those now on earth; the sleeping, those now in purgatory; the triumphant, the saints in their eternal rest. Condemned to the stake in 1415 he sang hymns of praise as the flames rose about him. His ashes were cast into the Rhine River.—*John F. Moore.*

14532. TRUHELKA ČIRA, and GRUJIĆ, RADO-SLAV M. Larisam i krsna slava. Crkveni elementi krsne slave. [The cult of the lares and the "Slava." The liturgic elements of the "Slava."] *Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva.* 7-8(5) 1930: 1-75.—The *krsna slava*, i.e., the feast of the family patron saint, is derived from the Roman cult of the lares and penates. The lares cult is Latin, derived from ancestor worship. The limits of the penetration of the *krsna slava* coincide with the limits of the Hellenic and Latin culture. Grujić's conclusions are: the *krsna slava* among the orthodox Serbs is a combination of the old Slav cult of consecration to a pagan divinity and of the later Christian cult of consecration to the Virgin and the saints. The reform of that very old cult was achieved by the first independent Serbian archbishop, St. Sava (13th cent.) From this time on the *krsna slava* was celebrated with eucharistic ceremonies.—*Alex. Jelačić.*

14533. UNSIGNED. Il pensiero sociale di S. Agostino. Questioni didattiche. [Social conceptions of St. Augustine. Didactic questions.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1964) Apr. 16, 1932: 132-148.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

14534. WYCKENS, L. Les origines du Lutheranisme. [The origins of Lutheranism.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59(3) 1932: 213-239.—The author does not agree with some of the recent works on Lutheranism, especially with Luther's *Grosses Selbstzeugnis* (Heidelberg, 1926) by Stracke, in which a deeply religious origin is ascribed to the movement. Luther's defiance lay in his personal reaction against the opposition to the observantists of the Augustinian order.—*E. W. Loughran.*

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 3-287, 318, 337, 6983, 8827, 11833, 12009; 6994, 7265, 14455, 14527, 14550, 14562, 14593)

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 14389, 14431, 14437, 14476, 14481, 14487, 14488, 14490, 14495, 14499, 14504, 14514, 14649)

14535. BRATIANU, G. I. La question de l'approvisionnement de Constantinople à l'époque byzantine et ottomane. [The question of the provisioning of Constantinople in the Byzantine and Ottoman epochs.] *Byzantion.* 5(1) 1929-1930: 83-107.—In the first period of her history from the founding to the time of the Emperor Heraclius, Constantinople was supplied with food by the regular *annonae*, and the free distribution of grain to the urban populace which had characterized Rome was transferred to New Rome. But after the Arab conquest of Egypt and the loss of her grain producing provinces, Constantinople had to abandon this system and the poor were cared for by religious houses, etc. The government, however, interfered in times of famine, and at all times by its policy of directing all trade through the port of Constantinople kept supplies of grain coming through the city which were in

times of stress and famine confiscated. Italian merchants were not allowed to take grain from the Black Sea ports to the west if there was need for it in Constantinople. The conquest in 1204 changed matters and the revived empire was unable to adequately provision its capital, shorn as it was of the provinces, and the emperors could no longer dictate to the Italian merchants. With the Turkish conquest the city once more became the capital of a great empire and the rulers cared for the provisioning of the city, directing commerce through its port, levying supplies from the provinces, reserving the produce of the Black Sea for the consumption of the city.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14536. CASSIMATIS, GRÉGOIRE. La dixième "Vexation" de l'Empereur Nicéphore. [The tenth "vexation" of the emperor Nicephorus.] *Byzantion.* 7(1) 1932: 149-160.—The reputation of the Emperor Nicephorus Genicos, who succeeded to the throne of the empire as the result of a conspiracy which overthrew Irene, and who ruled from 802 to 811, has been generally colored darkly due to the accusations of Theophanes who termed him a despot and heretic. This was because

he did not continue Irene's rigorous iconodule policy and suppress the Iconoclasts. Especially is he accused of the ten *vexations*—ten measures by which he tyrannized over the people. The last of these vexations as described by Theophanes has been supposed to have been forcing people to borrow money from the government at 17% interest. But Bury pointed out that there was no force about it and that the law merely prohibited borrowing from anyone but the government. A law of Nicephorus himself made loaning at usury an offense, and this article claims that the real vexation, against which Theophanes declaims, was that after piously forbidding the loaning of money at interest, the emperor himself practiced the very thing which he had declared illegal. It was not the excessive rate of interest but the religious offense that was objectionable to the saintly historian.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14537. HELECKI, OSCAR. *La Pologne et l'Empire Byzantin.* [Poland and the Byzantine empire.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 41-67.—The relations of Poland with Byzantium have not received the attention which is their due, especially at the hands of Byzantinists. Two major problems brought the Poles into constant relations with the Byzantines: the question of the reunion of the Eastern and Western churches, and that of the war against the Turks. Poland first came into relations with Byzantium in 1018 when Boleslas took Kiev, and its Ruthenian policies were the points of contact between the two states. The Poles were not conspicuous in the wars against the Turks, though Polish knights served at Nicopolis, as they were engaged in the war with the Tartars, but in the 15th century the Poles were brought into more direct conflict with the Turks. In regard to the union of the churches, Poland endeavored to accomplish it as early as the Council of Constance, when they came into conflict with Constantinople over sending representatives of the Ruthenian churches. The close relation continued till the fall of the empire, and even thereafter an alliance between the Persians and the Poles against the Turks was projected though not accomplished.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14538. KUMANIECKI, K. *Notes critiques sur le texte de Théophane continué.* [Critical notes on the text of the continuator of Theophanes.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 235-237.—Corrections of the Bonn text of the continuator of Theophanes based on corresponding passages in George Monachus and Simeon Magister.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14539. LAMMENS, HENRI. *Fath al-'arab sûriyah w-al-jaysh al-bizanti.* [The Arab conquest of Syria and the Byzantine army.] *Al-Machriq.* 30 (5) May 1932: 337-346.—How could a few thousand Bedouins from Al-Hijaz in less than ten years conquer such a rich Byzantine province as Syria with its 5,000,000 inhabitants? The Byzantine army that defended Syria was at the time of the conquest but a shadow of its former Roman self. It used Latin as its official language, although Greek was the language of the government and civil administration, but its units were mostly composed of mercenary troops recruited from among the Christian Syrians and Armenians. These Christians were often persecuted by the Byzantine church. The natives had no sympathy with the Byzantine rulers; they groaned under the taxes imposed on them after the Perso-Byzantine wars (608-628). In the course of these wars the Byzantines neglected their forts on the Arabian border; their garrisons there received little pay. In February, 634, when the Moslem bands started their attack on the southern part of Syria, Palestine, they found the whole country open to receive them. In the decisive battle at Yarmuk, a tributary of the Jordan, which was fought Aug. 9, 636, the Byzantine army numbered 30,000 and the Arab 25,000; but the Christian Arabs in the Byzantine army who had received no pay betrayed their masters, while

the Armenians declared their own leader emperor.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

14540. La MONTE, JOHN L. To what extent was the Byzantine empire the suzerain of the Latin crusading states? *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 253-264.—The Byzantine empire, with its idea of dominion inherited from the ancient world, claimed suzerainty over the Latin crusading states which were founded after the first crusade in territories which had once been portions of the empire. Under the terms of the treaty of 1108 this suzerainty was accepted by the princes of Antioch, and that state always recognized at least in theory the overlordship of the Greek emperor. The suzerainty over Edessa and Tripoli was not so well recognized, though it may have been claimed. In regard to the kingdom of Jerusalem itself, suzerainty may have been accepted by Baldwin III and later by Amaury I, but more probably the Latins considered it as the contracting of an alliance rather than accepting feudal overlordship. While Greek sources indicate suzerainty, Latin do not mention it, and it is reasonable to infer that feudal vassalage, in the western sense of the term, was not recognized by the Latins, though the Greeks considered the crusaders as dependent princes.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14541. LAURENT, V. *Les diplômes de la chancellerie impériale de Byzance.* [Diplomas of the imperial chancery of Byzantium.] *Echos d'Orient.* 35 (165) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 44-51.—The history of the undertaking of collecting these diplomas from the time when it was launched by Krumbacher in Apr., 1901, before the International Association of Academies until its completion by Franz Dölger.—*C. A. Manning.*

14542. OSTROGORSKY, GEORG, and STEIN, ERNEST. *Die Krönungsordnungen des Zeremonienbuches: chronologische und verfassungsgeschichtliche Bemerkungen.* [The coronation procedure in the Book of Ceremonies. Chronological and institutional historical observations.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 185-233.—A discussion of the procedure in the coronation ceremony as set forth in the Book of Ceremonies of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, with an historical study of various coronations, and the historical background of the practices indicated in the book.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14543. VASILIEV, A. *Pero Tafur, a Spanish traveler of the fifteenth century and his visit to Constantinople, Trebizond, and Italy.* *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 75-122.—The travels of Pero Tafur, the Spaniard who in 1437-39 visited Constantinople and the Balkans, Turkey, the Crimea and other eastern parts, afford much interesting material as to the state of the Byzantine Empire in the last decades before the Turkish conquest. On the whole, Tafur's account has not received the thorough consideration on the part of Byzantinists which it deserves. Especially valuable are his descriptions of the buildings of Constantinople, many of which are in ruins, and of the city and despotate of Trebizond. He also tells of the Council of Ferrara and the Greek participants therein. Excellent pictures of the Genoese traders at Pera and Caffa, of the Catalans resident in the Byzantine Empire, of the hunting parties and the ceremonial of the imperial household are to be found in his travel diary. Vasiliev quotes many passages from the travels, correcting in places the translation of Letts.—*J. L. La Monte.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 14482, 14490, 14494, 14497, 14503, 14535, 14543, 14636, 14672)

14544. BRATIANU, G. I. *Nouvelles contributions à l'étude de l'approvisionnement de Constantinople sous les Paléologues et les empereurs ottomans.* [New contributions to the study of the provisioning of Constantinople under the Paleologue and Ottoman emperors.] *Byzantion.* 6 (2) 1931: 641-656.—The letters of

the Patriarch Athanasius under Andronicus II give interesting details as to the means of provisioning the city, showing the emperor forcing the sale of grain and food stuffs at low prices and keeping strict supervision over the guilds of bakers, butchers, etc. The regulations and restrictions placed on the trade in cereals by the emperor caused the Venetians to seek other markets and to open negotiations with Mongols and Turks. The travel diary of Wenzel von Brognard in the 18th century shows the sultans concerned with provisioning their capital, prohibiting the export of grains from the Empire, and drawing quantities of grain from the Black Sea region. The food rationing in all the belligerent countries during the World War showed the same problem met in the same way; governmental control over food supply to guarantee the provisioning of the population of the cities.—*J. L. La Monte.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 14472, 14495, 14532, 14782, 14790)

14545. ADAMUS, JAN. W. A. Maciejowski a program srovnávacího dějepisů práv slovanských. [W. A. Maciejowski and the program of comparative history of Slavic law.] *Právní Obzor*. 15 (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 145-152.—In 1820, J. B. Rakowiecki published his first volume on Russian law, the first attempt to investigate the law of ancient Slavs. The fundamental *causa efficiens* was Slavophilism. The ideas of Rakowiecki are a reaction against the historico-physical idea giving the Germans a special task in history. One of these ideas considered the Normans (Varego-Rusi) the founders of the Russian state and of Russian law. A reaction came from Poland and various origins of Polish law were found: Norman (Czacki), Roman (Bandtkie), Germanic (Naruszewicz), Indian (Majewski). Rakowiecki accepted the thesis of mutual influences of different systems in ancient times. He accepted the idea of the existence of civic-religious laws of pagan Slavs. The work of Rakowiecki was accepted in Russia and Bohemia, but not with much attention in Poland. Similar ideas were soon expressed by Lelewel, R. Hube, and J. Hube. The most famous, by W. A. Maciejowski, in 1832, was dominated entirely by Slavophilism, and panslavism. The influence of Rousseau on the creation of Poland, led him to consider the theory of *people's government* as an ancient Slavic institution in its purest form. In fact he claims that all modern legal institutions can be found in the legal system of ancient Slavs. He also connected the legal systems of East-European non-Slavic people (especially Hungarians) to the history of Slavic law. Maciejowski's program was based on Slavic mysticism and had a tremendous influence on many decades of Slavic science. Balzer advocated a modernized program of Rakowiecki

and was a reaction against the program of Maciejowski. He emphasized the demands of the comparative method; the science should not be an end in itself, but should become a subsidiary and helpful science.—*J. S. Rouček.*

14546. SMIRNOV, A. P. СМІРНОВ, А. П. Финские феодальные города. [Finnish feudal cities.] Ученые записки Научно-Исследовательского Института народов Советского Востока при Центральном Исполнительном Комитете С.С.С.Р. (*Uchenye Zapiski Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Narodov Sovetskogo Vostoka pri Tsentral'nom Ispolnitel'nom Komitete SSSR*. 2 1931: 36-75.—The author analyzes materials concerning the excavations of Cheptsy "gorodische" of Votsk region. The materials of the Cheptsy "gorodische" (site of a town or sanctuary) have many points of contact with the materials of Kostenskiĭ culture in the Viátka region thousands of years B.C. The Finnish culture of the 10th-14th centuries is of a new era, and is genetically connected with the Ananian culture which existed earlier in that region, in the locality of lower Kama and Viátka, in the first millenium B.C. The settlement of Slavonic tribes caused a migration of the Finns in the 9th century. Ananian culture is a typical example of disintegration of clan structure. The basis of economic life is hunting with a supplementary trade—mattock agriculture and forest cattle breeding. The severance of connections with Persia in the 11th-12th centuries resulted in a decrease of the fur trade, increase of cattle breeding, development of plough agriculture, and a separation of tradesmen. Taken together this gave an opportunity to concentrate wealth. Princely estates, fortified central parts of "gorodische," point to a definite separation of the princes, the juxtaposition of their interests to the interests of the community, and also shows the existence of forced labor. Feudal relationships are also evidenced by certain legends of the Udmurts. The existence of feudalism among Mordva is well known.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14547. WAREŻAK, JAN. Polska polityka handlowo-celna względem Śląska i Wrocławia za Zygmunta Starego. [Poland's tariff policy towards Silesia and Wrocław (Breslaw) at the time of Sigismund the Old.] *Ekonomista*. 30 (2) 1930: 98-115.—The policy of Poland in the 16th century was on the whole based on free trade. However, her commercial policy with regard to Silesia was, with rare exceptions, prohibitive. Relations between Poland and Silesia were characterized by misunderstandings in the field of commercial policy. During the period 1507-1548 two reasons gave rise to this fight, competition and money falsification, which influenced Silesia to stop for some time any imports from Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 14441, 14568, 14593)

14548. HAMEL, A. G. van. The Celtic Grail. *Rev. Celtique*. 47 (3-4) 1930: 340-382.—A summary of the Celtic, Christian, and ritual theories of the origin of the Holy Grail in Arthurian literature. A number of Celtic stories showing a mixture of Christianity and heathen mythology are cited. The Celtic story *Altrom Tighi dá Medar* (the *Fosterage of the House of the two Goblets*) seems to be the intermediate stage between stories of purely pagan vessels and those of the Holy Grail, since it has "—a mythical base with elaborated Christian superstructure and romantic adornments." It is not a direct source but there is an undeniable affinity, since the following similarities are too strong to be accidental: the chosen hero, the Grail with its Quest, the

Rich Fisher, the Siege Perilous. The constitutive elements are identical.—*Marguerite Salomon.*

14549. PICOTTI, G. B. Il senato romano e il processo di Boezio. [The Roman Senate and the trial of Boethius.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 15 (2) 1931: 205-228.—Picotti considers that the argument recently set forth to prove that the trial of Boethius was evidence of a Catholic reaction in the reign of Theodoric is not substantiated by facts. It seems to him significant that when Boethius narrates the contrasts between the Goths and the Romans and the cause of his own misadventures he does not consider himself a martyr to any religious idea. His emphasis is all on the political aspects of the case. But if the political sins of the culprit were the causes of his trial they were not necessarily the cause of his condemnation. He was condemned for his practice of magic

arts, since the king did not wish him to be considered in the light of a martyr.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14550. SCHIAPARELLI, LUIGI. *Intorno all'origine e ai caratteri della scrittura merovingica.* [The origin and the characters of Merovingian script.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16(4) 1931: 169-196.—Merovingian script includes all that was used in France until the 8th century, whether minuscola, cursive, uncial, or semi-uncial without distinction of school. The present study is concerned largely with that used in documents and charters of the Merovingian kings. The oldest of these is a document dated 625 A.D., a diploma of King Clothair II. From this and from other contemporary documents the following conclusions seem deducible: the Merovingian script seems to be the forerunner of the chancery hand; the various ligatures are irregular although tending toward established forms; this script was introduced into Italy and was influential in determining also the chancery hand of that country. Certain peculiarities are reproduced in plates which accompany the text.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14551. SCHIAPARELLI, LUIGI. *Note paleografiche e diplomatiche.* [Paleographical and diplomatic notes.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 11(1) 1929: 3-28.—Schiaparelli discusses the *tz* forms, the *ci* forms, the influence of Benventan script on the Gothic and lists some new documents from Novalesa. These are: (1) a copy of an 11th century charter of Abbone, of the foundation of the monastery, 726; (2) the original of a diploma of Carloman, dated June 28th, 770; (3) the original of a diploma of Umberto II dated May 10, 1093. The second and third are included in the text.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14552. THÉRY, P. G. Scot Erigène: Traducteur de Denys. [Scotus Erigena, translator of Dionysius.] *Bull. du Cange.* 17(2) 1929-30 (pub. 1931): 185-278.—When Charles the Bald chose John the Scot to translate the works of Dionysius into Latin, he gave evidence not only of his own interest in the theology of the Greek author, but of his confidence in the ability of the Irish scholar. Hilduin's translation, which John used, was too obscure to be of general value, while John's was to be of use throughout the middle ages. Much of the obscurity and difficulty in John's translation results from the character of Dionysius' work, presenting serious obstacles to translation in any language, the character of the uncial manuscript from which John had to work making the reading as much of a task as the translation, and the utter inadequacy of the existing Greek glossaries in relation to Dionysius' theological vocabulary. A careful comparison in detail of John's syntax, vocabulary, figures of speech, with the Greek original and with the earlier and later translations increases our respect for his capacity.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348 (See also Entries 14493, 14511, 14531, 14537, 14612)

14553. CESSI, ROBERTO. *Note sulla storia della finanza fiorentina medievale. L'estimo antico.* [A note on the history of medieval Florentine finance.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16(3) 1931: 85-128.—The ancient impost of the commune from 1202 until about the middle of the 14th century, as found in certain old documents, formed a considerable revenue and gives also an indication of the wealth of the state. Nobles of the contado living in Florence were not under the same jurisdiction in this respect as were the contadini. The estimo was triple: one part concerned the city, one part the contado, and one part the nobles. In 1315 the estimo on the citizens was abolished. It was replaced by the *gabella* or impost levied at the gates of the city on imports.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14554. DODU, GASTON. *Les débuts d'une dynastie: Philippe VI et Jean II.* [The beginnings of a dy-

nasty: Phillip VI and John II.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 8 (162) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-40.—The chroniclers and the official documents of this period lead one to a severe judgment on the first two Valois kings. They were pious, good "family men," and not indifferent to matters of art; but far from building up their power at home, they yearned for foreign adventures and the Crusades, and they maintained a gorgeous and expensive court. The most serious count against them is their disdain for legal formalities and their arbitrary injustice; they did nothing to maintain favorable internal conditions of France.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14555. DUBARAT, VICTOR. *Découverte des tombeaux des rois de Navarre à Lescar.* [Discovery of the tombstones of the kings of Navarre at Lescar.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France.* 17(77) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 450-463.

14556. ERCOLE, FRANCESCO. *Sulla origine francese e le vicende in Italia della formula "rex superiorem non recognoscens est princeps in regno suo."* [The French origin and the alternation in Italy of the formula "rex, etc."] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16(4) 1931: 197-238.—The influence of this connection of royal prerogative in the power of the emperor in Italy up to the age of the Renaissance, and of the universal validity of the Roman law.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14557. GÜTERBOCK, FERDINAND. *Ottone e Acerbo Morena.* [Ottone and Acerbo Morena.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13(1) 1930: 61-100.—This is a study of two 12th century judges in Lodi, Ottone and Acerbo Morena. The former was one of the first consuls elected in the city; the other served as podesta. Their importance seems to have been in their influence on the development of a chancery script.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14558. HOLDSWORTH, W. S. *Case and the statute of Westminster II.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 47(187) Jul. 1931: 334-336.—The following objections can be brought against the theory of Plucknett in the *Columbia Law Rev.*, May, 1931 (See Entry 4: 3697): (1) Failure to mention the statute proves nothing; (2) its earliest use in extending real actions is perfectly normal; (3) the new position of parliament is neglected. However, "the machinery set up by the statute is of little importance as compared with the broad principle sanctioned by it."—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

14559. JEGEL. *Der Reichswald als Stolz und Sorgenkind von Alt-Nürnberg.* [The Reichswald as asset and liability of old Nuremberg.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 54(4) Feb. 15, 1932: 132-144; (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 145-155.—The ownership and control of this forest is traced from the granting of feudal rights to the Waldstromer, Hohenzollern, and Forstmeister families in 1223, 1273, and 1289, respectively. Most of it came into possession of the city by the end of the 14th century. [3 page bibliog.]—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14560. LEVI, EZIO. *L'Islam e la Romanità nei documenti di Toledo.* [Islam and Roman influences in the documents of Toledo.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 14(3) 1931: 109-116.—From some old documents of 1083 and 1391 in the national archives of Madrid, the old city of Toledo has been reconstructed, street for street, and house for house. There was no distinctive Arabic quarter there; the Moors and Christians lived side by side. They were subject to the same laws and contracts and used the same money.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14561. MIRANDA, DOMENICO de. *Navigatori italiani del medio evo: Primi precursori in terre d'Africa.* [Italian navigators in the middle ages; first precursors in Africa.] *Oltremare.* 5(9) Sep. 1931: 368-373.—Concerns the following episodes: the rediscovery of the Fortunate (or Canary) Islands—Lanzarotto Marocello; the exploration of the Canaries and the discovery of the Azores and of Madeira; the discovery of the Cape Verde Islands—Antonio Usodimare, Alvise Cà da Mosto, Antonio da Noli.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14562. PIATTOLI, RENATO. I Ghibellini del Comune di Prato dalla battaglia di Benevento alla pace del cardinale latino. [The Ghibellines of the Commune of Prato from the battle of Benevento to the peace of the Latin Cardinal.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 14 (4) 1930: 195-241; 15 (1) 1931: 3-59; (2) 1931: 229-273.—The three sections of this article cover the relations between Florence and Prato during the 13th century. Prato was always more loyal to the imperial interests than to the papal and Florence was as strongly Guelph. Ghibelline partisans therefore found a refuge in Prato during the time their rivals held control of Florence. Guido Novello was one of the most important of the exiles and during the later years of his life he held the castle of Prato. The present article is a study of the attitude of the commune toward these exiles as reflected in the constitution—friendship with Florence rather than with the nobles in the castle. [Documents.]—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14563. PIATTOLI, RENATO. I podestà del comune di Prato dal 1265 al 1282. [The podestats of the commune of Prato from 1265 to 1282.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16 (4) 1931: 255-263.—A list of the podestats of Prato during these years, carefully revised and accompanied by a letter of Benghi Buondelmonti written in February 1281.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14564. RICHARDSON, H. C., and SAYLES, GEORGE. The king's ministers in parliament, Part II. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (186) Apr. 1932: 194-203.—Information about the parliaments of Edward II, as about those of Edward I, is imperfect. The official organization, functioning, and personnel carried over from the one reign to the other, at least basically and in part. But, superimposed upon this structure was a new tradition and a new practice of adding to the trained lawyers and professional administrators a greater admixture of magnates. Nowhere does the feudal reaction leave so clear and so permanent a mark as in parliament, where the official element is thrust into the background. [Entry 4: 3698].—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14565. SAPORI, ARMANDO. Un fiorentino bizzarro alla corte di Borgogna: Scaglia Tifi. [A bizarre Florentine at the Court of Burgundy.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16 (3) 1931: 49-84.—Tifi Scaglia was a Florentine merchant who died intestate at the court of Burgundy in 1332. One of the Ghibellines of the Oltr'Arno, he was a descendant of the founder of the Carmine. He left Florence for political reasons, engaged in various spectacular adventures in Paris, and was at one time condemned as a heretic. His will and other documents relating to his adventures are appended.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14566. STEEL, ANTHONY. Receipt roll totals under Henry IV and Henry V. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (186) Apr. 1932: 204-215.—In the treatment of Lancastrian finance, Ramsay marks a great improvement upon Wylie, but, misled by modern accounting practice into seeking a balance between issue and receipt rolls, and failing to grasp some of the book-keeping fictions employed, Ramsay is still far from satisfactory. Having discounted the possibility of ever succeeding in Ramsay's attempt to work out accurate tables of the revenues of the medieval kings, the author totals the receipt rolls, and analyzes the results. These are printed in a series of tables. There is a hint of "financial interests" behind the Lancastrian dynasty, and these interests may have been influential in bringing about the revolution of 1399.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14567. STEPHENSON, CARL. The French commune and the English borough. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (3) Apr. 1932: 451-467.—Giry, Lavissee and Rambaud and Luchaire placed the medieval commune in the forefront as representing the highest attainments possible in non noble status. Luchaire divided the medieval French towns into two classes, the *villes franches* and the *villes libres*. Socially and economically they were the same,

but the latter had the feudal status of a *seignorie collective*. Luchaire made the communal revolution a French national movement and the commune a part of the feudal development. This theory the author refuses to accept; the distinction between *villes franches* and *villes libres* is not proved nor is there any argument offered for making the consular towns communes. Examining the meaning of the term commune in the 12th century it is seen to refer to combinations against authority and when toward the end of the century it was successful, the town invariably secured the right of self government, the true mark of those of more advanced privileges. Round held that the recognition of the London commune gave the city its first true municipality—a corporate constitution. How much the commune did influence the borough is still a bone of contention. Maitland and Tait agree that the outstanding feature in the early boroughs was the freedom of *burgage tenure*. Stephenson points out that in the Anglo-Saxon boroughs only when the conditions of a mercantile society demanded it was there uniformity of tenure and citizenship. Boroughs may thus be classed as those created by charter and those whose charter confirmed old liberties. Fundamentally, however, there was no difference since the new borough had the same economic conditions demanding recognition and protection and had much the same need across the channel as in England so that social and economic need is perhaps the clue to the early status rather than political or judicial demands. Among particular features in need of further study and elucidation are: the commune which the author suggests has so far been studied from the wrong point of view; the evolution of the borough government as being influenced by the commune. The development of the government of the borough was not a conscious borrowing from the continent and would have developed much as it did had there been no communes across the channel.—*H. G. Plum.*

14568. VAN DER ESSEN, L. Qu'est "l'habitat urbain" du point de vue de l'historien? [What is "the urban habitat" from the historian's viewpoint?] *Bull. de la Soc. Belge d'Études Géog.* 1 (2) Dec. 1931: 84-93.—The *civitas* of antiquity was the administrative and military center of an agricultural region; the episcopal town of the Gallo-Roman lands was only the ancient *civitas* christianized. The *castrum* was the fortified headquarters of a feudal unit, with administrative and economic functions applying to the domain. *Oppidum* designated in the middle ages a locality with distinct rights, as contrasted with the domainal status of the open country. *Portus* and *emporium* were terms applied to localities devoted specifically to commerce; no agglomeration of population is implied. *Burgus* seems to have meant only an area surrounded by a belt of fortification, whether the seignorial reserve of a domain, the center of an episcopal town, a nascent mercantile settlement, or only a palisaded village. The economic differentiation of the urban region preceded political separation. The other forms of settlement converged toward the political status of the *oppidum*, the final distinction being given by the enclosing wall.—*J. B. Leighly.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 14454, 14507, 14530, 14547, 14674, 14732, 14790, 15290, 15406)

14569. ALLEN, HELEN M. Bishops Fox and Oldham and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.* 17 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 4-7.—Bishop Fox founded the College in 1517 and Hugh Oldham, Fox's friend, is chief among its benefactors. Fox also acted as a peacemaker in the War of the Roses and later was instrumental in making peace with the Scots

by negotiating the marriage between James IV and Margaret Tudor. When Oldham died in 1519, he left detailed obituary directions. Money was left for a daily mass in several churches and almshouses and even prisoners in the King's gaol were subsidized to insure his soul. These donations to prisoners seem to have been a common practice at that time.—*Julian Aronson.*

14570. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Il Collegio dei Nobili. A proposito dell'annuario 1927 del Regio Convitto Nazionale Maria Luigia. [Boarding School for Nobles, referring to the year book for 1927 of the Regio Convitto Nazionale Maria Luigia.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (1-2) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 62-69.—The history of this college founded in Parma in 1601 by Duke Ranuccio I (Farnese) is illustrated by two letters of the duke himself now published for the first time, showing the great interest that the duke had for this college. [2 plates].—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

14571. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Per le relazioni letterarie tra Parma e Urbino, (1596-1606). [For the literary relations between Parma and Urbino (1596-1606).] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 39-48.—(With unpublished letters of Duke Francesco Maria II della Rovere, duke of Urbino and of Pomponio Torello, count of Montechiarugolo).—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

14572. BEVILACQUA, ENRICO. Parma e il Petrarca. [Parma and Petrarch.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 20-32.—Extracts from the works of Petrarch which deal with Parma. After his coronation in the Campidoglio (1341) Petrarch went to Parma as a guest of Prince Azzo da Correggio, a great friend of his to whom he dedicated a ballad, and there completed the poem *Africa* and wrote *Rerum memorandum*. He returned here a canon (1346) and an archdeacon (1348) and lived in the beautiful house which may still be seen. There he probably began the writing of the second part of his *Canzoniere*. As a memorial to the poet, Parma erected only one small monument in the *Duomo*. In Selvapiana, during the past century a small temple was planned in his memory, an enterprise which is now being carried out. (2 plates).—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

14573. BLOOM, MARGARET. Pietro Aretino or blackmailing in the Renaissance. *Univ. California Chron.* 34 (2) Apr. 1932: 202-207.—*F. H. Herrick.*

14574. BOMERSON, LA "mainplévie" dans le droit coutumier liégeois. ["Mainplévie" in the customary law of Liège.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 294-323.—The husband is the master of the whole property. After death, if there are children, the surviving spouse gets the whole personalty, though he or she must give to the children either alimonies or one-third of the property. If there are no children the spouse gets the whole property, real and personal. This may be changed by a will agreed to by both parties.—*J. Lambert.*

14575. BÜLCK, RUDOLF. Rantzaubände. [Books from the Rantzau collection.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliot.* 47 (11) Nov. 1930: 589-596.—An identification and description of six further volumes from the famous library of Heinrich Rantzau, all 16th century books, most of them of religious character.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

14576. CLEMENS, J. R. The human touch in history. *Univ. California Chron.* 34 (2) Apr. 1932: 185-193.—Intimate details regarding personalities enliven research in the Tudor and Stuart periods, as can be seen from quotations from contemporaries regarding such figures as Robert Cecil, James I, Charles I, Captain Blood, and Catherine of Braganza.—*F. H. Herrick.*

14577. CRETTON, ANTONIO. La lettera di Alain Chartier su Giovanna d'Arco. [The letter of Alain Chartier on Jeanne d'Arc.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 14 (3) 1930: 117-128.—A study of three MSS containing accounts of Jeanne, all written before the consecration of Charles VII at Rheims. The various documents are included in the appendix.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14578. FUCHTEL, PAUL. Der Frankfurter Anstand vom Jahre 1539. [The Frankfurt Compromise of 1539.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28 (3-4) 1931: 145-206.—The events of 1536-1537 showed Charles V that it was impossible simultaneously to make war on the Turks and the French and force religious unity in Germany. The break-up of the Turko-Venetian League settled the East temporarily, and in 1538 a truce with France was effected. The Schmalkaldic League suggested that aid against the Turk depended on peace and security in Germany. Charles named a commission of three to treat with the Protestant representatives. The papacy wanted an armistice with the Turks and a strong German policy; Ferdinand wanted German aid in a vigorous war against the Turks. The Schmalkaldic League met at Frankfurt in February, 1539. One group wished to prepare for a possible attack by the Catholic League of Nürnberg, but the majority favored a peace policy. Negotiations between the Protestant representatives and the commissioners appointed by Charles began in February. Each body of negotiators had definite instructions, which were irreconcilable. The conferees finally reached an agreement: A truce beginning May 1, during which no Protestant was to be attacked for his religion; the Peace of Nürnberg (1532) to prevail for Lutherans until the next Diet; all ecclesiastical suits to be suspended for the duration of the truce; the Schmalkaldic League should not be attacked, but was forbidden to increase its membership; further secularization of ecclesiastical property was forbidden; Charles was to summon a conference at Nürnberg in August to arrange for religious concord; both sides should cease war preparations; Protestants should attend a conference at Worms in May to discuss war against the Turks, and abide by majority decision there; the truce was to last 6 months unless Charles could persuade the Nürnberg League to admit no new members; if Charles succeeded in this the truce was to last 15 months. Neither party was satisfied with the compromise. The Protestants feared imperial troops gathered in the Netherlands. The papal curia would not hear of a religious concord, and persuaded Charles to postpone the proposed Nürnberg conference. But negotiations for a permanent settlement with France and the Turks fell through, and Charles summoned an assembly at Speyer for June, 1540, to discuss concord. The Frankfurt compromise averted civil war, but did not affect the problem of the Turks.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

14579. GUIDOTTI, PAOLA. Un amico del Petrarca e del Boccaccio: Zanobi da Strada, poeta laureato. [A friend of Petrarch and of Boccaccio, Zanobi da Strada, poet-laureate.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13 (2) 1930: 249-294.—Zanobi was a minor figure in 14th century literature but an interesting one. His father was Boccaccio's teacher and he himself was a friend of both the great poets. Following the advice of Petrarch he left Florence for Naples in 1352; in 1355 he was at Monte Casino; in 1358, at Avignon where he acted as Pronotario Apostolico. He wrongly considered himself a poet, deceived as much by his own conceit as by the laudations of his contemporaries. His portrait is among those in the Spanish Chapel of Santa Maria Novella.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14580. HOGREFE, PEARL. Elyot and "The boke called Cortigiano in Ytalion." *Modern Philol.* 27 (3) Feb. 1930: 303-309.—Italian influence in England. Elyot's *Gouverneur*, published in 1531, was probably influenced by *Cortigiano* which has received mention as being read in England in 1530. Differences of thought between Elyot and former humanists tend to verify this.—*E. Cole.*

14581. KNOOP, DOUGLAS, and JONES, G. P. Masons and apprenticeship in mediaeval England. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (3) Apr. 1932: 346-366.—Municipal records of the 14th and 15th centuries would indicate

that there were few masons living within the average English town. Only in London did a masons' guild apparently come into existence between 1356 and 1376. The migratory nature of the craft, for which the major demand came from the church and the crown, gave little scope for gild activity. Added to this was the fact that master masons were relatively few in number, serving more as architects and employers than as craftsmen. In general, masons were merely journeymen, only a step removed from the grade of servants or helpers who are frequently mentioned in building accounts. Formal apprenticeship was not common in this craft; most masons began as helpers or in the stone quarry, acquiring their skill as they could. Where apprentices are mentioned, it is likely that they were being trained for the higher art of carving stone or designing buildings, and that they were not merely raw recruits to the craft. Occasionally an apprentice was bound not to a master mason but to the monastery employing masons.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

14582. MARTINOTTI, GIOVANNI. *La vie universitaire au moyen-âge.* [University life during the middle ages.] *Aesculape.* 19(7) Jul. 1929: 186-188.—Deals with the 14th to the 16th centuries, emphasizing the perambulatory nature of the schoolroom, and the importance of the master. Contrasts in living conditions are pointed out between universities in England, France and Italy. The college or hospice originated, according to the author, as a poor student's living quarter. Three engravings are printed, portraying typical medieval class rooms, one of Michel of Bertalia at Bologna, one of Passagieri, and one of Albertus Magnus.—*C. R. Hall.*

14583. MICHIELOTTO, ALFONSO. *Istituti di diritto commerciale nella legislazione mantovana.* [Institutes of commercial law in the legislation of Mantua.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 29(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 454-500.—The author studies the origin and the composition of the *università maggiore dei mercanti*, the mercantile tribunal of Mantua from the 13th century to 1797. This università was identified with the *Arte della Lana*, which was always the most important mercantile corporation of the city. Statutes and documents from the archives of Gonzaga show the administrative and judicial functions of the consuls of the università, and particularly the jurisdictional power of the università itself. A study of the origins of the commercial law of Mantua follows, indicating the nature of an objective act of commerce, and the manner and the forms in which procedures were developed before the università as the mercantile tribunal, the kinds of proof admitted, the mode of keeping the commercial records near the Consoli and their probatory value, the relation between the administrator and the right of carrying on commerce, the mediators, the executive procedures applied in cases of insolvency, and the protection of creditors. The historical development of the juridical institutions of Mantua and of those of the other principal cities of Italy is analogous.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

14584. PALMAROCCHI, ROBERTO. *Studi e ricerche sulla vita di Lorenzo de' Medici. Il problema dell'autografia.* [Studies and research concerning the life of Lorenzo de' Medici. The problem of his autograph.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 14(2) 1930: 279-286.—A summary of the results obtained by certain recent scholars on the material in the Florentine archives, especially an effort to determine which of the letters and poems attributed to Lorenzo are in his own hand writing. [Reproductions of manuscripts.]—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14585. RAJNO, PIO. "Signori e Collegi," "Se-

nato." *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13(2) 1930: 189-206.—In 14th and 15th century Florence these terms were both used frequently and rather confusedly. It is not possible to determine just what the difference was in every case, but for the most part *Signori* signified the priors and the Gonfaloniere di Giustizia; *Collegi* had two meanings, either the Buoni Uomini or the Gonfalonieri di Compagna, while until the establishment of the Grand Duchy, *Senatus* was probably a title of honor and not of office.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

14586. SILVA, PIETRO. *Impronte Farnesiane nel Lazio-Caprarola.* [Lasting Farnesian impressions in Latium-Caprarola.] *Aurea Parma.* 13(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 33-38.—The Farnese family originated about the year 1000 in Northern Latium, where they possessed rich landed estates later constituted into the Duchy of Castro and of Ronciglione by Cardinal Alexander (Paul III); from there the Farnesi emigrated into Emilian lands. During the 17th century, this duchy was absorbed into the Papal State and the Farnese family became extinct soon after. Outstanding among their works of art is the palazzo of Caprarola, built by Cardinal Alexander, nephew of Paul III, between 1547-59. (The Emilian Barozzi, named "il Vignola," was the architect and the Zuccari brothers and Antonio Tempesti were commissioned to do the paintings and decorations.) The architectural elements of medieval fortresses blend with the lines of the royal palaces of the Renaissance. The originality of construction is evident in the round courtyard and in the royal staircase. Exceptionally beautiful are the allegorical paintings. The vault of the Royal Hall portrays the myth of Hercules in the act of creating the Lake of Vico. Around the palazzo is an imposing park and hanging gardens in the Italian style, enriched by beautiful fountains.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

14587. TESSER, J. *Is Dier de Mudén de oudste biograaf van Geert Groote?* [Is Dier de Mudén the oldest biographer of Geert Groote?] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 11(1) 1932: 29-37.—Dumbar, town clerk of Deventer, has tried to point out in his *analecta*, which was published in 1719, that the oldest biography of Geert Groote was written by Rudolphus Dier de Mudén in 1408. The rhymed biographical sketch of an unknown author announces that he composed it in 1421. This story is used by Petrus Horn and Thomas à Kempis. In this article Tesser combats the idea that Dier de Mudén wrote his biography in 1408. The first twelve pages are taken by Dier's work in this so-called *Scriptum* which also deals with events that took place after 1408. Dumbar was not accurate. In the preface he announces that Dier died in 1458; in the text, 1459. We know, from the continuation of the *Scriptum* by Petrus Horn that Dier began to write in 1459, the year of his death, and that he drew only on his untiring memory. The *Scriptum* is not a gradually composed collection of biographical notices, completed later in different places by the writer, but a work which was written in 1459.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14588. WENDEL, HERMANN. *Jehanne.* [Joan of Arc.] *Tagebuch.* 12(22) May 30, 1931: 854-859.

14589. WRIGHT, H. G. *Richard II and the death of the Duke of Gloucester.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47(186) Apr. 1932: 276-280.—Richard mutilated the documents so as to deceive the parliament of 1397. Henry IV, who had charged Richard with tampering, inserted in the roll of the parliament that long lost membrane discovered by Stanp, probably to substantiate the charge, and probably did a little deletion on his own account.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 14389, 14471, 14475, 14481, 14486, 14492, 14514, 14560, 14643, 14672, 15379, 15381)

14590. FĀRIS, YŪSUF. Abhāth tamhīdīyah li-dars falāsifat al-'arab: al-tarjamah w-al-mutarjīmūn. [An introduction to the study of the Arab philosophers: the translators.] *Al-Machriq*. 30 (4) Apr. 1932: 289-296.—The period of translation in the 9th Christian century from Greek into Arabic was preceded by a period of translation from Greek into Syriac extending from the 4th to the 8th centuries. The translators into Syriac were Christians and therefore tended to expurgate their translations or color them with their own Christian views. The Arabs depended upon the Syrians to transmit the Greek lore into Arabic either directly from Greek or, more often, indirectly from Syriac. In the Arab period the translators were generally subsidized by the caliphs or other rulers. Most of them were Syrian physicians, not philosophers, who had been educated in Greek schools. The Hunayn family produced the most distinguished translators. The Greek originals were usually not the works of Plato and Aristotle themselves, but the commentaries and later editions by their disciples and followers.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

14591. GIGLIO, CARLO. La questione antica e odierna del Califato. [The ancient and modern question of the Caliphate.] *Oltremare*. 5 (8) Aug. 1931: 320-323.—A resume of the origins and historical development of the Caliphate with a discussion of its abnormal condition today.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14592. HAQ, M. MAHFUZ UL. Discovery of a portion of the original illustrated MS of Tarikh-i-Alfi written for the emperor Akbar. *Islamic Culture*. 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 462-471.—Compilation of this work on the development of Islam from its beginnings, begun about 990 A.H. (1582 A.D.), was written at the instance of emperor Akbar. It has illustrious and varied authorship and contains some additions to Indian history.—*E. Cole*.

14593. HAROON KHAN SHERWANI. Incursions of the Muslims into France. *Islamic Culture*. 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 100-113; (2) Apr. 1930: 251-273; (3) Jul. 1930: 397-422; (4) Oct. 1930: 588-624; 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 71-112; (3) Jul. 1931: 472-495; (4) Oct. 1931: 651-676.—Little light can be thrown on the Saracen invaders of France by contemporary Christian writers because of the unsettled state of France herself. The so-called *Chronicle of Archbishop Turpin*, the *Poem of William the Short-Nosed*, and the *Roman de Garin de Loherain* are most unreliable. Arab accounts of the invasion are also unreliable. The Saracens invading France, northern Italy, and Switzerland are an entirely distinct group from those invading Sicily and southern Italy. The best evidence belongs to the tenth century. The article is taken up largely with an account of the exploits of Musa, the first Arabian governor of the European provinces (711-714). Musa, in his conquest of Southern Spain, came into conflict with the Spanish hero, Roderic or the Cid. Spain became part of the great province of Africa, subordinate to the Khalifate reigning at Damascus. In 721 and 726, Carcassonne and Nîmes were overrun by the Arabs, but by 756, Pepin had regained Languedoc. Arles and Bordeaux fell easily to the Arabs according to Arab authors, but the defeat of the Muslims in the Battle of Tours encouraged the Christians in the Pyrenees to revolt against their conquerors. Charles-Martel was assiduous in his expeditions against the Arabs. The Muslims now began to embark on maritime expeditions against the provinces of the Greek Empire. The Arabs were disunited and did not take advantage of the death of Charles-Martel in 741. In 759, Pepin massacred the Muslim soldiers stationed at Narbonne, and henceforth, with the help of an army guarding its frontiers, France was freed of the Arabs. From

the conquest of Narbonne up to Pepin's death, there was peace between the Muslims and the Franks. The French power was on the increase and the Arabic on the wane. Charlemagne's expedition of 778 against the Arabs is famous (the *Song of Roland*). In 838, there was a naval invasion of Marseilles and an invasion of Provence by way of the Rhone in 840. From 852 to 886, a pact between Muhammed and Charles the Bald was observed; the French would remain in Cataloni but would give no help to the enemies of the Muslims. At the same time, the Arabian Muslims remained the masters of southern Italy. The death of Charles the Bald in 876 marks the extreme limit of misery into which France, Italy, and northern Spain had sunk. Having crossed the Dauphiné and Mont Cenis, the Muslims occupied the Alpine passes in 911. Proceeding to the occupation of Gascony, they centered activity in Cisteron, Gap, and Embrun. After blocking passage between France and Italy, they could take the whole of Switzerland, Occupying Frejus and Toulon, the armies according to a treaty with Hugh, Count of Provence, temporarily fortified St. Bernard. Evacuation of the latter occurred in 960, of Grenoble in 965. After attempts at re-taking several strongholds in southern Italy and Sicily, they retreated in 1050. The summary consists of considerations of the language, religion, and customs of the various invaders of France. The treatment of prisoners by Muslims and Christians; the Muslim administration, including that of levying and collecting taxes; the position of slaves and their later influence, the methods and extent of agriculture and horse breeding; Arabic marks on literature—are among subjects discussed. It is difficult to explain the important place which the Saracen invasion has in the French mind, but it is probably due to influence of the old romance-writers.—*Julian Aronson*.

14594. AL-HAWĀRI, HASAN MUHAMMAD. Thāni athar fi al-'ālam al-islāmī. Shāhid mu'arrakh sanat ihda wassab'in hijriyah min'ahd al-khalifah al-umawi 'abd-al-malik ibn-marwān. [The second eldest Arabic inscription in the Moslem world. An epitaph dated 71 A.H. in the reign of the Caliph 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān.] *Al-Hilāl*. 40 (6) Apr. 1932: 856-860.—The oldest inscription was found by the author two years ago. It bore the date 31 A.H. (A.D. 652). The second oldest has just been discovered by him in a mausoleum in Aswan, Upper Egypt. The writing is in Kufic on sandstone and consists of 14 lines. It stood on the tomb of a Moslem woman, Abbasah, who was evidently a recent convert from Christianity, and is dated 71 A.H. or A.D. 691. (Illus.)—*Philip K. Hitti*.

14595. LEON, HAROUN M. Ibn-at-Tathriya. "The poet of the dairy." *Islamic Culture*. 4 (4) Oct. 1930: 574-587; 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 52-70.

14596. AL-MAQDISI, ANĪS. Abu-Tammām. [abu-Tammām.] *Al-Muqataf*. 80 (4) Apr. 1932: 424-431; (5) May 1932: 554-563.—The great Syrian poet, abu-Tammām, represents Arabic poetry at its best in the early Abassid period when it was passing from its primitive Bedouin stage to its more elegant and affected form. This poet was born towards the end of the second Moslem century near Damascus from Christian parents, but adopted Islam later in life. He was the poet laureate of the Caliph al-Mu'tasim (A.D. 833-842) in Samarra. His poetry reveals abu-Tammām as a haughty man, adventurous and self-seeking. He once refused to touch a thousand dirhams which Tahir, the governor of Khurasan, bestowed on him for a poetical eulogy; for he considered the sum too small for him as a reward.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

14597. PICKTHALL, MARMADUKE. Arabs and non-Arabs, and the question of translating the Qur'an. *Islamic Culture*. 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 422-433.—In the 2nd and 3rd Islamic centuries it became necessary to explain the Koran to the non-Arabic Muslims, especially

Persians. Apparently the question of the legality of translating the revelations has never been settled. The author relates his experience after completing his translation in 1929.—*E. Cole.*

14598. SARTON, GEORGE. *Al-'ulūm w-al-'umrān fi al-a'sur al-wuṣṭa khususan fi-ma yata'allaq bi-al-ta'alif al-'araiyah.* [Sciences and culture in the middle ages with special reference to Arabic works.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 18(4) May 1932: 270-274.—The great Hebrew contribution of ancient times was monotheism, the Greek contribution, the scientific method of research. The early Christians failed to reconcile these two great contributions. Moslem scholars harmonized Aristotle and Plato with a monotheistic conception of religion and thus became the pioneers of modern thought. Al-Ghazzali lived fully two centuries before Thomas Aquinas. Moslem scholars, however, were helped in their great work by Christians and Jews among their subjects. Between the middle of the 8th and the end of the 12th centuries Arabic was the language of science, progress, and learning in the world. In the 12th century many of its leading works were translated into Latin and it began to lose its supremacy. Modern scientific methods of research have not yet found a foothold in the Arabic East.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

14599. SHAHBANDAR, 'ABD-AL-RAḤMĀN. *Al-qadāya al-ijtimā'iyah al-kubra fi al-sharq al-'arabi: qadiyat al-mar'ah w-al-rajul.* [The great problems of the Arabic East: marriage.] *Al-Muqtataf.* 80(4) Apr. 1932: 403-411; (5) May 1932: 566-577.—Western writers including scholars have often criticized the Moslem Orient on social grounds and failed to appreciate the legislation of the Prophet Muhammad in favor of womanhood. In pre-Islamic days polygamy had no limits, the woman had no right to inherit from either father or husband, and burying alive the newly born daughters was a customary practice. Muhammad limited polygamy to four wives, established laws of inheritance favorable for women, and put a stop to the cruel practice. At his time there were many more women in Arabia than men, on account of the incessant wars; economic and social conditions made such a measure as he enacted very wise and appropriate. Today the progress of the Moslem family is unmistakably in the direction of monogamy.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

14600. UNSIGNED. *Al-nathr al-jāhili.* [Prose in pre-Islamic days.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 12(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 115-119.—The prevailing idea that the Arabians had no prose literature before Islam is wrong. The fact that none of that literature has been preserved to our day does not argue for its nonexistence. The Koran itself may be taken as the best representative of pre-Islamic prose writing; the favorite style was the elegant one, rich in metaphors and rhyme. The Arabians before Islam were not as barbarian as is generally held.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

14601. ZIA UDDIN AHMAD. *Al-Biruni—his life and his works.* *Islamic Culture.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 343-351.—Astronomer, born 973 A.D. Considered by some as the greatest intellect on earth.

INDIA

(See also Entries 14404, 14445, 14485, 14592, 14609, 14643)

14602. SCHOMERUS, HILKO WIARDO. *Die konfessionelle Toleranz in Indien.* [Religious tolerance in India.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 103(2-3) 1931: 312-323.—A 14th century Sanskrit, "Sarvadarśanamgraha," by Mādhava-Acārya reviews 16 religious sects in a series. The author places his own religion of the Vedānta at the top as bestowing absolute redemption. Another classification, in 13th century Tamil, forming the first part of "Śivajñānasiddhīnār" of Uṛṇandideva, comes from a stage of the rupture be-

tween Vishnuism and Śaivism when a Śaivite could place the Sankhya system and Vishnuism above the Vedānta of Sankara. Uṛṇandideva believes each religion has a claim relative to its importance. Tulsidas wrote "Rama-charit-mānas" in Hindi between 1574 and 1584. As a worshiper of Rama he can give the impression of tolerance with praise of Brahman and Śiva to lessen undesired controversy. These examples should be considered when one speaks of religious tolerance in India.—*R. L. Hightower.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 14393, 14444, 14484, 14489, 14498, 14516, 14605, 14643, 14797, 15727)

14603. FURUTA, RYOICHI. *Iwayuru Jo-o no kaisen shikimoku no seisaku nendai.* [A problem on the enactment of the regulations of navigation in the Jo-o era, 1222-23.] *Shirin.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 368-377.—The article in general is a criticism of Seiichi Sumida's book, *Nihon kaiko-shi* (History of Japanese maritime law) in which the author dates the first enactment of the regulations of navigation over 200 years later than the documents record and about 150 years later than the scholars agree. Since the Bakufu's official record, *Azuma kagama*, makes no reference and the enactment of 1231 makes no mention, it is very certain that what is called the Jo-o enactment was formulated in the Muromachi period after the Japanese trading ships began to sail to China through Ōrado.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14604. HIRAIZUMI, KIYORAKA. *Chusei bunka no kicho.* [The foundation of medieval civilization.] *Shirin.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 41-54.—Each period acquires an attitude or an ideal. The life blood of medieval civilization was religion. First among the upper class, the grandeur of the court life in Kyoto came to be considered a dream, a lighted candle before a gust of wind. Religious rebirth was the only hope in life. The warriors to whom honor was the sole aim in life also came to be influenced by religious fervor, and even the heroic narratives contain much of the transitoriness of earthly existence. Even among the common people where the cultural development came slowly during the middle ages, we find the same religious tendency expressed in their literature known as *yoruri*. In fact it became the tool of religion and only in the modern period was it freed from its bondage. In short, the ancient Japanese held art-beauty, the medieval Japanese, religion, and the modern, the ethical value, as the highest goal of life.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14605. ISHIDA, MIKINOSUKE. *Hu-hsuan-wu shoko.* [Hu-hsuan-wu, a dance of Central Asia.] *Shirin.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 343-356.—From the Han to the Tang dynasties, dance, music, and other form of entertainments from Central Asia were welcomed in China. Beautiful dancers of Hu-hsuan-wu from Samarquand and Maimargh were sent to the Tang court as a tribute. The dance was accompanied by music and songs, neither of which comes down to us. However, there are a few poems that describe the whirling movement of the dancers. Herbert Muller in *Der dearaga des Weich'ih I-seng* and Pelliot in *Les grottes de Toren-Houng* have pictures which might be the dancers of Hu-hsuan-wu, but it is not certain.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14606. KIDA, SADAKICHI. *Musei no hyakusho.* [Peasants without family names.] *Shirin.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 390-404.—The use of the family name originally came from China, and the children of the same mother all took her name. After the reformation of the Taika in 648 A.D., the peasants belonged to the independent class and had family names, while the others were considered below them and had no name. In principle the names were given by the central government; in reality each individual chose a name and when he registered it, it was approved by the government. But in the locali-

ties where there was no governing body, peasants had no names till the Restoration of 1867.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

14607. MIURA, SHUKO. *Ashikaga jidai ni okeru joryu bushi no ko-shi seikatsu*. [The public and private life of a warrior of the upper class in the Ashikaga age, 1330-1570.] *Shirin*. 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-46.—The warrior class in general was not literary; hence little is written about their detailed private and public life, but in the case of Mochifusa Oyakata, his son Shurin, Buddhist priest, wrote down his father's career. Mochifusa and his family were the close associates of the Shoguns; Mochifusa from his early days was the Shogun's body guard; he wore no weapon, dressed in white, sat with dignity, and showed his subjects "strength of moral quality." The Shogun tried him with all possible means. For example, he was attacked by his close associates on his way to the court, but calmly smiling he held their swords with both hands and threw them on the floor and walked away. Once again, the Shogun made him try his swordmanship with his brother. Because he once questioned the Shogun's message, he was driven from the court for 13 years and his land and property were confiscated. On his recall to the court, he was made an adviser and treated with kindness. His oldest son Noriyuki served the Shogun with his father from the time he was ten years old, and as his father grew old, he secretly took over some of the difficult duties, but died in 1463 at the age of 38. Mochifusa died in 1471 at the age of 70. He was a poet and an accomplished calligraphist. From his early life, he was trained well mentally, spiritually, and physically. He was a follower of the Zen doctrine. His wife came from the Akamatsu family and had 12 sons, all of whom were devoted to their father. Much of their education was entrusted to his wife. His later life was saddened because of discord with his father. Thus a study of Mochifusa can also be applied to the life of warrior class of the time.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

14608. SHIGEMATSU, S. *Communitistic revolt in the Sung dynasty and its origin*. *Shigaku-Zasshi*. 42 (8) Aug. 1931: 874-881.—The communitistic idea in ancient China presupposed class distinctions as an inevitable fact, so it was not pure communism. However, the method adopted by farmers in general was the absolute equalization of wealth, deemed a necessary solution of their crisis in a feudal society. There were bureaucratic officials, landlords and wealthy merchants on one hand, and small landlords, tenants, slaves, pedlars, and technical apprentices on the other. The latter were driven into a state of dire need on account of unjust actions of tax collectors, annexation of land by great landlords, and speculation of wealthy merchants. At the close of the 10th century, an agrarian rising broke out in Szech-wan with Wang-hsia-po and Li-shun as its leaders; farmers used equalization of wealth as their slogan, and divided the confiscated properties among the poor. Again, at the beginning of the 12th century, a band of farmers arose in Hunan led by Chung-hsiang and Yang-t'ai, this time with religious color. It took five and a half years to suppress it. Their belief was "to eat vegetable and worship the god," and they insisted upon the common ownership of properties and women, having much likeness to Manichaeism which had swayed Hsi-chiang, Fuchien, and Chiang-sze from the times of Wo-kingdom and T'ang dynasty to the beginning of Sung dynasty. The communitistic idea of Mazdakism which was in vogue in Persia for a while in the middle ages and Churremitism of the 9th century were of similar doctrine. The last mentioned religions did not enter China. From the fact that Manichaeism had the same origin with them and was much in vogue in the localities bordering on Hunan, it can reasonably be surmised that this revolt was influenced by Manichaeism. This uprising laid particular stress on mutual help and joint

responsibility, and probably culminated later in the so-called Wu-ton-mi-tsei. However, this is yet to be confirmed by a further study. (Article in Japanese.)—*Hiroshi Ikeuchi*.

14609. STEIN CALLENFELS, van. *Epigrafië*. [Epigraphy.] *Oudheidkundig Verslag van de Oudheidkundigen Dienst in Nederlandsch Indie*. (3-4) 1929: 19-21.—Transcriptions of the present treasures of old-Javanese origin will be made and published, not only of the new documents but also of already translated documents. The main reason for adopting such a method is the opinion that a *corpus inscriptionum Javanicarum* must be complete, including all edicts. The idea, that there should have been only one single kraton in Central Java, which should have been moved to East Java by Sindok when he ascended the throne, is absolutely incorrect. One should rather adopt the idea that there were Hindu settlements at the same time in West-, Central- and East Java, as they also existed in Borneo, Sumatra, Bali, and Further India. These settlements were sometimes lasting, and sometimes only of short duration. Only the documents concerning the settlements which got a foothold and where the mixing between colonists and native population proved a successful fusion are more numerous. The same conclusions can be drawn from the Chinese reports. The fact that such reports suddenly stop does not point out that some state had stopped to exist, but merely that it had been forced to yield its leading position to a more powerful rival. From this conception the reporter develops a short summary of a few important periods in Hindu-Javanese history.—*J. C. Lamster*.

14610. UOZUMI, SOGORO. *Kokubunji no suitai ni tsuite*. [The fall of the Kokubunji temples.] *Shirin*. 14 (3) Jul. 1929: 323-335.—In March, 741 A.D., by the edict of the Emperor Shomu, the Kokubunji temples were built throughout the provinces to avert successive plagues and famines, to impress foreign visitors, and to foster the newly introduced Buddhism. The expensive building of the temples as a relief measure was questionable since the peasants already were poverty-stricken. By uniting the state and religion, they could put the foundation of the empire on a firm basis. The temples were controlled by both the central and local governments. Abbott was appointed in Kyoto and sent out for a term of six years. Each temple had 20 priests and each convent 10 nuns. They, too, were trained in Kyoto and sent to the provinces. In 821 any peasants over 60 years old, recommended by the local officials, took over the duty of the temple. In 828 the age limit was changed to 25. As the central government declined in power, the local officials as well as the priests worked for their own gain and neglected the temples. For the maintenance of the Kokubunji each temple was granted 225 acres and each convent 100 acres without tax, but as the strong warrior class arose the temple land was often appropriated by them. From the 9th century on the government ordered the repair of the temples, but they lost their dignity and declined, due mainly to the change in the economic life of Japan.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

14611. YOSHIDA, RYOICHI. *Tokai kaiun ni tsuite*. [Eastward shipping.] *Shirin*. 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 268-274.—With the closing of the ports in 1624, the sea merchants devoted their activities between Yedo and Osaka, and especially with the fast development of the new capital in Yedo, a great deal of rice and wine had to be transported from all over the country. Two main routes were known as the Eastern and Western. The eastern route touched all the important ports in northern Japan including Hakodate of the Yezo island. The important rivers were widened. Kawamura Zuiken (1653-1700) contributed much to improve this route and bring northeastern Japan into closer contact with the central government.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 3-18512; 3718, 14448, 14475, 14477, 14561)

14612. MIRANDA, DOMENICO de. Il primo periplo dell'Africa compiuto da due genovesi nel 1291. [The first circumnavigation of Africa, made by two Genoese in 1291.] *Oltremare*. 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 118-121. —The Phoenician circumnavigation of Africa recounted by Herodotus and now definitely proved by Wheeler, remained sterile of results until the middle ages. The

necessity for finding a new trade route to the Indies encouraged the Genoese to try the ocean. Tedesio d'Oria in 1284 (after Meloria) organized a company for this purpose and put the Vivaldi brothers, Ugolino and Vadino, in charge of the expedition's two ships. They sailed from Genoa in 1291. After 12 years without word from the expedition, Sorleone, the son of Ugolino, went in search of his father, who was said to be at Axum (the *Graziana* of the chronicles). Other names mentioned in the chronicles are discussed and in some cases definitely located. In any case, the Genoese beat the Portuguese by two centuries.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

THE WORLD 1648-1920

GENERAL

14613. FAÏ, BERNARD. Learned societies in Europe and America in the 18th century. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (2) Jan. 1932: 255-266.—Beginning with intellectual types like the *Académie Française* or the learned German societies, "the *sociétés savantes* during the 18th century evolved more and more toward a utilitarian character, especially under the influence of Freemasonry, with which they had numerous ties." The *Encyclopédie* and the didactic and utilitarian personality of Benjamin Franklin of the American Philosophical Society contributed materially to this transformation. Unlike the academies of the 17th century, the learned societies of the 18th had primarily a social rôle. They sought to improve material existence; they espoused internationalism as well as national patriotism—the two did not seem contradictory at the time. The evidence of their scientific work is negligible.—*G. P. Schmidt*.

14614. NEWBOLD, J. T. W. The beginnings of the world crisis, 1873-96. *Econ. Hist.* (7) Jan. 1932: 425-441.—The world financial disturbance of 1873 to 1896 became acute in 1873 as a result of a series of economic developments throughout the world and particularly from the transfer of the billion dollar indemnity from Paris to Berlin via London following the Franco-Prussian War. This seriously disturbed the money market of the world and led to commercial developments that were unsound.—*Russell H. Anderson*.

14615. PAXSON, FREDERIC L. The agricultural surplus: a problem in history. *Agric. Hist.* 6 (2) Apr. 1932: 51-68.—When the first civilizations, as distinct from the initial cultures, made their appearance, they were, without exception, the by-product of a surplus, generally agricultural, and the size and distribution of that surplus determined the elevation and spread of the civilization. In a large way agricultural history embraces all history of human activity. Although the farmers, a progressively decreasing percentage of the people, produce the agricultural surplus, they rarely enjoy it or control its uses. Agricultural historians have as yet left unanswered the question whether this diversion from the producing group to another is a consequence of the more penetrating greed of the dominant group, or of the helplessness of the farmer himself, or of some law of the social order that has decreed that the farmer shall continue to be a slave. Not until the European farmer set up a frontier in North America did a farming class emerge which produced more than was necessary to maintain it and thought of its members as citizens rather than peasants. This American experience is a novelty in world history. If, upon examination, it should prove to be the first step to a new social order for the world's food producers, there would be vast significance in United States history.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

14616. VONKA, R. J. Žena a zednářství. [Woman

and freemasonry.] *Svobodný Zednář*. 6 (1) 1932: 2-5.—It is known that the following secret orders had women as their members: *Ordre de la Félicité*, *Chevaliers et les Chevalières de l'Ancre*, *Les Fendeurs*, and *Les Chevaliers et les Chevalières de la Rose*. In 1738 the order *Mopsorden* was founded in Germany, in which a woman might be Grand Master. It is mentioned for the first time in 1745. One of the founders was Catholic Archbishop Clemens August, Bavarian count. In 1748 the rector of the Hanoverian university prohibited his students to participate in its meetings. Some German authorities claim that the society was founded in Nancy in 1745. Various lodges with women were founded in France in 1730. They disappeared during the revolution, but were reborn afterwards. Empress Josephine participated in the rituals of *Les Francs Chevaliers de Strasbourg*. These lodges disappeared in 1907, but two were formed in 1926: *La Nouvelle Jérusalem* and *Libre Examen*.—*J. S. Rouček*.

14617. UNSIGNED. Creative ideas in the field of western history. *Personalist*. 13 (2) Apr. 1932: 81-93.—A sense of destiny—springing from time space consciousness—has been the source of the individualism which has characterized western civilization. The doctrine of individual certainty advanced by Socrates was the most significant up to his time. Individualism took on a social character and its basis was written into law. Consciousness of moral rights and fear of eternity led to the extension of privileges to the masses and the birth of democracy. The rise of higher learning grew out of the desire to promote the ideas of Aristotle—newly recovered individualist. The religious struggles of our Western culture have been the results of efforts to free the individual.—*Russell H. Anderson*.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 14401, 14598, 14613, 14640, 14696, 14699, 14758, 14765, 14786, 14797, 14800, 14837, 14857)

14618. ACKERKNECHT, ERWIN H. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Medizinalreform von 1848. [Contributions to the history of the medical reform of 1848.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 61-109; (2) Apr. 1932: 113-183.—This article considers the economic, political, and social aspects of the medical reform movement of 1848, and then goes into more specific problems with a special evaluation of Virchow's theories. His life history reveals how he fought for progress both as a politician and as a physician. The medical reform movement was chiefly instigated by the bourgeoisie, who regarded the health of all as important in order to preserve the race. Furthermore, the increase in the use of machinery brought about the necessity for measures concerning industrial hazards and accidents. The most burning problem was the desire for abolition of classification among physicians, and for a change in the governmental management of medicine. Improve-

ments in medical education, and new regulations regarding the care of the sick poor were also considered absolutely essential. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

14619. BOKÁY, JOH. v. Unsere Kenntnisse über den Krupp von Fr. Home (1765) bis zum Ausschreiben der internationalen Napoleonischen Preisfrage (1807-1809) und die Ergebnisse der letzteren. [Our knowledge of the croup from Fr. Home (1765) to the results of the international prize question given out by Napoleon from 1807-1809.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 79-89.—Napoleon was interested in combating croup because the disease caused a number of deaths in his own family. He, therefore, urged the medical profession to try to discover its characteristics and causes so that some successful form of therapy might be instituted. The contest was opened on June 4, 1807, and closed on July 1, 1809, at which time 83 papers were received by the judges, who were headed by Royer-Collard. The works of Albers and Jurine were considered the best, and the prize of 12,000 francs was divided between them. Duble, Caillou, and Vieusesux received honorable mention. The committee, however, did not feel that any of the writings was outstanding. Only Jurine saw the connection between croup and "angina maligna."—*D. Maier*.

14620. BOLOGA, VALERIU L. Die historischen Grundlagen des Medizinunterrichtes im heutigen Rumänien. [The historical basis of medical instruction in present-day Rumania.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 90-116.—Trained foreign physicians went to Moldavia and Wallachia as early as 1500. From 1700 to 1830 the so-called Greek physicians were outstanding in that they stressed the importance of sanitation. In the beginning of the 19th century the establishing of a number of institutions for medical learning took place. The greatest figure in this reform movement in medical education with Carol Davila, who was instrumental in founding the medical faculty at Bucharest in 1864, which developed out of the National School of Medicine and Pharmacy. The purpose of the National School was to train physicians in the sanitation field, apothecaries for the poor, district doctors, hospital physicians, apothecaries, and military veterinaries. A school for midwives was established in Moldavia in 1852, and in 1859 Dr. J. Cihac founded an army sanitation school. Although the plan for a medical faculty in Jassy was drawn up in 1860, it did not materialize until 1879. This faculty never reached the size of that at Bucharest, but qualitatively it was ranked as a worthy provincial university. In Transylvania the medical faculty was founded in 1775. Although the majority of the population was Rumanian, the teaching was in Hungarian up to 1919. Neither Bukovina nor Bessarabia has a medical school as yet. (Bibliog.)—*C. Maier*.

14621. BRATER, ELSE. Alchimie in Würzburg in den Jahren 1746-1749. [Alchemy in Würzburg from 1746 to 1749.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(3-4) Oct. 1931: 329-370.—After tracing the history of the development of alchemy in general, attention is concentrated upon Anselm Franz von Ingelheim, who was bishop of princely rank in Würzburg from 1746 to 1749. Anselm Franz was born in 1683, and studied in Aschaffenburg, Mainz, and Fulda. At the age of 23 he was appointed to the Cathedral at Mainz, and two years later to Würzburg. He was highly esteemed because of his great holiness. Alchemy, however, was his passion, and he sacrificed many opportunities, together with his good name, in order to satisfy it. The history of his disease and of his sudden death is traced minutely upon the basis of the chronicles of Geisler and Spielberger. Besides this the article contains many of his magic formulae. As soon as Anselm Franz died, Tychius, who was the chief worker in his laboratory, and also his librarian, came into conflict with the authorities because of his alchemical undertakings. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

14622. BRUCK, FRANZ. Semmelweis und Virchow. [Semmelweis and Virchow.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(4) Oct. 1930: 387-388.—Even in 1879 Virchow was still fighting against Semmelweis' view on puerperal sepsis.—*D. Maier*.

14623. DIHLE, HELENE. Bernhard Christoph Faust und seine Zeit. [Bernhard Christoph Faust and his time.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(3-4) Oct. 1931: 283-311.—Faust was a prominent social hygienist. He said that children should be treated as such, and that boys and girls should be dressed alike in simple clothing, and not in tight, heavy garments which were detrimental to health. He wrote a health catechism, which proved to be a great success and was translated into almost all of the European languages. In this work Faust combined all the points upon which he had fought, but especially stressed the need for improvement in obstetrics, and urged measures to stamp out smallpox. He was bitter against the quantity of spirits consumed in Germany, and he was continually praising the health-giving properties of water, milk, bread, and fruit. He invented a complicated bed for the sick; he campaigned against the treatment accorded the war-wounded, and against the poor housing conditions. Although he visioned the possibility of a League of Nations, at times he spoke in very nationalistic tones. Faust constantly kept in contact with the outstanding men of his time but most of his correspondence has been lost.—*D. Maier*.

14624. FLATOW, E. Die Pest in der russischen Armee auf dem europäischen Schauplatz des russisch-türkischen Krieges 1828-1829. [The pest in the Russian army on the European battlefield in the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 151-173.—Napoleon's troops are supposed to have brought the pest from Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Syria into Constantinople. Turkey's many wars served to spread the disease throughout eastern Europe. In 1828 a very destructive epidemic raged in Bucharest, and was carried through Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria by the army. Later it reached Rumelia and Bessarabia. Quarantines were instituted and special measures were taken against the infected. Although there seems to have been a great deal of doubt as to the effectiveness of lancing the pustules, yet this method was used to a considerable extent. From June 5 to Aug. 26, 1829, 5509 diseased were admitted to the pest hospital at Varna, of whom 3959 died. Cholodowitsch took over the sanitary regulations in 1829, and strove energetically to stamp out the epidemic. He ordered the troops to take daily baths regardless of climatic conditions. Before the army returned to Russia a general quarantine was instituted for 21 days. By the summer of 1830 the pest had disappeared, and Europe has since been free from it except for the epidemic in Constantinople in 1841. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

14625. GAFAFER, WILLIAM M. Joseph Glanvill, a forgotten 17th century iconoclast. *Human Biol.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 121-130.—Biographical and bibliographical data on Joseph Glanvill, 1636-1680, and excerpts from his works, especially from *Sceptis scientifica; or, confest ignorance, the way to science*. (Title-page of this book, edition of 1665, reproduced.)—*Jessie Bernard*.

14626. GYÖRY, TIBERIUS von. Die ersten Jahre der medizinischen Fakultät in Nagyszombat (Tyrnau). [The first years of the medical faculty at Tyrnau.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25(2) Apr. 1932: 214-248.—The medical faculty at Budapest was organized in 1770 by Marie Therese with Gerhards van Swieten at the head. It was established for the purpose of supplying the country with sufficient physicians. However, not enough money was appropriated for the needs of the institution, and it suffered from a shortage of cadavers and clinical material, and from the lack of a chemical laboratory and botanical garden. In 1774 the new statutes of the

medical faculty in Vienna were drawn up, and these were also passed on to Tynau. They required that medical education should be more thorough. In 1777 the Hungarian medical faculty was moved to Ofen, where it was possible to acquire much better facilities, and where the students could utilize the material in St. John's Hospital for their clinical instruction. After 1777 an era of prosperity, which spread throughout the educational organizations in the country, set in, and it was due to this that Marie Therese received the thanks of Hungary, and especially of its medical profession.—*D. Maier.*

14627. HILDEBRANDT, KURT. Goethe und Darwin—eine Hundertjahrbeachtung zum Siege der Naturwissenschaft über die Philosophie. [Goethe and Darwin—a survey of a hundred years of the victory of natural science over philosophy.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos.* 41 (1-2) 1932: 57-79.—In order to bring creative force, bodily unity, and mechanistic events in nature into a formal scheme, it is right to consider mechanistic occurrences as four dimensional for time is the fourth dimension. One must also recognize a fifth dimension, which is consciousness. Thus one can accept both Goethe's perceptual way of looking at nature, and the mechanistic viewpoint. The enmity of natural science and natural philosophy developed because the latter was too ready to jump to conclusions. Goethe regarded this situation with great resignation. He finally thought that because of Geoffroy's offense in Paris, he and his natural system would be of help in the siege against the unphilosophical, but he was disappointed. When Darwin placed his doctrine of evolution into the struggle, it was disagreeable to Goethe because of its empiricism. Darwinism embraced the genetic principle, but only in the historical or mechanistic sense, and not in that of Goethe.—*D. Maier.*

14628. LUNDY, JOHN S. The development of anesthesia. *Quart. J. Univ. No. Dakota.* 22 (1) 1931: 14-19.—The use of ether, in 1842, by C. W. Lang antedates its regular acceptance in 1846 by W. J. Morton. Nitrous oxide was introduced in 1868 by Andrews; Koller, in 1884, used cocaine for local anesthesia; Einhorn, in 1924, introduced procaine. Barbiturates and drugs are used for the control of pain and convulsions. Research in this field offers many opportunities.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14629. MÜLLER, MARTIN. Rokitansky's Krasenlehre. [Rokitansky's doctrine of "crases."] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (1) Jan. 1930: 10-39.—Rokitansky's doctrine of crases is really the last literary form of the old pathology of humors. Rokitansky considered pathological anatomy to be the backbone of pathological physiology, and the fundamental basis for research in the field of medicine. He started out with the problem of general medicine before him, and used the concepts of matter and energy as the foundation upon which to build this theory of the localization of all disease. The motivation of matter he conceived to be from within, and not due to external force. He recognized the importance of pathological chemistry, and expected further progress to be made through this medium. The doctrine of crases appeared in his work published in 1846, and Virchow's criticism of it in the same year. When the new edition of Rokitansky's pathological treatise came out in 1855, the doctrine of crases was omitted, but he had not changed his potion in regard to humors. Even though Rokitansky held erroneous views, he cannot be disregarded because his descriptive anatomy was found very valuable by Virchow. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier.*

14630. NEUBURGER, MAX. Philosophische Bestrebungen und Kundgebungen im alten medizinischen Wien. [Philosophical efforts and demonstrations in the medicine of old Vienna.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (2) Apr. 1930: 101-112.—In the medical literature of Vienna in the early part of the 19th century there are

writings of a natural philosophical nature which compare favorably with those from other parts of the world in regard to the keenness of their reflection and to the phantasy of their analogy. Philip Carl Hartmann, of the Vienna High School, maintained that the art of healing had to be remodeled upon a scientific basis. Moreover, he was interested in the relationship between the spiritual and physical life of man. His work was carried further by his pupil, Ernest von Feuchtersleben, who wrote the first comprehensive work upon medical psychology and psychiatry to appear in Austria. At this time the medical clinic in Vienna came under the guidance of Josef Skodas, who discarded the theories of his predecessor, Franz Lippich, an exponent of psychiatry and mesmerism. It is wrong, however, to believe that Skodas was entirely uninfluenced by philosophy for he was an advocate of idealistic positivism. Rokitansky on the other hand upheld mechanism as the only true research method. This article contains his speeches which reveal his attitude towards philosophy.—*D. Maier.*

14631. PAGEL, WALTER. Helmont. Leibnitz. Stahl. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-59.—After a consideration of Helmont's life and personality, his *Kabbalah denudata* is analyzed as a source of medical anthropology. Helmont not only worked over the ideas of his predecessors, but he also was an original thinker. He was more advanced in his scientific ideas than Campanella or Comenius, especially in regard to medical subjects. Glisson, using Helmont as a basis, was able to make some evident advances. Helmont utilized new knowledge only in so far as he could verify it himself. Stahl was not so advanced as Leibnitz in his medical theory in general, but he rose above him in respect to separating the inorganic from the organic. Leibnitz gave an exact natural scientific basis to medicine, whereas Stahl was more interested in the medical calling for its own sake. While Leibnitz painted a glowing picture for the future of medicine, Stahl was pessimistic. Leibnitz, who fought Stahl, took Helmont's part in general, although he considered the organism to be a machine. The vitalism of the 19th century was influenced by both Helmont and Stahl. The latter contributed towards it because of his separation of the organic and the inorganic, and the former because he depicted the soul and the biological principle as two different forces. The teaching of the archei is important because the modern ontological conception of disease is related to it.—*D. Maier.*

14632. RIMMER, JOHN. Spanish Jesuits and lepers. *Month.* 159 (815) May 1932: 428-434.—Account of the founding of the leper colony in Southern Spain by Father Carlos Ferris. Intravenous injections of soluble sodium salts of Chaulmoogra oil and intramuscular injections of ethyl esters have proved helpful curative media.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14633. SIGERIST, HENRY E. Emile Littré über Charles Daremberg. [Emile Littré on Charles Daremberg.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 382-384.—While Littré was describing the history of medicine in the 19th century, Daremberg was occupied with clarifying the picture of ancient and medieval healing. The Institute for the History of Medicine at the University of Leipzig has acquired a manuscript, dated Feb. 8, 1862, which Littré wrote concerning Daremberg, who was then 46 years old. This manuscript is reproduced here, and reveals the high esteem in which the former held the latter. He praised him especially for his researches in the field of pre-Arabian medicine.—*D. Maier.*

14634. SZALAI, EUGEN. Doch Verschwörung! [A conspiracy after all!] *Tagebuch.* 12 (48) Nov. 28, 1931: 1855-1860.—This is the concluding article in a controversy in regard to the efficacy of the Friedmann serum against tuberculosis. Previously a conspiracy against the serum had been charged and vehemently

denied. Szalai is the chief of staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital in Pesterzsébet near Budapest. He offers a vigorous defense of the Friedmann serum based on 20,000 cases in the last few years. His results have been most astonishing.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

14635. ZEISS, HEINZ. Der Arbeitsplan des neugegründeten Moskauer Forschungsinstituts für Geschichte und Methodologie der Medizin. [The working plan of the newly established Moscow research institute for the history and methodology of medicine.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 258-263.—The Moscow Research Institute drew up a five year plan. Firstly, it was decided that attention must be devoted to the history of natural science and medicine from the Marxian viewpoint, and that the dialectic method was the only one to be used in this research. Secondly, the theory and practice of medicine in Soviet Russia is to be compared with that in capitalistic countries. The historical and ideological parallels between the two systems are to be carried out with special stress placed upon measures for child health and the prevention of disease and of industrial accidents. Thirdly, the history of medicine in the Soviet Union from antiquity to the present time is to be studied from the viewpoint of natural science, economics, and practical history. Fourthly, the foundations and trends in the history of scientific medicine are to be examined. The capitalistic historians place too much stress upon the importance of the individual. Fifthly, consideration is to be given to prophylaxis. And, finally, local medicine is to be studied in relation to the present scientific view. The purpose of the entire research program is to discover the best way in which medicine can be developed in a socialistic state.—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 14424, 14485, 14665, 14758, 14768, 14775, 14800, 15467)

14636. BROCKLEBANK, R. H. R. Anatolian faience from Kutiyeh. *Burlington Mag.* 60(350) May 1932: 246-252.

14637. CHOISY, FRANK. The teacher of Saint-Saens: Camille Stamatz. *Acropole.* 6(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 296-300.—Camille-Marie Stamatz, of Greek descent, was born at Rome, Mar. 23, 1811. He spent most of his life in Paris. Here he won high esteem as a pianist at a time when Berlioz, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Lizst, Chopin, and Paganini were the favored musicians of the city. As teacher he sought to develop the gifts of his pupils rather than to impose his own method on them. Among his pupils was the young Saint-Saens, who derived from his master the clarity of his playing and his perfect technique. Stamatz served his city well, both with the National Conservatory and in public concert for charitable purposes. His text books are still in use in a number of French conservatories. Berlioz considered him among the greatest masters of the classical school of modern pianists. He was decorated by a number of foreign orders and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He died at Paris, Aug. 19, 1870.—*William F. Wyatt.*

14638. FELLERER, KARL GUSTAV. Hermann Abert. *Jahresber. u. d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Allertumswissensch.* 56(228) 1930: 1-12.—An appreciation of the late Dr. Abert.

14639. STEFANESCU, J. D. Monuments d'art chrétien trouvés en Roumanie. [Monuments of christian art found in Rumania.] *Byzantion.* 6(2) 1931: 571-612.—Illustrated article with many full page half-tones on the various types of Christian religious art to be found in Rumania: lamps, plates, crosses, paintings, embroideries, wood paintings, etc.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14640. UNSIGNED. L'oeuvre d'Honoré Daumier

et le catalogue de Loys Delteil. [The work of Honoré Daumier and the catalogue of Loys Delteil.] *Aesculape.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 144-148.—A review of the monumental critical and analytical treatment of the great French lithographer by Delteil which occupies volumes 20 through 29 of the work *Le peintre graveur illustré*. [Full page facsimiles of the pictures of Daumier which have to do with the medical profession, and which deal with maladies both real and imaginary.]—*C. R. Hall.*

14641. VALMY-BAYSSE, J. La centenaire d'un grand illustrateur—Gustave Doré. [The centenary of a great illustrator—Gustave Doré.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 61(336) May 1932: 223-236.

14642. WEIGERT, ROGER-ARMAND. Un atelier de tapisseries français à Berlin au début du XVIII^e siècle. [A studio of French tapestry-workers at Berlin at the beginning of the 18th century.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 61(336) May 1932: 201-212.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 14373-14374, 14416, 14419, 14424, 14451, 14452, 14503, 14508, 14510, 14517, 14521, 14534, 14621, 14671, 14691, 14694, 14705, 14723, 14731, 14734, 14737, 14748, 14808, 14811, 14846, 15623, 15660)

14643. BRADEN, CHARLES S. Scriptural inspiration in the world religions. *Crozer Quart.* 9(2) Apr. 1932: 142-159.—Braden submits a study of the sacred writings of eleven of the religions of the world devoting especial attention to their claims of divine inspiration. Shinto scriptures of Japan and certain Chinese writings were without pretense of inspiration. The Zoroastrians claim that all 21 masks came from God to man through Zoroaster. The Jain scriptures are esteemed so holy that one sect rarely allows its lay members to peruse them; they may be read only by the ordained monks. Once a year the Sacred Books are worshipped and are open to such of the faithful as can meet 32 difficult conditions. The attitude of the Sikh toward their Holy Book is one of idolatrous adoration. It is decorated in costly brocade and placed under a jeweled canopy in the great shrine at Amritsar. The Sacred Books of the Hindus are of two sorts: those known as Sruti containing the very word of God and those known as Smriti only indirectly inspired. The Muslim faith holds firmly to the inspiration of the Koran recalling the declaration of his widow that the prophet, aided by the angel Gabriel, collated the Koran with the original in heaven. The Mormon scriptures are assumed to be so rich in inspiration that to have them in the home, though unread, has therapeutic value. *Science and Health*, the basis of Christian Science, claims not only inspiration but that the reader needs to be inspired rightly to understand.—*John F. Moore.*

14644. CARRIÈRE, VICTOR. Bossuet au XX^e siècle. Les travaux de l'abbé Urbain relatifs à Bossuet (Essai bibliographique). [Bossuet in the 20th century. The works of Abbé Urbain relative to Bossuet (bibliographical essay).] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France.* 17(77) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 464-487.

14645. CHARLES, PIERRE. L'activité missionnaire protestante. [Protestant missionary activity.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59(4) Apr. 1932: 324-346.—In the beginning, the Protestant church was anti-missionary, not universal, but national; it held that the ruler of a land had the right to choose its religion. Theologians of the Reformation declared that Christ's mandate to go and teach all nations was directly to the Apostles. Thus, when Andria Saravia in 1590 wrote a treatise urging missionary work, Thomas Bèze and Johann Gerhart answered that no obligation existed. It was really the revolt against the Reformation, the dissenting churches, that began Protestant missionary work. James Spener,

whose quietism of the early 18th century has many Catholic elements, paved the way; the Moravian Brothers, founded in the glow of quietistic enthusiasm, must be credited with the bulk of missionary activity in the 18th century. In the last decade of that century there were as many as six small denominational groups, working antagonistically, in one tiny Asiatic or African town. In 1900, there were 18,164 missionaries in the field. The statistics, however, are difficult to interpret, because some denominations count all workers, while others include only commissioned ministers. Since the Edinburgh conference, in 1910, many of the churches have merged their activity. Having no common doctrine to teach, they have turned their attention to combating malnutrition, inferior position of women, the caste system. The teaching of birth control has been added in some places. In 1923, there were 29,000 Protestant missionaries.—*E. W. Loughran.*

14646. DEMPSEY, BERNARD W. Calvin and "big business." *Month.* 159 (814) Apr. 1932: 321-327.—Our capitalistic and industrial debacle is attributed to commercial aggressiveness of the Calvinistic sects. The theory of predestination and the belief in a "mundane calling" are said to be responsible for this.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14647. DRIES, LEON. Un procès de transfert monastique au dix-huitième siècle. [A lawsuit concerning monastical transference in the 18th century.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 98 (162) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 41-54.—Dom Pierre Carpentier, a Benedictine of the congregation of Saint-Maur and resident at the monastery of Saint-Germain-des-près, was authorized by the Pope in September 1738 to become a Cluniac. Since Carpentier was the editor and continuator of the glossary of medieval Latin by Ducange, the congregation of Saint-Maur tried hard to keep him, but were unsuccessful.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14648. DUDON, PAUL. Témoins de la foi. Ceux des pontons de Rochefort. [Knights of the Faith. Those of the ships at Rochefort.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 210 (5) Mar. 5, 1932: 513-537; (6) Mar. 20, 1932: 688-698.—As a result of the religious laws of the French Revolution, those priests who refused to comply with the constitutional regulations for the clergy were ordered deported to Africa. Two points of deportation were chosen, Bordeaux and Rochefort. At the latter port, in May, 1874, 827 of these priests were embarked on two vessels, the *Deux-Associés* and the *Washington*. Deprived of all personal effects, in rags, ill-fed, and cramped into the holds of the vessels, they were confined for some 13 months, when, after the end of the Second Terror, they were freed. At that time, but 285 were left alive, and those in the most deplorable physical condition.—*John J. Meng.*

14649. GRUMEL, V. Les registres des patriarches de Constantinople. [The register of acts of the patriarchs of Constantinople.] *Echos d'Orient.* 35 (165) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 5-16.—List of acts issued by the patriarchs either personally or synodically, during the period of their practical patriarchate, which have survived completely or partially or which are known through definite post-factum mention. The period included runs from 381 to the date of the independence of the Church of Greece, July 27, 1833. The work is parallel to the *Kaiserurkunden* of Franz Dölger and is constructed on the lines of the *Corpus der griechischen Urkunden* edited by the Academies of Munich and Vienna.—*C. A. Manning.*

14650. GUIGNEBERT, CHARLES. Alfred Loisy d'après lui-même. [Alfred Loisy according to himself.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 91-115.—A review of Alfred Loisy's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire religieuse de notre temps*, 3 vols., Paris (E. Nourry) 1930-31; and a study therefrom of the modern-

ist controversy in the Catholic church with emphasis on Loisy's part.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14651. HAFKEMEYER, J. B. A primitiva egrega do Rio Grande do Sul. [The old church of Rio Grande do Sul.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 9 (3) 1929: 301-347.—Up to the 17th century Rio Grande do Sul belonged exclusively to the aborigines. Jesuits from Paraguay then penetrated into the region and converted the Indians. The first church in Rio Grande do Sul was called São Pedro. In 1779 there was already a great scarcity of priests. Towns grew up around the churches. Priests also visited outlying plantations. As the new settlements progressed, the people became less attached to religion but churches and convents waxed rich through legacies and contributions. Corruption in the clergy soon reared its head. On the other hand, the Church was the only equalizing force in a caste ridden system.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

14652. HOOK, WALTER FARQUHAR. The establishment of the episcopate in America. *Amer. Church Mo.* 31 (5) May 1932: 372-382.—In the year 1783 in Aberdeen, Scotland, Samuel Seabury was consecrated as Bishop of Connecticut, the first American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church. Three years later William White and Samuel Provost were consecrated in England, the former as Bishop of Pennsylvania, the latter as Bishop of New York. In 1789 Maddison was also consecrated in England as Bishop of Virginia. It was not until Sep. 17, 1792, that the first Bishop of the Episcopal church to be consecrated in the United States, Thomas John Claggett, assumed charge of the diocese of Maryland. Prior to the Revolution, the Episcopal church in this country was under the guidance and direction of the mother church in England; afterwards, there was a tensivity of national feeling that led the church for a time to look elsewhere for the consecration of its bishop. The Danish church's offer to render aid was declined; the church still relied upon English co-operation until conditions made possible the consecration of bishops at home.—*John F. Moore.*

14653. IRELAND, GORDON. Church property upon disestablishment. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6 (3) Apr. 1932: 428-439.—The actual legal dispositions of the real property of a disestablished church. The United States paid over \$7,000,000 for friars' property ceded by Spain. In Porto Rico the property rights of the church were recognized. Cases from South America, Turkey, Spain, and Mexico are cited. Present tendencies show regard for public opinion, consideration of minorities, and recognition of property rights of former religious organizations.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14654. LE BRAS, GABRIEL. Statistique et histoire religieuses. [The statistics and history of the Catholic church in France.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France.* 17 (77) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 425-449.

14655. LODDENKÖTTER, MANFRED. P. Gregor Janknechts Verdienste um die sächsische Provinz vom Hl. Kreuze. [Father Gregor Janknecht's services for the Saxon province of the Holy Cross.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 211-227.—Occasioned by the 100th anniversary of Janknecht's birth, Sept. 29, 1929.

14656. MARÉCHAL, J. La stigmatisée de Konnersreuth. [The stigmatized woman in Konnersreuth.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59 (4) Apr. 1932: 347-362.—The author examines three books testifying to the religious experiences of Theresa Neumann, the young girl of Konnersreuth, Bavaria, who has received the stigmata of Christ, suffering, step by step, the coronation with thorns, the wounds in the hands and feet, the gash in the side, and who, in addition, has captivated the attention of the world by frequent and extraordinary ecstasies, and by her five-year fast, during which time she has partaken of no food except the Eucharist. The books summarized are *Die Stigmatisierte Therese Neu-*

mann von Konnersreuth, (2 vol. München, 1929) by Dr. Fritz Gerlich; *Konnersreuth à la lumière de la science médicale et psychologique* (Paris, 1929) by Dr. R. W. Hunek; and *Thérèse Neumann; Het levend raadsel van Konnersreuth* (Paris-Bruges, 1931) by Kan. Eug. de Hovre. Gerlich was the editor of a Bavarian newspaper, who, weary of the patent inaccuracies and false statements in books about Theresa Neumann, went to Konnersreuth to investigate. A trained historian, he set his findings down in two volumes, in the first of which, he treated the illness and nervous condition of the girl in terms of autosuggestion, or hysteria. He came to the conclusion that Miss Neumann's ecstasies and suffering could not be explained by natural causes. The second volume disposes of hypotheses of fraud. Hunek, who was director of a clinic during the World War, and came into contact with thousands of cases of hysteria and hundreds of impostors, came to the same conclusions. Father de Hovre treats the subject from a theological standpoint.—*E. W. Loughran.*

14657. MOREAU, E. de. Les missionnaires belges aux États-Unis. [The Belgian missions to the United States.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59(5) May 1932: 411-439.—This article is part of a study on the Belgian missions which appeared in *Un siècle de l'église catholique en Belgique 1830-1930*; (Brussels, 1931); sources used, besides the histories of the Catholic church in the United States by John Gilmary Shea and Peter Guilday, are unedited letters of the annals of the Propagation of the Faith and the correspondence of the missionary priest Pierre de Smet, who labored among the Pottowatomies from 1838 until his death, in 1873. The Belgian played a large part in the history of missions within the United States during the 19th century. The first missionary came in 1804, Charles Nerinx, assigned by Bishop Carroll to Kentucky. Seeing the need of many priests, Father Nerinx went back to Belgium several times during his 20 years in Kentucky and gained for himself the name of the Great Recruiter. A Belgian layman, a manufacturer, Jean Pierre de Nef, sent 121,854 francs and supplies worth 35,000 more to Father Nerinx between 1832 and 1835. Beginning about 1830, the Belgian priests went to the West to convert the Pottowatomies, Osages, Tippecanoes, Chetehakooks, Delawares, Peorias, Kickapoos, and other tribes; Fathers de Smet and Quickenborne particularly did notable work. When the government gave orders to the Indians to move to Arkansas, the missionaries tried to obtain a grant of 6,000 acres for 240 families, but the president and congress evaded action on the petition. A large number of religious orders of women came from Belgium to open schools, asylums, etc. Belgium withdrew her support from America in 1886. In the theological seminary of Louvain, founded in 1857, many American priests have been and many are being educated. Belgium's last gift to American territory was the great Alaskan bishop, Msgr. Seghers.—*E. W. Loughran.*

14658. NAEGELE, ANTON. Benediktinischer Humanismus im 17. Jahrhundert. Drei Dokumente zur Geschichte des Benediktinergymnasiums zu Rottweil (1673-1691) und zur Biographie der Zwiefalter Ordenschronisten Arsenius Sulger. [Benedictine humanism in the seventeenth century. Three documents on the history of the Benedictine Classical School of Rottweil, 1673-1691, and on the biography of the Chronicler of the Order, Arsenius Sulger of Zwiefalter.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 39(3-4) 1931: 427-454.—*John J. Meng.*

14659. NEYRON, GUSTAVE. Le Concile du Vatican et la question de la guerre. [The Vatican Council and the question of war.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 211(7) Apr. 5, 1932: 5-20.—Among the propositions addressed to the Holy See in 1869 to be discussed at the Vatican Council as possible bases of doctrinal declarations were several concerning the laws of peace and war, and the international organization of the world

on Catholic principles. The first impulsion to this movement came from an English Protestant layman, David Urquhart. In September, 1868, a group of English Catholics, inspired by Urquhart's ideas, submitted to the pope a request that he obtain from the Council declarations on international law and the conditions of a just war. Urquhart himself was received by the pope, the support of many bishops was given to the idea, and a plea for formal discussion, signed by 40 members of the Catholic hierarchy, was submitted to the Council. This petition requested the Vatican Council solemnly to proclaim the validity of international law, to condemn absolutely the principle that might makes right, and to declare that an unjust war is not different from a massacre. The petition also proposed the creation at Rome, under the auspices of the Holy See, of a tribunal, composed of lawyers from all nations, to settle disputes between states according to the laws of morality and the Christian religion. Due to the untimely ending of the Vatican Council, this plan was never discussed.—*John J. Meng.*

14660. POUTHAS, CHARLES H. Guizot et la tradition du Désert. La vie des Protestants du Languedoc au XVIII^e siècle. [Guizot and the tradition of the Desert. The life of the Protestants of Languedoc in the 18th century.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 45-81.—François Guizot felt and showed throughout his life the influence of the Protestant Church of the Desert in Languedoc to which his ancestors belonged. Antoine Court and Paul Rabaut kept alive the independent Protestantism of the Desert Church in Languedoc throughout the 18th century, through persecution and attempted suppression. Jean Guizot, the grandfather of François, was one of the preachers of this faith. The regency had continued the repressive acts of Louis XIV and they continued in operation throughout most of the century, but the Desert Church maintained itself in Languedoc. André, the son of Jean Guizot, married Elizabeth Bonicel, also of a Protestant family, and the child of this union was François, the future statesman, born in October, 1787, just before the edict granting toleration to the congregation of the Desert was issued. Brought up by his mother and her parents, the child was deeply influenced by the hard and sombre conditions in which he lived.—*J. L. La Monte.*

14661. ROSZKOWSKI, A. Rola kościoła w rozwiązaniu kwestji społecznej w oświeceniu Encykliki "Rerum Novarum." [The role of the church in solving the social problem in the light of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum."] *Ateneum Kaplanskie.* 28(5) Dec. 1931: 429-447.—*Frank Nowak.*

14662. ROSZKOWSKI, A. Zadania państwa w rozwiązaniu kwestji społecznej na podstawie encykliki "Rerum Novarum." [Tasks of the state in solving social problems on the basis of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum."] *Ateneum Kaplanskie.* 28(5) Dec. 1931: 448-463.—*Frank Nowak.*

14663. SCHMIDLIN. Zu den Quellen und Darstellungen über die Restaurationspäpste (1800 bis 1846). [Sources and histories for the papal restoration, 1800-1846.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 39(3-4) 1931: 455-475.—*John J. Meng.*

14664. SEGAR, MARY. Some notes on Pope's religion. *Dublin Rev.* 96(381) Apr. 1932: 237-253.—Pope's biographers have stated that his adherence to the Catholic faith was merely nominal, due to the regard he felt for his parents. What has led to this assertion is the existence of a letter from Atterbury to Pope and a reply from the latter which certainly gives that impression. Taken in conjunction with his more intimate correspondence with Catholics, however, particularly with John Caryll, so severe a stricture on his loyalty is not justified. Pope said and wrote things that from the point of view of his loyalty to his church are regrettable; he tried to please both sides. The explana-

tion of his inconsistency lies largely in his lack of reasoning power and in his terrible physical health and the mental and nervous suffering it entailed.—*John J. Meng.*

14665. SHAHAN, BISHOP. Pope Clement XI (1700-1721). *Cath. World.* 133 (794) May 1931: 158-167.—It is of Clement XI as a Christian Maecenas that Bishop Shahan writes. Touching upon the political conditions that made Clement's reign one of turmoil and trouble, conditions attendant upon the War of the Spanish Succession and the political ambitions of the Farnese queen of Philip V of Spain, the article is largely devoted to the patron of scholarship and art. Without Clement's patronage, we might not have the *Biblioteca Orientalis* of Joseph Assemani, the *Italia Sacra* of Ughelli, the continuation of the *Annals* of Baronius, nor the work of Francesco Bianchini, the first editor of the *Liber Pontificalis*; to Clement's interest are due the draining of the marshes of Rome, the improvement of the calendar, the encouragement of the Institute of anatomy, medicine and surgery of Rome, the excavation of the palace of the Casars improvements in Saint Peter's, sculpture in Saint John Lateran, the rebuilding of the Basilica of the Twelve Apostles, hospitals, aqueducts, fountains, and many other public projects. Himself the son of a gifted artist, Clement sponsored the work of Carlo Maratta, whose "Baptism of Christ in the Jordan" is one of the attractions for tourists in the church of Saint Cecilia in Trastevere. Urbino, his birth-place, he beautified in many ways; in the cloisters of the monastery of Saint Francis he had a public library opened. His personal library he left to his nephews. This library, known as the Albani collection, was bought a few years ago by Bishop Shahan, for the Mullen Memorial Library of the Catholic University.—*E. W. Loughran.*

14666. SHAUGHNESSY, GERALD. Did we lose 18,000,000 Catholics before 1870? *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 86 (5) May 1932: 508-517.—Shaughnessy challenges the accuracy of statements appearing in recent articles as to the extent of losses suffered by the Roman Catholic church in the United States. Bishop England in 1836 said that if the church had not known serious losses its membership at that time should have been 5,000,000 and not, as it was, 1,250,000. He also estimated the number of Catholics in his diocese as 12,000 while the descendants of Catholics lost to the various sects numbered about 40,000. The Bishop's figures really prove that conditions were not nearly so bad as the letter suggested. Statements as to losses, appearing in the *Tablet* and the *Irish World*, are so ridiculous that one is inclined to smile at them. The church, however, does suffer a leakage that must be overcome.—*John F. Moore.*

14667. TRAQUAIR, RAMSAY. The Church of Ste. Jeanne Françoise de Chantal on the Ile Perrot, Quebec. *J. Royal Architect. Inst. Canada.* 9 (5) May 1932: 125-131.

14668. WYNNE, J. J. The Mohawk martyr missionaries. *New York Hist.* 13 (1) Jan. 1932: 59-74.—Far from being a failure, the efforts of Isaac Jogues and other Jesuit missionaries to the Hurons and Five Nations, who were martyred between 1646 and 1649, were followed by increasingly numerous conversions, great gains in Christian morals among the Indians, the missionary work in a much enlarged area.—*J. W. Pratt.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 14419, 14520, 15857)

14669. COHEN-REIS, EPHRAIM. מזכרתות איש [From the memoirs of a man of Jerusalem.] *Reshumot.* 6 1930: 257-279.—Sidelights on Jewish life in Jerusalem in the last decades of the 19th

century. Also an account of Sir Moses Montefiore's visit to Jerusalem in 1875.—*Moshé Burstein.*

14670. DINABURG, BEN ZION. חמשים שנים לפריעת [Fifty years of pogroms.] *Achduth Haavodah.* 2 (5-6) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 407-416.—Dealing mainly with the nature of the 1881 Russian pogroms against the Jews.—*Moshé Burstein.*

14671. JOACHIM, J. Un cas de conscience. [*A case of conscience.*] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 79 (517) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 147-152.—In Dec., 1790 the municipal authorities of Seppois-le-Bas in the district of Altkirch refused to permit Christians to light the fires in Jewish houses at times when the Jewish sabbath was also coincident with a Christian holiday; they also tried to prevent Jews from securing transportation for their sick or dead on holidays or Sundays. The director of Altkirch sustained the Christians in the first dispute, the Jews in the matter of transportation.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14672. MOLCHO, ITZCHAK RAPHAEL. חמר לתולדות שבתי צבי והדונומים אשר בסלוניקי [Material for the history of Sabbatai-Zvi and the Dönme of Saloniki.] *Reshumot.* 6 1930: 537-543.—The Dönme are the followers of Sabbatai-Zvi who had accepted the Islamic faith together with their leader, the false Messiah, in the middle of the 17th century. For more than 720 years the Dönme lived in Saloniki as a sect apart. Some ten years ago, however, during the exchange of the Turkish and Greek populations, the Dönme as Turks had to leave Saloniki which became a Greek city. They settled in Istanbul, Smyrna, and other Turkish towns. The Dönme possess manuscripts of three important books written by Sabbatai-Zvi himself, but the Sabbateans guard them jealously and it has been impossible, so far, to obtain a copy of them. The article contains a list of the 18th principles of the Sabbatean credo and the list of their holidays and some of their religious customs, all emphasizing their Jewish origin.—*Moshé Burstein.*

14673. RUPPIN, A. הקהלה היהודית בזמן הזה [The Jewish community in the present time.] *Achduth Haavodah.* 13 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 172-175.—A brief sketch of the communal organization of the Jews and its legal status in every country of the world.—*Moshé Burstein.*

14674. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. Les Juifs. [*The Jews.*] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1 (3) Mar. 1932: 491-536.—Modern capitalism developed at a time when the Jews were in no way able to play the role of the precursors of capitalism. Sombart's thesis on this point can be regarded only as a grave error. The history of modern capitalism may be divided roughly into four periods. The period of formation, or more exactly of the re-appearance of capitalism, may be placed in the 12th and 13th centuries. During this period the Christian merchants of the Italian cities dominated the scene. Capitalism developed in the 14th to 16th centuries both in the north and south of Europe. A new series of "capitalistic" problems arose as a result of the influx of precious metals from the new world and of the growing complexities of public finance. The 17th and 18th centuries were characterized by the development of the technique of banking and of the joint-stock company and the stock market, in Amsterdam and in England and Scotland. In the 19th century capitalism underwent an extensive and intensive development. In this period a very close relationship grew up between the bank and the stock market, and in this respect the Jews took the lead. However, in no sense can they be regarded as the founders of modern capitalism.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

14675. TCHARNI, I. חולדות ימי חי [The story of my life.] *Reshumot.* 6 1930: 125-166.—A fragmentary autobiography, printed from a manuscript left by the author (b. in Minsk 1835, d. in Odessa in 1880) a noted Jewish traveller.—*Moshé Burstein.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 14614, 14659, 14675, 14689, 14727, 14731, 14733, 14737, 14742, 14746, 14753, 14759, 14766, 14770, 14778, 14787, 14789, 14791-14795, 14798, 14806, 14809, 14876, 14881, 14920)

14676. ASTON, GEORGE. The Entente Cordiale and the "military conversations." *Quart. Rev.* 258 (512) Apr. 1932: 363-383.—During the decade before the war English strategists were torn between two schools. The naval school held that England, being a sea power, could rely upon her island position and interfere on the continent in case of war as little or as much as she pleased; but the army school held that England must, in the new condition of things, prepare to make war on the continent with her full forces. With the crisis of 1904 the army school began to gain ground. General Grierson at the Army Staff College at Camberley announced that the Japanese war showed the necessity for a policy of active attack on any threatening power. The College accordingly worked out a "war game" as early as 1905 (March and April) on the assumption of a German attack on France through Belgium. Rumors of an offensive-defensive alliance with France were troubling Germany and a document of this period in Lord Lansdowne's handwriting refers to such an understanding, non-existent though it was. But on Dec. 16 (or 18) 1905, Huguet, the French military attaché made some inquiries of General Grierson about the war organization of the British army; Grierson told him about the "war game" of the previous spring. A conversation between Huguet and Col. Repington on Dec. 28 carried the matter further and on Jan. 5 another Repington-Huguet conversation followed, Repington acting altogether unofficially and reporting to Lord Esher, who occupied no official post. Huguet took a set of questions to Paris where he found the General Staff working on an academic plan for the invasion of England. Cambon then approached Sir Edward Grey officially and after much hesitation Grey and Lord Haldane agreed to the carrying on of conversations, but insisted that they be carried on thenceforth only by official and responsible persons.—*Chester Kirby.*

14677. BIGELOW, P. John Bigelow and Napoleon III. *New York Hist.* 13 (2) Apr. 1932: 154-165.—John Bigelow, consul at Paris in the early years of the Civil War and minister to France in 1865, was an efficient propagandist in the interests of the U. S. government.—*J. W. Pratt.*

14678. CLARK, CHARLES UPSON. The diary of Titus Maiorescu. A contribution to the history of the Balkan Wars. *Roumania.* 7 (3-4) Jan. 1932: 85-103.—From Oct., 1912 to June, 1913, the elderly Maiorescu had to restrain his political rivals and opponents at home, maintain Rumania's position with regard to the Balkan wars, and conduct the highly secret negotiations for the renewal of the Triple Alliance. Wedged in between two powerful nations he had to watch every step, while Turkey, Austria, Russia, and the Balkan states were trying to win Rumania to their cause. As compensation for Bulgaria's acquisition of the half-million Rumanians in Macedonia, he insisted upon the rounding out of the Dobruja to its ancient boundary, the Turtucaia-Balcic line. Russia presented King Carol with a field-marshal's baton and urged him to join the Balkan Federation; the King agreed, on condition that he be made the head of it. Austria at all times remained friendly. Shortly after the renewal of the Triple Alliance, Maiorescu was informed that, should Rumania attack Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary would come to her aid. As the situation became increasingly intense, Serbia and Greece redoubled their efforts to learn Rumania's attitude. By June, feeling that Bulgaria was rebellious in her readiness to start war with her former allies, Russia,

like Austria, began to encourage Rumanian aspirations. Thus Maiorescu successfully piloted the Rumanian state through troubled waters. [Numerous quotations from the diary.]—*George G. Horr.*

14679. FISHER, LILLIAN E. American influence upon the movement for Mexican independence. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18 (4) Mar. 1932: 463-478.—Aggressive adventurers could not be kept out by the Spanish authorities. Insurrections were the signal for plot after plot to invade the neighboring territory. The U. S. government, while refraining from official aid, sympathized with the Mexican patriots.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14680. JARVIS, SCUDAMORE. A forgotten campaign. *Army Quart.* 24 (1) Apr. 1932: 67-79.—During the Napoleonic wars England adhered to a policy of naval activity, rather than military endeavor, and her control of the sea was a contributory factor to the ultimate defeat of France. Napoleon's ambitions in the East were early arrested and it was not until 1806 that he was again free to prosecute them. The way was paved directly, after the peace of Amiens, although the French plans never materialized. This situation led to the disaster at Rosetta, where a misunderstanding of the Egyptian situation, together with an inadequate military force, threatened the British hold on Alexandria. The campaign itself is known to few and its importance is doubtful.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

14681. LANNOY, F. de. L'idée favorite de Talleyrand. [Talleyrand's guiding principle.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6 (36) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 440-454.—Partition among Prussia, Holland, and France, with the creation of free ports or Hanseatic cities in the case of Antwerp and Ostend as a sop to the English—such was the plan favored by Talleyrand as a solution of the Belgian question following the Revolution of 1830. But above all the French statesman, now as earlier in his career, envisaged the necessity of conserving peace and to that end of maintaining the "entente cordiale" with England. In order to preserve the latter he opposed all suggestions of outright annexation by France, which would have meant war, and he yielded to the English point of view quite generally in the solution of the Belgian question. Talleyrand was opposed from the beginning to Belgian independence, which he believed would be transitory, and can be said to have aided the establishment of the latter only in so far as he found it essential to align France with England in the interests of peace.—*Donald C. McKay.*

14682. MASI, CORRADO. Carlo Alberto e la Tunisia. [Charles Albert and Tunis.] *Oltremare.* 5 (10) Oct. 1931: 390-391.—Events of 1831-32.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14683. MASI, CORRADO. Per la storia del contrasto sardo-tunisino del 1830. [The history of the controversy between Sardinia and Tunis in 1830.] *Oltremare.* 5 (2) Feb. 1931: 72-74.—This study is based in part on Piedmontese diplomatic documents. Prior to the expedition to Algiers the French government asked for naval support from Piedmont. The latter refused, but Turin allowed the French to charter Genoese ships and operate them under the French flag. The Piedmontese ministry opposed the suggestion that Mehemet Ali be asked to cooperate. Turin feared a recrudescence of an Arabian Empire in North Africa, a possibility distasteful to all Italians. The English government was disturbed by the active naval preparations at Genoa, until it was informed that their object was to bring the Bey of Tunis around to a better treatment of Piedmontese subjects. Further Sardo-Tunisian incidents of a similar character took place in 1833 and 1844.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14684. NISTOR, I. Cehoslovacii și Români. [The Czechoslovaks and the Rumanians.] *Codrul Cosminului.* 6 1929-1930: 263-342.—A sketch of the relations which have united these two neighboring peoples since the

most ancient times. The author presents the reciprocal influences which have risen from these relations in the course of the centuries.—*N. Bănescu.*

14685. PAPPAS, SP. Τὰ ἔγγραφα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπανάστασεως εἰς τὰ ἀρχεῖα τοῦ Quai d'Orsay. [The documents of the Greek insurrection in the archives of the Quai d'Orsay.] Πρακτικά τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν. 7 (3) Mar. 1932: 100-105.—The article is the result of a study of about 1,000 documents in the Greek department of the French Foreign Office Archives, covering the period 1819-29. The earliest document, dated *Corfu* 6/18 Apr. 1819, is entitled *Observations on the means of improving the lot of the Greeks*. There follow notes to the primates of Hydra and about the massacre of Chios and a series of questions by the English committee with the Greek answers. Volume 2 contains negotiations with the knights of Malta, protests against the proposed recognition of a British protectorate, letters of the Greek government to the tsar and the pope, and summaries of the newspaper, *Hellenikā Chronikā*, of Missolonghi. Volume 3 comprises the candidature of the Duc de Nemours to the Greek throne, the action of Cochrane, and letters of Fabvier and De Rigny (about Navarino). Volume 6 contains letters of De Rigny, Capo d'Istria, Trikoupes, and the Oecumenical Patriarch, and the correspondence regarding Charles X's pecuniary aid to Greece. Volume 7 includes reports on the political and economic condition of Greece in 1829 as compared with 1827, a scheme for the organization of Fabvier's force and confidential notes about the Greek leaders, dated 1828. Volume 8 deals with French policy in Greece and the schemes of Ibrahim Pasha. Volume 9 contains the correspondence of Canning with Prince de Lieben. Volume 10 treats of the Greek frontiers and gives a summary of Capo d'Istria's conversation with the French foreign minister in 1827.—*William Miller.*

14686. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. The last phase of Stratford de Redcliffe, 1855-58. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (186) Apr. 1932: 216-259.—It had been part of Stratford's plan to use his vast power in Turkey to compel reform within while Russia was held off by war. To his

disgust, the relatively efficient military exhibition of the French and the intriguing quality of French diplomacy jeopardized his hold upon the sultan. Thouvenel's influence secured for Mehemet Ali, Stratford's enemy, influence and high office. Thanks to the end of hostilities and the necessity of getting something done before it was forced by the conference from his hand, the sultan promised reforms which would relieve his Christian subjects of their disabilities. Though weakened by the withdrawal of the British fleet, Stratford had the better in a contest of display and pageantry played against his Gallic rivals. On the decisive issue, whether Moldavia and Wallachia should be unified or not, he had won his point by influencing, not too flagrantly, the elections toward nonunification. Then, abandoned by his own government, he saw his policy fail. Before his resignation, to his own regret be it said, was accepted by the Derby government which succeeded Palmerston, he saw some slight measure of reform in Turkey, but the failure of the powers to assume responsibility for the carrying out of the Hatti-Humayun, doomed most of his projects, centering about that charter to Christians, to sorry failure.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14687. YANO, NINICHI. Igrisu no China haken shisetsu Amherst no shimei ni tsuite. [Lord Amherst's embassy to China.] *Shirin*. 14 (3) Jul. 1929: 336-349.—Both in 1796 and 1805, the British government sent letters and gifts to the Chinese emperor through the East India company to win his good will and maintain trade. In 1806 the governor of Canton urged the Chinese merchants to be courteous to the British traders, but the high handed policy of the British angered the Canton traders in 1814, and the governor prohibited British trading. In 1816 to obtain a firmer ground for the British trade in China and to ask her to open another northern port, Lord Amherst was sent to Peking, but the bickering of the officials in the matter of court etiquette caused so much trouble that Amherst had to return home without accomplishing any of the missions to which he was entrusted.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 15310)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 14179, 14378, 14496, 14580, 14625, 14627, 14652, 14664, 14676, 14680-24681, 14687, 14713, 14724, 14788, 14882, 15397, 15406, 15605)

14688. ACLAND, DYKE. An eighteenth century lady. *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries*. 17 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 7-13.—Lady Harriet Acland accompanied her husband to America where he was sent to subdue the recalcitrant colonials. She, together with Baroness Raidesel, whose husband commanded the Hessians, were the only two ladies of rank who camped with their husbands. Major Acland was captured by General Gates' troops in the battle of Bemis Heights. Lady Harriet appealed to Gates for permission to nurse her wounded husband. This was granted. After an exchange of prisoners, both returned to England.—*Julian Aronson.*

14689. BRANDENBURG, E. Die deutsch-englischen Bündnisverhandlungen um die Jahrhundertwende. [German-English treaty negotiations.] *Mededeel. v. d. Nederlandsche Comité t. Onderzoek v. de Ooraken v. h. Wereldoorlog*. 7th year. (1931-1932).—In 1898 Joseph Chamberlain tried to deliver England from her isolation by seeking closer relations with Germany. His plans were sceptically received by Lord Salisbury and in Berlin they were put off. In 1901 these plans appeared again. Germany declared herself ready for further negotiations, on condition that England would

conclude a treaty with the Triple Alliance. But England did not wish any association with Austria. A plan of Lansdowne to come to an understanding for maintaining the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, the Aegean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf was refused by Germany. Considered in the light of later events, it appears that the German statesmen committed a serious mistake by not paying enough attention to Lansdowne's plan.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14690. CARMICHAEL, MONTGOMERY. Cowper and the Throckmortons. *Dublin Rev.* 96 (381) Apr. 1932: 195-210.—Cowper's removal of lines offensive to Catholic ears from his poem *Expostulation* is said to have been done out of consideration for the Throckmortons. As a matter of fact, the poem was corrected two years before he knew them. A close friendship began between Cowper and the Throckmortons in 1786 and existed until Cowper's psychopathic melancholia changed from temporary seizures to a permanent affliction.—*John J. Meng.*

14691. CHALLENGE, W. H. Sussex entries in London parish registers. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 4 (2) May 1932: 42-43.

14692. CLARK, A. M. Sir Walter Scott and the university. *Univ. Edinburgh J.* 5 (1) Summer 1932: 8-22.—An account of Sir Walter Scott's relation to the University of Edinburgh where he studied Latin to some purpose and some Greek to no purpose. He associ-

ated himself with many societies; he read the early history of Scotland, learned Italian and French to read the romantic periods of the history of those countries; and began to collect the Scottish ballads with the purpose of choosing the most accurate versions. In 1786 he was apprenticed to his father but quickly determined to become a barrister and in 1789 returned to the University where he studied moral philosophy with Dugald Stuart and Scots law with David Hume, the nephew of the philosopher. Scott received less from the University than the University from him, but he got much from the incidentals. He took no degrees by examination and received no honorary degree.—*H. G. Plum.*

14693. CLEMENS, J. R. The British army on active service, 1758-1759. *Army Quart.* 24 (1) Apr. 1932: 99-110.—The *Army Order Book* gives a clear cross-section of the discipline and morale of the British troops who served in North Germany under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

14694. CORNISH, J. G. The quarries of Salcombe Regis. *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.* 17 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 30-34.—After a lapse of nearly five centuries the quarries of Salcombe Regis were again reopened for the building of the Woolbrook Church in Sidbury.—*J. Aronson.*

14695. COX, JAMES E. The independent Boswell and the capricious Dr. Johnson. *Quart. J. Univ. No. Dakota.* 22 (1) 1931: 51-59.—The contradictory, garrulous Dr. Johnson appears as an unjust, unsound critic. Boswell, with a mind of his own, was not a sycophant; he often was at variance with Dr. Johnson. His life of the latter is valueless when dealing with Johnson's literary criticisms.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14696. DAWSON, W. R. Life and times of Thomas Joseph Pettigrew. *Medic. Life.* 38 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-64; (2) Feb. 1931: 67-128; (3) Mar. 1931: 131-136.—The biography of this remarkable English physician and almost equally famous archeologist. Bibliography of 92 titles from the pen of Pettigrew.—*C. R. Hall.*

14697. DOE, GEORGE M. A sea-fight between an English and French vessel (12th Sept., 1808). *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.* 17 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 34-37.—*J. Aronson.*

14698. ERNLE, Lord. An early Victorian childhood. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (512) Apr. 1932: 216-241.—Lord Ernle was born in 1851 and lived his childhood on the Isle of Wight, then an out-of-the-way place with simple life and many survivals of ancient customs. In 1864 he went to Marlborough to school.—*Chester Kirby.*

14699. FUSSELL, G. E. A western counties farmer in 1700. *J. Ministry Agric.* 39 (2) May 1932: 123-129.—Edward Lisle was a landed proprietor with interests in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Dorset, and Wiltshire. He made it his business wherever he went to record all the information he could obtain on all branches of husbandry known and practiced by the best farmers. These notes were published in book form in 1756 by his son under the title of *Observations in Husbandry*. These *Observations* afford a good indication of the methods of the high farming practiced over a wide area of the south of England in the late 17th and early 18th century.—*Edgar Thomas.*

14700. FUSSELL, G. E. Grain supply in two wars: the Napoleonic and the European. *Sci. Agric.* 12 (9) May 1932: 535-543.—The possibility of making England self-supporting in cereal supplies has been canvassed from several angles, and the experiences of the last two great wars of modern civilization are helpful in this connection. In the Napoleonic era the importation of grain was a new development in English economic life. The main source of supply was the Continent, although from 1800 onwards grain and flour were imported from America. In the World War, Europe, except Russia and Rumania before 1917, did not con-

tribute to the supply of food. In 1914, it was possible to make provision, at least in theory, for the production and importation of the necessary quantity of food. During the Napoleonic struggle it was estimated that the home production was equivalent to at least 42 weeks supply. The position was almost reversed in the 20th century. The conclusion is that only in exceptional or controlled circumstances does it become possible to extend in any measurable degree the tillage area in England. During the Napoleonic wars in the worst periods deaths from starvation occurred. Control of price and rationing secured the people from any such suffering during the recent war, but the farmer was reimbursed by government grants and other assistance. [Tables and bibliog.].—*Everett E. Edwards.*

14701. GILBOY, ELIZABETH WATERMAN. Labour at Thornborough: an eighteenth-century estate. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (3) Apr. 1932: 388-398.—The account book of the Thornborough estate, extending from 1749 to 1773, adds a continuous record to the rather scattered data available for 18th century wage rates. Thornborough was an estate in the north of England, mainly devoted to sheep-raising, and its wage scale for the various kinds of agricultural labor tended to be below the rates which prevailed even in northern England and was much lower than wages in the London district. The yearly earnings of the typical farm laborer averaged some nine pounds, to which must be added a pound or two for the work done by his wife or son. Allowance should also be made for certain perquisites, such as the sale of food at low prices, loans in anticipation of earnings, and other evidence of the benevolent paternalism of the master of a manorial estate like Thornborough.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

14702. HOLDSWORTH, WILLIAM S. The conventions of the eighteenth century constitution. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1932: 161-180.—The conventions of the Tudor period were directed to secure the political predominance of the crown. The conventions of the 18th century were directed to maintain a system of checks and balances. The conventions of the 19th and 20th centuries are directed to secure the political predominance of the house of commons. Early in the 18th century the cabinet had superseded the privy council as the governing body of the country. The cabinet strengthened the liaison between the crown and parliament in various ways. The phrase "His Majesty's Government" was so real a fact that the leading statesmen of the day repeatedly expressed their intention not to enter into an opposition to all government measures designed to force the king to appoint particular persons as his ministers. Four consequences followed from the closeness of the relation of cabinet and king; (1) it was open to the king to get advice from other persons besides his ministers; (2) the cabinets of the 18th century were staffed very largely by peers or by men intimately related to peers; (3) the principle that all members of the cabinet were collectively responsible for national policy was not recognized; (4) no such person as the prime minister of our modern constitutional law had emerged. The conventions of the 18th century constitution were directed to the maintenance of a constitution of divided powers and centered round a system of influence applied to the unreformed Parliament. The conventions of the 19th and 20th century constitution are directed to the fusion of executive and legislative and to securing the political predominance of the house of commons, and they center round the cabinet. The 18th century constitution created a house of commons which adequately represented the most important interests in the nation, without ceasing to be representative of the nation as a whole. Maine considered the success of the American constitution due to the fact that its framers adopted parts of the British constitu-

tion as it existed between the years 1760 and 1787.—*P. M. Cuncannon.*

14703. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. Cabinet government at the accession of Queen Victoria. *Economica*. (34) Nov. 1931: 404–425; (35) Feb. 1932: 63–78.—The year 1837 is appropriate for examining the working of the British constitution. A few years earlier, the relations of members of the house of commons to their constituents was considerably modified. Opinion had come to be a recognized force, and with it the press; not that "influence" and corruption did not still win elections, but the technique of electioneering, "organization," even party principles, had begun to be discovered. The house of lords had lost much of its weight in the constitution. Ministers were more dependent on the lower house and could ultimately coerce the peers by dissolution and creation. The new relations between cabinet and parliament were largely a result of these changes. Parliamentary and administrative reform had decreased the power of ministers to "make" an election; but the increased cost of elections increased the control of ministers by rendering the house of commons reluctant to face a dissolution. Yet in 1835 and again in 1841 ministers stayed in office until parliament forced them out. Cabinet solidarity and responsibility to the house of commons were perfect in 1837, but the responsibility of parliament to the people, though implied by the change of 1832, was yet to come. The modern conception of "opposition," however, was developing fast. The detailed history of cabinet-making between 1827 and 1834 indicates that the part of the king was comparatively small. That he still occupied a key position in the constitution is shown by his dismissal of Melbourne in 1834. These years, and the first of Queen Victoria, showed that the "confidence" of the sovereign was regarded as necessary to the ministers. It was Peel's insistence on a mark of the Queen's confidence that kept him out of office in 1839. But soon the Queen learned that even her confidence must depend on a parliamentary majority. The Constitution was thus in full process of adjustment. Only the house of lords was a defect in the machinery.—*H. D. Jordan.*

14704. PEEL, GEORGE. In memory of Mr. Gladstone. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(789) Sep. 1931: 293–297.—An inaugural address at St. Deinol's Library and Hostel; reminiscences of Gladstone by the grandson of Sir Robert Peel, whose disciple Gladstone professed to be.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

14705. PRESSEY, W. J. The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 4(2) May 1932: 46–49.

14706. SETON-WATSON, R. W. The strange story of Lady Grange. *History*. 16(61) Apr. 1931: 12–24.—The abduction of Lady Grange in 1732 at the instance of her husband, and her barbarous imprisonment on St. Kilda and in remote Highland places until her death in 1745, is an episode which illustrates the peculiar social and political conditions of Scotland between the two Jacobite rebellions.—*H. D. Jordan.*

14707. SUTHERLAND, L. STUART. The accounts of an eighteenth-century merchant—the Portuguese ventures of William Braund. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3(3) Apr. 1932: 367–387.—The papers of William Braund covering the period from 1741–1774, consist mainly of accounts; they record the business career of a substantial man of affairs, who was merchant, ship-owner, and shipping insurer, director of the East India Company and of the Sun Fire Office. Braund's career is typical of mercantile conditions in contemporary London even in revealing the characteristic trend from commerce to

pure finance. In this connection the article is concerned principally with tracing Braund's part in the important bullion trade which developed between Portugal and England in the years from 1756 to 1763. Prior to that date Braund has been an exporter of woollens to Portugal; as war developed, however, and the price of gold rose, Braund found the importation of gold from Lisbon profitable. With the coming of peace in 1763, the trade in gold ceased, and Braund thereafter devoted his capital and his time entirely to ship-owning and to underwriting at Lloyd's.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

14708. UNSIGNED. Sussex charters from the English register of Godstow Abbey. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 4(2) May 1932: 41–42.

14709. UNSIGNED. "The place-names of Sussex," Corrigenda and addenda. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 4(2) May 1932: 50–51.

14710. WELDEREN RENGERS, TH. van. Grey en het engelsche kabinet voor den oorlog. [Gray and the English cabinet before the war.] *Gids*. 93(6) Jun. 1929: 345–372; (7) Jul. 1929: 85–108.

CANADA

(See also Entries 14667, 15136)

14711. BLEGEN, THEODORE C. An early Norwegian settlement in Canada. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 83–88.—An effort was made in 1859, to establish a Norwegian colony in Canada by Christopher Closter, the Norwegian agent of the immigration department at Quebec. Closter urged the Canadian government to set aside a definite area for Norwegian colonization. A site was selected in the vicinity of Gaspé, a village in Canada situated on a deep bay in a peninsula projecting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The colony failed, and its members dispersed after the winter of 1861–1862. In addition to difficulties of climate, land, and employment there were financial troubles for which Closter himself seems to have been largely responsible.—*Alison Ewart.*

14712. MAXWELL, J. A. Lord Dufferin and the difficulties with British Columbia, 1874–77. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(4) Dec. 1931: 364–389.—This article discusses the part played by four men—Lord Dufferin and Lord Carnarvon on the one hand, and Alexander MacKenzie and Edward Blake on the other—in the difficulties with British Columbia arising out of clause 11 of the Act of Union of 1870 (that construction of the Pacific railway would be started within two years and completed within ten). Carnarvon in 1874 acted as arbitrator between the Dominion and British Columbia. Dufferin, by his trip to British Columbia in 1875, is credited with doing much to allay provincial discontent; but examination of the MacKenzie letter-books reveals discrepancies in the accepted story. The offices of Carnarvon later became positively dangerous; and the decided opinions formed by Dufferin led to serious differences of opinion with MacKenzie and Blake. When Blake in 1875 was taken into MacKenzie's cabinet the previous policy of the government was sacrificed to preserve the consistency of Blake.—*Alison Ewart.*

IRELAND

(See also Entries 9322, 10754, 11097, 13067, 13151)

14713. GWYNN, DENIS. John Redmond and the English politicians. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21(81) Mar. 1932: 20–36.—An account of Redmond's negotiations with the English parliament to establish home rule in Ireland.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE

(See also Entries 14377, 14381-14382, 14520, 14588, 14613-14614, 14616, 14619, 14637, 14640-14642, 14644, 14647-14648, 14650, 14654, 14660, 14671, 14676-14677, 14680-14683, 14685-14686, 14697, 14706, 14744, 14754, 14801-14802, 14805, 14807, 14821-14822, 15311, 15440)

14714. ARTZ, FREDERICK B. *Les débuts des partis modernes en France (1815-1830)*. [The beginnings of modern political parties in France, 1815-1830.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 6(34) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 275-289.—The Restoration gave representative institutions in France their first opportunity to operate under normal conditions. Beginning as "factions" rather than as political parties in our sense of the word, the political divisions of the period marked the origin of the modern system of French political parties. (A detailed, documented study of Restoration political factions, based on Artz's account in Chapter I of his *France under the Bourbon Restoration 1814-1830*, Cambridge, 1931, 443 pp.)—Donald C. Mc Kay.

14715. AUBRY, OCTAVE. *Monsieur Thiers*. *Rev. Hebdom.* 41(16) Apr. 16, 1932: 327-345.—According to Henri Malo, who has made an intensive and scholarly study of the archives and private documents in the *Bibliothèque Thiers*, ambition was the dominating factor in the life of Thiers. Through his whole life this ambition was linked with an inordinate passion to serve his country; he was a useful servant to France.—George G. Horr.

14716. D'AURIAC, JULES. *Le duc d'Angoulême et l'école d'Angoulême*. [The Duke of Angoulême and the naval school of Angoulême.] *Rev. d'Études Hist.* 98(162) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 63-70.—The royal naval school was moved to Angoulême in 1820 to please the duke, who wanted to make his title have some local significance. In 1826 it was transferred to the training ship *Orion*, in the harbor of Brest.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

14717. COURSON, BARBARA de. *Some memories of Montmartre*. *Dublin Rev.* 94(373) Apr. 1930: 229-242.

14718. DAGEY, JEAN. *L'avocat Landes et le "Discours aux Welches"*. [The advocate Landes and the "Discours aux Welches."] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 4(1) Mar. 1932: 55-68.—Early in 1790 public opinion in Paris was aroused by the appearance of a *livre rouge* which revealed payments made by the court to private supporters. The Marquis de Fourras was hanged for seeking to dissolve the assembly. The *Discours aux Welches* was a 53-page pamphlet which appeared anonymously at Dijon in February, 1790, and denounced the tyranny of the Estates-General. Pierre Landes was suspected of writing it, was denounced by the *Club patriotique de Bourgogne*, and arrested. He escaped to Switzerland whence he appealed to the National Assembly. The episode shows the conflict in Dijon between the "aristocrats" and the popular party.—E. J. Knapton.

14719. DOYON, PIERRE. *Une femme de diplomate sous la Révolution d'après une correspondance inédite*. [A diplomat's wife during the Revolution according to unpublished correspondence.] *Rev. d'Études Hist.* 99(162) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 55-62.—A biographical sketch of Marie-Victoire Talon, wife of the Marquis de Sainte Croix; who was commissioned as envoy extraordinary to the Porte in 1792.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

14720. DURAND, R. *La Révolution de 1830 en Côte-d'Or*. [The Revolution of 1830 in the department of Côte-d'Or.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 6(33) May-Jun. 1931: 161-175.—Donald C. Mc Kay.

14721. GARRETT, MITCHELL B. *The call for information concerning the States-General in 1788*. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37(3) Apr. 1932: 506-514.—The results of the nation-wide quest for information authorized by royal decree of July 5, 1788, were, at Necker's suggestion, submitted to the assembly of notables for final synthesis. Out of their recommendation grew the detailed regulation for holding the elections.—G. P. Schmidt.

14722. GIRAUD-MANGIN, M. *Nantes en 1830 et les journées de juillet*. [Nantes in 1830 and the July Days.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 6(36) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 455-468.—Donald C. Mc Kay.

14723. GOODIER, ALBAN. *Frédéric Ozanam and his society*. *Month.* 159(815) May 1932: 409-419.—The social philosophy of the founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and its application to practical life. It overcame Saint-Simonism in France, in the spirit of Chateaubriand.—J. F. L. Raschen.

14724. GUENEAU, LOUIS. *La première voie-fermée de Bourgogne; le chemin de fer d'Épinac à Pont d'Ouche*. [The first railway in Burgundy; the line from Épinac to Pont d'Ouche.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 4(1) Mar. 1932: 22-54.—After 1860 the original company suffered from the growing power of the P.-L.-M. company. An attempt to strengthen the former by means of an Anglo-French consortium failed, as did new concessions. In 1877 these were revoked, and in 1881 the line was taken over by the estate.—E. J. Knapton.

14725. HEIMBECHER, HANS JOACHIM. *Victor Hugo und die Ideen der grossen französischen Revolution*. [Victor Hugo and the ideas of the great French Revolution.] *Roman. Studien*. (27) 1932: pp. 323.—Victor Hugo succeeds to the highest degree in embodying the great, abstract ideas of the Revolution in living, artistic creations.—L. D. Steefel.

14726. LEFEBVRE, G. *Bulletin historique: Histoire de la révolution et de l'empire*. [Historical bulletin: history of the Revolution and the empire.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 169(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 116-159.—A resume and critique of the materials which have recently appeared on the history of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Empire. The materials are divided into documents, general histories: religious, military, economic, colonial, local; biographies; etc.—J. L. La Monte.

14727. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER. *The final chapter of the Dreyfus affair*. *Current Hist.* 34(2) May 1931: 220-225.—From German archives and from a posthumous memorandum by Colonel Max von Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché with whom the traitor, Major Count Walsin Esterhazy, carried on his transactions, it is now possible completely to reconstruct the Dreyfus case. The blame for the affair must rest finally upon the French minister of war, Mercier, and upon von Bülow, who instructed his foreign office to keep out of the Dreyfus affair, stating that "the best thing would be to have the affair continue its course, disrupt the army and shock Europe."—Florence E. Smith.

14728. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. *Mille huit cent trente dans l'évolution constitutionnelle de l'Europe*. [The year 1830 in the constitutional development of Europe.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 6(34) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 241-256.—The Revolution of 1830 marked an important stage in the development of constitutional law and of "constitutional technique." Under the influence of the revised French charter of 1830 and of the Belgian constitution of 1831 a new type of state has developed in Europe, "parliamentary" in form, with the executive responsible to the chambers. The Restoration witnessed a struggle between "parliamentarism" and the independence of the monarch. In Germany the latter princi-

ple ("pseudo-parliamentarism") triumphed, while in France the Revolution of 1830 saw the victory of the former. Universal suffrage formed no part of the program of the "men of thirty," who remembered the Napoleonic plebiscites and feared the return of Caesarism. It remained for the Revolution of 1848 to complete this aspect of the constitutional development begun in 1830.—*Donald C. McKay.*

14729. MIROT, LÉON. *L'école française de Rome. [The French school at Rome.] Rev. d. Études Hist.* 98 (162) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 71-76.—A sketch of its history.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14730. MONTAGUE, F. C. *Some cahiers de doléances, 1789. History.* 16 (61) Apr. 1931: 25-34.—A review of seven volumes of *cahiers*, now published by the French ministry of public instruction to illustrate the economic history of the French Revolution, brings out some interesting points. Especially in the smaller places the *cahiers* really show the mind of the small men of the time—traders, fishermen, farmers, craftsmen. Often prejudiced, always colored by self-interest, they are valuable evidence, though needing to be checked and controlled by evidence of other kinds. With particular emphasis the *cahiers* show "that for the mass of the people the Revolution was above all economic. They cared little about political change, but fiercely desired equality in taxation, the extinction of manorial claims and the abolition of tithes."—*H. D. Jordan.*

14731. PRZELASKOWSKI, RICHARD. "L'Avenir" et la question polonaise en 1830. [*L'Avenir*" and the Polish question in 1830.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6 (34) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 257-267.—Lamennais's enthusiasm for the direction of popular revolutions by the church in the interest of making religious and moral law prevail naturally led to vigorous support for the Polish cause in the *Avenir*. Poland's Catholicity, its freedom from absolutism in the past, the fact that the revolution had grown out of the domination of Poland by heretical Prussia, schismatic Russia, and the Austria of Joseph II—all made it possible for the *Avenir* to support the revolution without, in this case, being accused of a lack of orthodoxy. Montalembert and the romantics shed bitter tears over the cause of the Poles, while those more realistically inclined clearly perceived the importance of Poland as a "barrier of civilization against the empire of the barbarians."—*Donald C. McKay.*

14732. ROUSSILHE, H. *Les principales découvertes des marins français dans le monde. [The principal discoveries of French navigators.] Géographie.* 55 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 423-427.—The most notable discoveries by French navigators from 1400 to 1830; charted on hydrographic map.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14733. TARDE, GUILLAUME de. *Souvenirs des débuts du protectorat marocain (1914-1915). [Recollections of the early days of the Moroccan protectorate (1914-1915).] Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (16) Apr. 16, 1932: 289-313.—The magnetic personality of General Lyautey dominated Morocco in this difficult but little known period of that country's history. With the outbreak of war the various development projects stopped. Despite the order to abandon the protectorate, Lyautey decided to hold it with territorial troops. After a few inactive and uncertain weeks, he saw that the European conflict would continue for at least three or four years and feverishly worked to prepare Morocco for her proper rôle when peace should return. Overcoming all obstacles, he developed the region's economic vitality and placed it at the disposal of France.—*George G. Horr.*

14734. VIANEY, J. *L'éloquence de Bossuet. [The*

eloquence of Bossuet.] Rev. d. Cours et Conf. 30 (5) Feb. 15, 1929: 401-423; (6) Feb. 28, 1929: 481-497; (7) Mar. 15, 1929: 607-620; (8) Mar. 15, 1929: 723-737; (10) Apr. 30, 1929: 166-182.—A study based on the orations delivered by Bishop Bossuet to the court after 1662. In these speeches Bossuet attacks the materialistic lives of the nobles, defends the Faith, and explains church doctrines.—*F. C. Palm.*

14735. VILLAT, LOUIS. *Besançon en 1830. [Besançon in 1830.] Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6 (33) May-Jun. 1931: 176-204.—"Violations" of the *Charte*, economic distress, and the activities of the *parti prêtre* were all causes of opposition to the regime of Charles X in the department of the Doubs. The formation of the Polignac ministry had a highly irritating effect, which was by no means offset by the appointment of an acceptable prefect nor by the reestablishment of the old artillery school and arsenal. When the constitutional candidate triumphed in the elections of June, 1830, Besançon seemed satisfied, and the town was illuminated, July 11, when news came of the fall of Algiers. At Besançon, as generally in the provinces, the immediate stimulus to revolution came from Paris. Thereafter the government had to deal with new opposition: a workers' revolt, on one hand, and the agitation of the clerical party, on the other.—*Donald C. McKay.*

14736. VÖLCKER, OTTO. *Fünfzig Jahre republikanische Schule in Frankreich. [Fifty years of Republican school in France.] Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (12) Dec. 1931: 965-976.—The author points to the close connection existing in France between school reform and politics. Secular schools were largely advocated in the 19th century during the Revolution of 1830, under the liberal tendencies at the time of Napoleon III, and were finally established by the minister of education, Jules Ferry, in 1879-81. Attendance of elementary schools became compulsory; religious instruction was superseded by moral instruction. This subject is largely incompatible with self-activity of the pupil. French education is shown to be deeply rooted in the ideas of the Age of Reason and of Latin culture.—*Hans Frerk.*

BELGIUM

(See also Entries 13330, 14657, 14681, 14728)

14737. WILLAERT, L. *L'état des esprits en Belgique vers 1830. [The state of "public opinion" in Belgium prior to 1830.] Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6 (35) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 339-348.—The revolutionary spirit in Belgium prior to 1830 was compounded of various elements. The religious revival of the Restoration brought with it a naturally enhanced opposition of Catholic Belgium to Protestant Holland. The liberal movement in Belgium was strengthened by the addition of large liberal Catholic elements. Economic distress, particularly in the rural districts was an important factor; the prosperity developed by the Dutch in Belgium extended only to large scale industry and commerce. In general the union with Holland was unpopular; only the aristocracy and those engaged in *haut commerce* favored the Dutch, and this appears to have been equally true of Flemings and Walloons. There is evidence that there was some sympathy for annexation to France, especially among the old soldiers of Napoleon, but there is nothing to indicate the existence of an influential party supporting such a program. There appears to have been a widespread desire for national independence, but the whole question of the divisions in Belgian opinion at this epoch needs to be studied *au fond*.—*Donald C. McKay.*

THE NETHERLANDS

(See Entries 11137, 11203, 11226, 12987, 14229, 14417, 14587, 14796)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See Entries 14560, 14632, 14707, 14813, 15384)

ITALY

(See also Entries 12685, 12960, 13066, 13168, 13408, 14161, 14522, 14570, 14572, 14665, 14682-14683, 14729, 14803, 14806, 14808, 14879, 14887, 15433, 15467)

14738. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Giuseppe Melli, direttore di Aurea Parma. [Giuseppe Melli, director of "Aurea Parma."] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-5.—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

14739. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Lettere inedite di Garibaldi e di Mazzini a Faustino Tanara. [Unpublished letters written by Garibaldi and Mazzini to Faustino Tanara.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 13-20.—Faustino Tanara, brave soldier of Garibaldi, fought in all the wars for Italian independence and died in Langhirano in 1870. His daughter gave to the municipality of Langhirano, in 1929, 38 letters from "The Lion of Caprera" (Garibaldi) and six from Mazzini. Among them, there is an unpublished letter by Garibaldi dated 1866 in which he emphasizes the necessity for solidarity to drive out the oppressors of Italy. Mazzini decries the movement of Italians into insurgent Polonia (1863) thus diverting their strength from the Italian cause. In another letter, dated 1871, he confirms his vain and implacable hostility to the new monarchy which the people had adopted. (Unpublished letters and one illustrative plate.)—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

14740. BORLANDI, FRANCO. Sulle origini della grande industria in Italia. [The beginnings of large scale industry in Italy.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4 (2) Jun. 1931: 157-169.—Critical estimate of C. Barbagallo's *La nuova Italia*.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

14741. DREI, GIOVANNI. La famiglia e i primi studi del Romagnosi. [The family and preliminary studies of Romagnosi.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 38-44.—Contribution to the juvenile biography of Gian Domenico Romagnosi. It deals with an unpublished letter of his father, Doctor Bernardino, to the Duke of Parma, Don Ferdinando of Bourbon, dated June or July 1785. Bernardino declares the serious needs of the large family, requesting the duke to grant the degree to his son, Gian Domenico, without payment of tuition. For this purpose, he reveals the *curriculum vitae* of his son, which seems to disprove that Gian Domenico completed at Parma the four years of university studies. Two other documents contain provisions made by the duke for the Romagnosi family, to which he granted, subsequent to the death of the father, an annual pension of 5000 lire. (A facsimile.)—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

14742. FINKE, HEINRICH. Episoden aus dem sizilischen Freiheitskampfe. [Episodes of the Sicilian fight for freedom.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 39 (3-4) 1931: 477-505.—*John J. Meng*.

14743. GORRINI, GIACOMO. Una lettera inedita di Giuseppe Mazzini all'intima amica di sua madre Isabella Cambiaso Zerbini, Londra, 9 dicembre, 1852. [An unpublished letter of Giuseppe Mazzini, to a close friend of his mother, Isabella Cambiaso Zerbini, London, Dec. 9, 1852.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 16 (4) 1931: 263-271.—Relates to Mazzini's part in the Milanese revolt of 1853. Unfortunately the confidence this shows in the Genoese lady was misplaced. She refused to assist in the revolution and the revolt was crushed in its inception.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

14744. MARCHI, ANTONIO. Moti antirivoluzio-

nari del 1799 e milizia rurale guastallese. [Anti-revolutionary movements of 1799 and the rural militia of Guastalla.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 57-61.—The defeat suffered from the French in Italy on Apr. 28, 1799, aroused a violent anti-French reaction. In the Guastalla region, a militia made up of more than 3000 men of all strata of society was constituted under the command of Count Montalbano to fight the French army of Macdonal. The adventures of the militia of Guastalla are narrated in an interesting little book of Felice Altimani entitled *The happenings of 1799*.—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

14745. MASI, CORRADO. Millenovecentodie—anno "libico." [1902—the "Libyan" year.] *Oltremare*. 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 480-482.—A summary of the negotiations and agreements of 1902, whereby Italy prepared diplomatically for the military conquest of Tripoli nine years later. In 1901 the Italian consul-general at Tripoli reported 704 Italians in Tripolitania. Three years later the number was 636. During 1902 two new Italian schools were founded in Tripolitania, as well as an orphanage and a branch of the Dante Alighieri Society.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14746. MICHELI, GIUSEPPE. L'esilio in Corsica di Ferdinando di Castagnola. [The exile in Corsica of Ferdinand of Castagnola.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 21-26.—Letters which Ferdinand wrote to his wife during the brief exile in Corsica (March-August 1831) after the uprisings of Parma in 1831. [Unpublished letters.]—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

14747. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Les idées coloniales des économistes classiques italiens du XVII^e et du XVIII^e siècle. [Colonial ideas of the Italian classical economists of the 17th and of the 18th centuries.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 580-589.—In this period Italy was divided, was under the domination of foreign influences, and in no position to engage in colonial expansion. It is therefore not surprising that Italian economists should often disagree with the orthodox conception of the unmitigated blessings of imperialism. Illustrative of adverse criticisms, colonialism was condemned as being bound up with slavery, it was prophesied that sooner or later colonies would inevitably break away from the mother country, and one writer was convinced that the future of the overseas colonies would be more glorious than that of the mother countries.—*Frank M. Russell*.

14748. SONCINI, VIGENIO. La fanciullezza religiosa del Duca Don Fernando di Borbone. [Religious youth of Duke Ferdinand of Bourbon.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 45-56.—Summary of a still unpublished portion of the palatine code 464 of the Royal Public Library of Parma, which is the autographic diary of Ferdinand of Bourbon, Duke of Parma (1765-1802). The strong religious sentiment of the duke was opposed by the government and by the Abbot Stefano di Condillac, his teacher.—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

14749. VIANI MODENA, CLELIA. Giuseppe Regaldi a Parma. [Giuseppe Regaldi at Parma.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 27-37.—G. Regaldi was an extemporaneous poet of great renown, born in the province of Novara. In 1835, he gave a reception at the Theater of San Giovanni, now Petrarca, in Parma, where he improvised, for more than three hours, verses fired with patriotic sentiment. There he won the friendship of many who later saw him once more acclaimed in 1837 at the Teatro Ducale. After travels through Europe and part of the Orient, we find him in Piedmont in 1859 without means. In 1860 he received a professorship in history at the Liceo of Parma. In 1862, he left Parma for the University of Cagliari whence he went to Bologna where he died in 1883. His lectures in the philosophy of history are full of a profound doctrine and pervaded with patriotism and poetic spirit.—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 14372, 14374-14375, 14512, 14517, 14541, 14575, 14614, 14616, 14618, 14621-14623, 14627-14628, 14631, 14633, 14638, 14642, 14655-14656, 14658, 14689, 14728, 14792, 14807, 14882, 15272, 15867)

14750. BERTRAM, ALFRED. Die Codification der hamburgischen Nexusverhältnisse unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Entlassung ex nexu. [The codification of the Hamburg nexus relationships with special consideration of the discharge ex nexu.] *Hanseat. Rechts- u. Gerichts-Z.* 14(6) Jun. 1931: 321-350.—Until the time of the Napoleonic occupation (1806) Hamburg public law knew of three types of citizenship: the legal status of burghers, the bond between community and aliens created by public contract, and a sort of tutelage of the city over those who were unable to pay the burgher duty. The statute of Nov. 7, 1864, marks the definite end of a coherent period of unifying codification.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

14751. BRODNITZ, GEORG. Lujo Brentano. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3(3) Apr. 1932: 399-401.—A memoir of the noted German economist who died at Munich on Sep. 9, 1931, in his 87th year.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

14752. DANIELS, EMIL. Die Notverordnung von 1863 und die inneren Vorgänge im preussischen Königshause. [The emergency decree of 1863 and the domestic events in the royal house of Prussia.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226(1) Oct. 1931: 58-76; (2) Nov. 1931: 176-193.—The conflict between William I and Crown Prince Frederick William in 1863 as a consequence of the emergency decree issued by the cabinet on June 1, which allowed the state authorities to suppress liberal papers without any warning roused a violent press campaign for liberal ideas in the other German states which received information through the private secretary of the crown princess. British liberal politics led by the queen and the crown princess were back of this conflict, and the destinies of Poland and Denmark were involved in the game. Bismarck supported the decree in order to strengthen his own position, but the clue to the situation was with the military party led by Manteuffel and Roon who stubbornly resisted any liberal ideas. Their opposition finally made the crown prince leave Prussia for England. The king did not realize the urgency of liberal reforms.—*Hans Frerk.*

14753. DAVIDSOHN, ROBERT. Kleine Erinnerungen an zwei Reichskanzler. [Brief reminiscences of two chancellors of the Reich.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227(3) Mar. 1932: 193-206.—Recollections of the author referring to Bismarck deal with his family affairs chiefly; those on Bülow concern his ambassadorship in Rome and his diplomatic mission there in 1914-15, and largely dwell upon his dependence on von Holstein, the so-called Grey Eminence of the German foreign office who exerted a fatal influence on German pre-war politics. The author explains Bülow's attitude by furnishing evidence for Holstein's theft of a case containing private letters of the Princess Bülow to a composer Karl Tausig who died in 1871, which the chancellor must not allow to be published. The consequences of this theft are compared to those of the necklace affair of Marie Antoinette in the French Revolution.—*Hans Frerk.*

14754. FRANZ, EUGEN. Preussens Kampf mit Hannover um die Anerkennung des preussisch-französischen Handelsvertrags von 1862. [Prussia's contest with Hanover for the acceptance of the Franco-Prussian commercial treaty of 1862.] *Hist. Vierteljahr-*

schr. 26(4) Dec. 31, 1931: 787-839.—In resisting Prussian pressure to accept the commercial treaty with France, the policy of Hanover was based on three points: (1) the continuance of the *Zollverein*; (2) preservation of the bonus for Hanover in the distribution of the proceeds; (3) maintenance of the existing relationship to Austria. The first two factors outweighed the political opposition to Prussia. The negotiations were long and difficult. The Prussian refusal to renew the *Zollverein* treaties except on the basis of the Franco-Prussian treaty and the consequent danger of serious loss to the Hanoverian treasury led Hanover in July, 1864, to give up her opposition. Prussia's economic hegemony in North Germany was confirmed, although Hanover persisted in political opposition until the war of 1866.—*L. D. Steefel.*

14755. HALE, ORON JAMES. Prince Von Bülow: his memoirs and his German critics. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(2) Jun. 1932: 261-277.—The author of this review points out that like other men, von Bülow wrote his *Memoirs* as a justification of his own career and an answer to those who criticized his actions, but the accuracy of the work is dulled by von Bülow's unfair criticism of those around him for faults of which he himself was guilty.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

14756. HEGEMANN, WERNER. Der Freiherr vom Stein. *Tagebuch.* 12(27) Jul. 4, 1931: 1054-1061.—Stein's revolution was incomplete. His fight against feudalism and his reorganization of the cities were soon made ineffective. He carried on vigorous opposition against Prussia and its militarists in the interest of German unity. He tried to abolish royal absolutism and was dismissed as a "cantankerous, stubborn, and disobedient servant of the state." Similarly he fought the bureaucracy and the nobility in the interest of parliamentary government. Finally Stein insisted upon fulfilling Prussia's international obligations towards France.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

14757. HEGEMANN, WERNER. Rettet die Grossgrundbesitzer! [Save the large estate owners!] *Tagebuch.* 12(22) May 30, 1931: 843-853.—The so-called agrarian reforms of Frederick the Great did nothing but create a powerful landed aristocracy on huge estates. Bismarck aided this group with agricultural tariffs which in the last years have risen as a Chinese wall. The rest of Germany pays tribute to these large estate owners. It is not true that the German East is fitted only for large estates. What is needed is a radical program of land reform which would settle 300,000 small farmers on these huge estates.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

14758. KIND, F. ERNST. Johannes Ilberg. *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortsch. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. B. Nekrol.* 58(237 B) Apr. 1932: 7-37.

14759. KRETZSCHMAR, HELLMUT. König Friedrich Wilhelms IV. Briefe an König Friedrich August II. von Sachsen. [The letters of King Frederick William IV to King Frederick August II of Saxony.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227(1) Jan. 1932: 28-50; (2) Feb. 1932: 142-153; (3) Mar. 1932: 245-263.—A publication of 34 letters (1829-1851) of Frederick William IV of Prussia to his brother-in-law, Frederick August II of Saxony. There was a close friendship between these monarchs, firm enough to resist even the revolutionary years of 1848-50 when they differed on the solution for the German crisis.—*Hans Frerk.*

14760. KUHN, WALTER. Die Formen der deutschen staatlichen und privaten Kolonisation in Osteuropa. [The forms of German official and private colonization in Eastern Europe.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 14(10)

May 1931: 319-324.—In the historical development of German colonization in Eastern Europe, the author sees the period of preparation (1550-1718); the colonization under absolutism (1718-1763); that of enlightened despotism (1763-1810); and then the modern period since 1810. Purposes of this colonization were: model settlements, settlements which introduced new crafts, settlements on virgin soil, military settlements. The German settlers in Eastern Europe are then analyzed as to their origin, and the technical aspects of colonization are discussed, especially the care of the settlers, the character of settlement, the legal right of possession, the size and names of the colonies, etc.—*Karl C. Thalheim*.

14761. MARCUSE, LUDWIG. Hegel: Vorbild und Feind. [Hegel as guide and enemy.] *Tagebuch*. 12 (46) Nov. 14, 1931: 1782-1788.—Hegel, the most universal mind of Europe, lived a very narrow life; he was old in his youth; he was afraid of Nature; he was a thorough stranger to the political developments of his day. He deified the intellect and no matter how dull his lectures he put solid ground under his students. His thought was based on the idea of continual evolution. He forgot this frequently and pictured the Prussian state as the fullest evolution of the world spirit. But his idea lives on in Marxism, whether the Hegelians like it or not. It is difficult to go very far in the history of thought without coming upon Hegel.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

14762. MARCUSE, LUDWIG. Zwischen Bourgeoisie und Proletariat. [Between bourgeoisie and proletariat.] *Tagebuch*. 12 (44) Oct. 31, 1931: 1709-1714.—Heinrich Heine was neither revolutionary nor bourgeois. He was no republican and feared communism. He was born into the wrong age. He was an artist to the last fiber of his being and was compelled to live in a political society; he became the Metternich of the bourgeoisie. He did not believe in a new social order because he feared the barbaric destruction of revolution. None the less, he was an extremely severe critic of the bourgeoisie.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

14763. RAUCH, GEORG von. Das Deutschtum eines livländischen Kirchspiels im 18. Jahrhundert in seinem soziologischen Aufbau. [The German inhabitants of a Livonian parish in the 18th century in their sociological structure.] *Baltische Monatsh.* 63 (2) Feb. 1932: 87-98.—*Hans Frerk*.

14764. SABEL, LUDWIG. Zur Geschichte der Streikentschädigungs-Organisationen. [A contribution to the history of organizations for indemnification for damage from strikes.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136 (3) Mar. 1932: 427-437.—Apparently the first appearance of the idea of insuring employers against losses due to strikes was in February, 1872. At that time, as a result of a series of strikes in the building trades of Berlin, the founding of a Strike Insurance Company was discussed at a meeting of the building trades employers' association. It was not carried out. After 1890, a number of organizations were formed to try to provide in various ways, by insurance or assessments, for the indemnification of members.—*L. D. Steefel*.

14765. SCHUSTER, MAURIZ. Robert Kauer. *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschr. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. B. Nekrol.* 58 (237 B) Apr. 1932: 38-59.

14766. SKALWEIT, AUGUST. Die Getreidehandelspolitik und Kriegsmagazinverwaltung Friedrichs des Grossen und seiner Nachfolger. [The grain laws and the military administration of warehouses of Frederick the Great and his successors.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (1) 1932: 105-117.—The grain laws of Frederick the Great were enacted to meet successfully not only too high but also too low prices. He introduced a flexible system regulating export and import which differed according to the provinces involved. Thus some enjoyed free trade, others a protective tariff. The contemporary French and British grain laws were un-

satisfactory; his were effective, even productive of revenue. Under his successors the beneficial system broke down, chiefly due to an increasing demand for free trade.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

14767. STRIEDA, WILHELM. Zum Gedächtnis Bruno Hildebrands. [To the memory of Bruno Hildebrand.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (5) Oct. 1931: 87-121.—Hildebrand, in 1863, founded the *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie* and devoted 50 years of editorial service to them. From history he turned to political economy, and became active in the Frankfurt parliament. Socially conscious, he had a genius for organization, founded statistical bureaus, constructed railways, established savings banks and funds for widows. Unselfishly he labored for the public weal as publicist, organizer, and academic lecturer.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

14768. WASER, OTTO. Arnold Ruesch. *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschr. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 4 Nekrol.* 59 (237 B) Apr. 1932: 1-6.—An appreciation of Professor Ruesch.

14769. WEBER, ROBERT. Karl Heinemann. *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (228) 1930: 42-68.

14770. WEHBERG, HANS. Graf Sellon, ein Vorkämpfer des Völkerbundes. [Count Sellon, a champion of the League of Nations.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (12) Dec. 1930: 354-356.—Sellon struggled to impress the world with his idea that all the advocates of peace throughout the world should band together to attain their common object. In 1843, four years after his death, the first peace conference met in London.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 14376, 14626, 14629-14631, 14776, 14795, 14881)

14771. HOCH, KAREL. Sociálně-politické poměry v Čechách před rokem 1848. [Social and political conditions in Bohemia prior to the year 1848.] *Český časopis Hist.* 38 (1) Mar. 1932: 113-125.—During the first half of the 19th century Bohemia became an industrial land. However, most of the work was done by laborers in their homes in the villages. The laborers were content with extremely low wages and for this reason factories with modern machinery were not established. Nearly all the laborers owned land which provided them with a sufficient livelihood. Whatever they earned in manufacturing was clear profit. The capital, Prague, with suburbs, in 1840 had only 146,418 inhabitants. The next city in size was Reichenberg which had a population of 16,000. Germans were the employers, while most of the employed were Czechs. Textile industries predominated. Despite the Napoleonic wars and cholera epidemics, the population of Bohemia increased from 2,600,000 to 4,100,000 during the years 1780-1840, nearly 62%. The growing population remained in the villages. The loom was kept going day and night, children taking their turn. Pauperism was general. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 people believed that the government had secretly taken action to spread the disease so as to lessen the number of the poor. The average daily wage of the laborer was three kreuzers, six cents in purchasing power. The combined efforts of the entire family could bring 25 cents if work was kept up incessantly for 24 hours. The revolution of 1848 did not have as one of its aims the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes; it desired only political and nationalist freedom of the middle classes.—*Livingstone Porter*.

14772. WINTER, ERNST KARL. Anton Günter. Ein Beitrag zur Romantikforschung. [Anton Günter. A contribution to research on romanticism.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 88 (2) 1930: 281-333.—Anton Günter, baroque philosopher and preacher, has a distinct place of his own in Austrian romanticism during

the time of Franz II. and Metternich. He emphasizes the dualism between concept and idea, between science and religion, thus entirely separating the theological and the philosophical hemispheres of life.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 13084, 13269, 15188)

14773. EICHHOLZER, ED. *Aus der Geschichte der Arbeitsgerichtsbarkeit in der Schweiz.* [From the history of labor courts in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz.*

Stat. u. Volkswirtsch. 68(1) 1932: 60-63.—Some attempts were made in Switzerland to provide a jurisdiction for the settling of industrial differences before labor courts were finally established. In 1883 each community was provided with a justice of the peace. In 1889, various organizations of employers and employees instituted an "association for mediation and the settling of industrial differences" for the city of Zurich and surrounding territory. The police law of Dec. 16, 1884, for "apprentices, laborers and servants," provided no special tribunal and did not put an end to the delay in the regular courts.—*P. J. Haegy.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See Entries 925, 1703, 5745, 8724, 9789, 14241-14242, 14711)

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 14377, 14426, 14472, 14545, 14624, 14635, 14670, 14675, 14678, 15289)

14774. KULISCHER, JOSEF. Die kapitalistischen Unternehmer in Russland (insbesondere die Bauern als Unternehmer) in den Anfangsstadien des Kapitalismus. [Capitalistic enterprise in Russia (especially the farmer as an entrepreneur) in the early stages of capitalism.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65(2) Apr. 1931: 309-355.—Capitalistic entrepreneurs in industry or agriculture in Russia appear in the 17th century. Czaristic (state), feudalistic, and bourgeoisie groups shared in the making of industrial policies. Some private undertakings passed into state control, e.g. papermaking, textile works. Feudal princes, besides pursuing agrarian interests, engaged in mining, the production of potash, iron ore, salt, and furs. Two-thirds of the industries in the 18th century were owned by large estate owners. Spirits and beet sugar became chief products. Peasant industries later represented the bulk of mercantile trade; some rose to magnitude and prominence.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

14775. LUTHER, ARTHUR. Neue Arbeiten zur russischen Literaturgeschichte. [Recent works on the history of Russian literature.] *Osteuropa.* 7(6) Mar. 1932: 330-338.—Mainly a review of P. N. Sakulin's *Russian literature.*—*Samuel Kalish.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 14537, 14661-14662, 14731, 14760, 14763, 14794, 14920)

14776. BOBRZYŃSKI, MICHAŁ. Polityka Andrzeja Potockiego w Galicji. [Andrew Count Potocki's political activity in Galicia.] *Niepodległość.* (1) Mar. 1930: 262-269.—Andrew Count Potocki was, from 1903 to 1908, the governor of Galicia appointed by Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria-Hungary. Potocki's purpose was to bring about a reconciliation between Ruthenian nationalism and Polish policy. This period was very stormy and ended in Potocki's assassination by a Ruthenian nationalist.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

14777. BUJAK, FRANCISZEK. Polish learning from 1800 to 1880. *Nauka Polska.* 15 1931: 202-240.—Polish learning during the 19th century could not but be influenced deeply by lack of political and civic independence. The story falls into three parts: (1) up to 1830—a period of real achievement; (2) up to 1863—the period of romantic hopes and of shallow scientific realizations; (3) the years of reaction, "positivism," up to 1880. In the first, all serious work was thought of as a public service, and the example of great minds and spirits like Staszic and Czacki was a challenge. One can

observe the two types of work done by pure Slavic strains on the one hand, and that done by Poles of German ancestry on the other. The influence of German university life is stronger both now and later than that of any other land in Europe. Cultural documents and treasures of the past were preserved—the land became rich in libraries, museums, archives, etc., many of them since destroyed. Tragic was the fact of disruption and interruption from without, by political foes. Not till the universities under Austrian rule won their true independence (in the 1870's) could organized and concerted effort be made to lift Polish learning to the level of European scholarship. Much is owed to the Cracow Academy of Sciences in this regard—now a national institution. In all this work from 1830 on, help and encouragement came from the Poles in exile in the west. In Paris and in Switzerland precious centers for the preservation of cultural treasures were founded. The newly rehabilitated Poland reaps today the harvest of seed thus sown. (Text in Polish.)—*W. J. Rose.*

14778. BUKOWIECKI, STANISŁAW. Rola czynników wewnętrznych w utworzeniu nowej państwowości polskiej. [The importance of internal factors in the reconstruction of the Polish state.] *Niepodległość.* (2) Apr. 1930: 1-24.—No definite date can be fixed as a precise commencement of the reconstruction of the Polish state. Jan. 15, 1917, signifies the beginning of a partial state-power, the provisional state council, then the regency council; creating of state-offices and nominations of state-clerks, which have existed until today; the publication of a law gazette Nov. 11, 1918, marks the introduction of full state-power. The external factors were of small importance in the reconstruction of the Polish state; on the contrary, very important were the army, organization of jurisdiction, administration, and public schools. All those factors even in the time of the German and Austrian occupations aimed at creating a separate state organism with the asset of the authorities. This policy, called in Poland "activism," did not meet with full recognition, but after the expulsion of German troops from Warsaw it became the deciding element in the domestic organization and the international position of Poland.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

14779. HANDELSMAN, MARCELI. Budowa państwa polskiego w czasie Wielkiej Wojny. Uwagi metodologiczne. [The structure of the Polish state during the World War.] *Niepodległość.* (3) Oct. 1930: 19-31.—Researches on the nature of Poland's independence in the period 1914-1918 can be summarized in the following problems: (1) the transformation of the Polish nation as a passive factor in foreign politics into an active subject, creating its own future; (2) the growth of national consciousness and the expression of collective will; (3) the establishment of state organs, first nominal,

then real; and (4) gradual taking over of political functions in regard to territories and departments.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

14780. JANÓW, JAN. "Sabałowa bajka" H. Sienkiewicza i legendy o "dziwnych sądach bożych." [The Sabala legend of H. Sienkiewicz and the legends of the strange judgments of God.] *Lud.* 30 1931: 76-144.—The Sabala legend is one of the best 19th century sources on Sabala, the popular leader in Zakopane. It owes its popularity to Sienkiewicz. Related motifs in literature and folklore, especially Tolstoi, and analysis of the strange judgments of God and its antecedents in the Koran, in Wissim Ibn Jakob (11th century rabbi), Zacharias el Kazwini (1283), are considered. The second motif, the punished angel, is traced from its genesis through its many variations.—*Adam Lutman.*

14781. KRZECZKOWSKI, KONSTANTY. Projekt ubezpieczeń społecznych z epoki Paskiewiczosskiej. [A project of social insurance at the time of Paskievich.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (2) 1930: 134-140.—In 1833-34 a Polish citizen, Antoni Bauman, submitted a plan of compulsory insurance for the whole population in Congress Poland covering all risks, (death, old age, sickness, unemployment, etc.) to the Russian General Paskievich, then governor of Warsaw. The plan endeavored to grant the population their subsistence and to avoid vagabondage and mendicancy. The original project is lost. Its features could be reconstructed by the unfavorable replies given to the general by the official authorities to whom it was sent.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14782. NAMYSŁOWSKI, BOLESŁAW. O znakach rodowo-gospodarskich ludów dalekiego Wschodu i Zachodu. [The tribal economic insignia of the peoples of the Far East and West.] *Wiadomości Numizmat. Archaeol.* 12 1928-1929: 95-103.—Only recently Polish heraldry has had contacts with the heraldry of eastern nations. Such insignia were invented by various nations and tribes without the least contact. One group of these signs, found in the Far East among the Khirgizes and Kalmuks, is known under the name *tamgi* and is very similar to the economic insignia of Honduras which were used there by the Indians. They are an excellent source for the understanding of early European history.—*Adam Lutman.*

14783. PIETKIEWICZ, ZYGMUNT. Wazna karta dziejów socjalistycznego ruchu niepodległościowego. [A fragment of the Polish socialist movement in Russian Poland.] *Niepodległość.* (2) Apr. 1930: 83-94.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

14784. POHORECKI, FELIKS. Opis Poznania z Roku 1787 wraz z planem m. Poznania z końca XVIII wieku. [A description of Poznan of the year 1787 together with a map of the city published at the end of the 18th century.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania.* 10 (1) Mar. 1932: 42-58.—*Frank Nowak.*

14785. STASZEWSKI, JANUSZ. Przemarsz wojsk przez Poznań w Latkach 1806-1815. [The passage of armies through Poznan in the years 1806-1815.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania.* 10 (1) Mar. 1932: 59-69.—*Frank Nowak.*

14786. SZWEYKOWSKI, Z. The Mianowski Foundation—its history. *Nauka Polska.* 15 1931: 1-202.

—The 1931 issue of the Yearbook of Polish Learning is chiefly devoted to the Jubilee of the Mianowski Foundation in Warsaw, founded in 1881. Its record of service is set forth in the first half of the volume by Szweykowski. Some figures will reveal a part of what has been achieved—subsidies for publishing some 1,200 serious works, help in the preparation of over 200 scientific monographs, means for issuing some 50 scientific periodicals. Further subventions have been given to scientific societies or museums, 125 prizes have been awarded for monographs, and over 500 stipends given to assist students. With the rise of Soviet Russia, the funds of the foundations, coming chiefly from Caucasian oil interests, were definitely cut off. In post-war years a complete survey of the status of Polish learning has been carried out. In collaboration with the Academy of Sciences the Foundation represents Poland in the Commission for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. It maintains in the Staszic Palace, Warsaw, a bureau of information for all who wish to get help, in person or by letter, in respect of any subject pertaining to the great field of intellectual activities. The veteran and highly esteemed director is St. Michalski. (Article in Polish.)—*W. J. Rose.*

14787. WASILEWSKI, LEON. Międzynarodówka robotnicza wobec hasła niepodległości Polski. [The Workmen's International and the Polish independence idea.] *Niepodległość.* (2) Apr. 1930: 25-42.—The International Workmen's Association, founded on Sep. 28, 1864, at a meeting in St. Martin's Hall in London, had among its members several ardent defenders of the cause of a social-democratic independent Poland. The following were among them: K. Marx, Bakunin, Fr. Engels, W. Liebknecht, and K. Kautsky. Nevertheless, at the Geneva Congress in 1866, owing to the unfavorable attitude of French socialists (who were under the influence of Proudhon), only a compromise settlement was reached. The Second International revived in 1889 made a further retreat in 1896. The cause of the restoration of a social democratic Poland was drowned in a universal protest comprising all subjugated countries; this deprived that declaration of its strength in the campaign against partitioning powers.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

14788. WASILEWSKI, LEON. Polska emigracja londyńska na przełomie XIX i XX stulecia. [Polish emigration in London in the 19th-20th centuries.] *Niepodległość.* (1) Mar. 1930: 236-261.—The Polish colony in London started a lively activity in 1891 after the main press organs of Polish socialists had been transferred from Geneva to London and when the Polish political leaders and agents began to settle there. The later presidents of Poland, St. Wojciechowski, I. Mościcki, were there and many present politicians and diplomats, with Joseph Piłsudski among them. The Polish colony kept contact with the European socialist movement, especially with that in Germany.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

BALTIC REPUBLICS

(See Entries 3-17930; 60, 2934, 3866, 5254, 6907, 11149, 14763)

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 14383, 14591, 14597-14599, 14620, 14624, 14636, 14639, 14669, 14672, 14678, 14684-14686, 14881, 15383)

14789. BĂLAN, T. Bucovina în războiul mondial. [Bucovina in the World War.] *Codrul Cosminului.* 6 1929-1930: 1-136.—This sets forth the stages through which this territory of Moldavia passed in the course of the Great War up to the act of union with Rumania,

1919. The author commences his presentation by an introduction which sets forth the manner in which the Rumanian idea has developed in Bucovina since the revolution of 1848.—*N. Bănescu.*

14790. BOCĂNETU, A. Istoricul oraşului Cernăuţi pe timpul Moldovei. [The history of the village of Cernăuţi under the domination of Moldavia.] *Codrul Cosminului.* 6 1929-1930: 137-238.—This history, based on documents of the period, shows how the Rumanian life of the capital of Bukovina was thriving in

former times. Today it is peopled with foreigners because of the persistent policy of denationalization practised by Austria.—*N. Bănescu.*

14791. BULAT, T. G. *Stiri nouă privitoare la Bulgarii din Besarabia.* [New information on the Bulgarians of Bessarabia.] *Arh. Basarabiei.* 3 1931: 213–230.—The Bulgarians whom the Russians had led from the other side of the Danube into Bessarabia during the war of 1806–1812, had to be transported into the district of Cherson. They were not greatly pleased with this and began to flee, returning home. The majority were finally established in the fortified villages on the Bessarabian banks of the Danube and Dniester.—*N. Bănescu.*

14792. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER. Prince von Bülow and Roumania. *Roumania.* 7(3–4) Jan. 1932: 115–122.

14793. THEOTOKES, SPYRIDON. Ἡ ἐθνικὴ συνείδησις τοῦ Καποδιστρίου καὶ ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα. [The national conscience of Capo d'Istria and the Greek language.] *Πρακτικά τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν* 7(3) Mar. 1932: 130–142.—The keeper of the Corfiote archives examines Capo d'Istria's knowledge of Greek. Epirotes largely maintained the Greek strain in Corfu under the Venetians, and Capo d'Istria's mother was an Epirote from Butrinto, though his father was a warm adherent of Venice. The future president of Greece studied ancient Greek at school in Corfu, as he said in a letter of 1811, which is given in full with six others. In 1803, as inspector of the Corfiote schools, he showed his zeal for the teaching of Greek by summoning Perrhaibos and Hidromenos from Parga to teach it. His fortification of Levkas against Ali Pasha in 1807 brought him into contact with the Souliotes and developed his Greek conscience, further increased by his association with the Greek colony at St. Petersburg, where Greek was spoken and written. He had, however, to learn how to write the "pure" language while he easily spoke the "vulgar" idiom. His teacher in "pure" Greek was probably Bardalachos, an admirer of Eugenios Boulgaris. To this period belong the above mentioned letters to the Metropolitan Ignatios, Alexander Sturdza, the president of the Greco-Dacian Society, Princess Sturdza, and Demetrios Mostras.—*William Miller.*

14794. VRZALOVÁ, VĚRA. Jihoslovanský státní a národní program Ilija Garašanina. [Yugoslav state and national program of Ilija Garašanin.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 24(3) Mar. 1932: 134–143.—Ilija Garašanin, minister of the interior, 1842–1859, and foreign minister under Prince Michajl, has the leading place among Yugoslav politicians of the 19th century. More light on his importance has been given recently by the works of Slobodan Jovanović. He was not much schooled, but had brilliance of mind and administrative abilities. His tours in Western Europe and numerous diplomatic contacts gave him a political outlook. He was the first statesman who included in his program the idea of *Yugoslavia*. His program of 1844, *Načertanije*, was formed when Serbia was a vassal state of Turkey. When Milenko Vukićević published the *Načertanije* in 1906, its authenticity was doubted, but 2 other copies of 1883 and 1886 were discovered in Vienna and Budapest. The conception was influenced by the Polish revolutionary emigration, as suggested recently by Marcel Handelsman of Warsaw University. The Polish action in the Balkans aimed to destroy Russian influence there and support the Balkan nations. In 1848 Garašanin was influential in the help sent to the Hungarian Serbs. In 1852 he went to Paris, hoping to receive French support, but Russia asked for his dismissal from the foreign ministry. The ideas of Garašanin were adopted by Prince Michajl.—*J. S. Rouček.*

14795. WENZELIDES, ARSEN. La coalizione croato-serba. [The Croat-Serbian coalition.] *Europa Orient.* 11(11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1931: 327–333.—On the

occasion of the 25th anniversary of this coalition, the author gives an historical sketch of the political relations of the Croats and Serbs since the last quarter of the 19th century and of the position of Austria-Hungary with regard to them.—*O. Eisenberg.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 1101, 1384, 1425, 1455, 6550, 6553, 8455, 8781, 13819, 14379, 14484, 14604, 14606, 14611, 14687, 15017, 15066, 15727)

14796. ELIAS, W. H. J. Eenige pantteekeningen bij de Indische begrooting van 1867. [Some marginal notes with respect to the Indian budget of 1867.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16(1) Feb. 1932: 1–24.—Much historical interest attaches to the East Indian budget of 1867, for its rejection by the states-general definitely marks the establishment of parliamentary responsibility in the Netherlands. The debates brought out objections with respect to the following matters: short period of preparation of the budget; consultation with the Indian government; form and organization of the new budget; the estimate of unforeseeable expenditures; the new division of administrative services; objections to a separate department of justice; the task of the director of education; the responsibility of department heads; the fixing of salaries; the small expenditures for native welfare and the "favorable balance" policy.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

14797. FUJITA, MOTOHARU. Arai Hakuseki to Ricci Mateo. [Arai Hakuseki and Mateo Ricci.] *Shirin.* 16(2) Apr. 1931: 203–224; (3) Jul. 1931: 446–474.—Western maps, geographical descriptions, and globes were introduced into Japan by the Dutch traders after 1672, and when Arai wrote his *Seiyo kibun* and *Sairan igen* around 1710, he freely incorporated the works of his predecessors. Especially he owes much to Ricci, whom Arai thought a Chinese, who studied in Europe. While he was in Nagasaki, he asked about the geographical position of islands and even continents; therefore in many regards Arai's work shows improvement over Ricci's. In Fukui, Ichizen Province, there is a screen with a map of the world, kept in the Jotoku temple, which according to the record Tokugawa Iyeyasu saw in 1611. It uses more or less the cylindrical equal area projection method. However, the close comparison of this map with the contemporary ones shows that although it still continues to misrepresent the North Sea and the coast of Africa, the general outline of South America is a great improvement. So is Japan; the islands of Sado and Yezo are properly placed, and Korea is a peninsula. Therefore the author concludes that it must have been made about the time of Arai. This map and Arai's two books of description helped much to make the positions of the various places clear to the Japanese mind. (A detailed study of the different methods of map making and their introduction to Japan.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14798. MAKI, KENJI. Hyoron shinbun ni mietaru shakai horitsu shiso. [Social and juridical ideas in the early Meiji era as represented by the newspaper Hyoron.] *Shirin.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 350–373.—The *Hyoron shinbun* appeared in March, 1875, in response to the cry of liberty and people's right and to form public opinion. It was a time of civil war and social unrest. It pointed out the wide gap between government policy and general social tendency. Rousseau and John Stuart Mill were the editors' idols. In the courts, rights and privileges of the common people were sadly neglected, and the paper attacked this class prejudice. To educate the mass and form correct and intelligent public opinion was another aim, but strangely enough they have nothing to say about the people's right to vote or to sit in the diet. It is more likely that what western ideas they acquired were so superficial that their cry

was louder than their thought or conviction. By the summer of 1876, the paper began to attack the government so that after 109 issues it was ordered discontinued.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

14799. OTSUKA, TAKEMATSU. Bunkyu gannen ni okeru gaikoku koshi Yedo taikyo mondai ni tsuite. [Withdrawal of foreign representatives from Yedo in 1861.] *Shirin*. 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 171-183; (3) Jul. 1930: 357-367.—In July, 1859, Yokohama was opened to foreign trade, chief of which was raw silk, tea, wax, copper, and grain. Because demand exceeded supply, the price went up, causing much suffering among the lower class of Japanese which the loyalists attributed to the foreigners. The urgent problems that demanded immediate settlement were questions of currency, customs, and hiring of ships and men. Harris and Alcock show that many undesirable merchants from China came to take advantage of the inexperienced Japanese. The frequent attacks of the foreign residents by the natives caused much alarm, and from Aug. 1859 to the close of the year, there were six cases of murder. Then on Mar. 3, 1860, the Bakufu's high official, Ii kamon no kami, was assassinated. The climax came on Jan. 15, 1861 when a Dutch interpreter of Townsend Harris, R. Heusken, was murdered. The legations in Tokyo were burned, and the foreign compound in Yokohama was attacked. On the 19th, there was a conference of the foreign representatives and they decided to withdraw to Yokohama, but Harris alone remained. In February, they sent a petition to safeguard their lives, all of which and the succeeding events are recorded in the journal of Townsend Harris.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

14800. TAKAHASHI, SHUNJO. Meiji shonen no kyoiku to sono seishin. [The educational system and its character in the early Meiji era.] *Shirin*. 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 82-97; (2) Apr. 1931: 292-300; (3) Oct. 1931: 617-629.—The period 1867-1888 was one of trial and experiment in the Japanese educational system. Old Confucian ideals, nationalism, and newly imported western ideas came into severe conflict. In 1867 the government established a school in Kyoto and its religion was not Confucianism, but Shintoism. After 1868, when the capital was moved to Tokyo, interest centered in western sciences; a university with a medical school was established, and because there were many foreign instructors in Tokyo, the students progressed in their new studies. On the other hand, the age-long war between the Chinese and Japanese scholars came up again and the literary college had to be closed for a while. In 1868 the primary and high school systems were worked out, and within a year 63 primary schools were established in the city of Kyoto alone, and the provinces followed the example. Fujimaro Tanaka and D. Murray were influential in this movement, and the system was based on that of the United States. Also G. F. Verbeck did much to promote practical education. After 1880 the most influential person was Herbert Spencer, and his *Education* was not only translated, but also widely applied. After the revolt of Saigo Takamori and his school in 1876, the private schools were watched closely, and in 1881, to check the rising tide of people's rights, the department of education prohibited the use of school buildings for public gatherings. In 1882 the institutes to study Shintoism and the constitution of Japan were established in Ise and Tokyo, and from this date to 1888, the Japanese educational system based on nationalism laid its foundation under the strong controlling hand of Mori Yurei.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 12561-12562, 12757, 13026, 14250, 14448, 14682-14683, 14733, 14745)

14801. BERNARD, AUGUSTIN. Les conséquences de l'expédition d'Alger. [The consequences of the ex-

pedition of Algiers.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications*. 13 1929 (pub. 1930): 35-40.—A review of the expedition in 1827 by Deval to pay a visit to the Dey Hussein. This incident marks the point of departure for the colonial renaissance.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

14802. CAIX, ROBERT de. Les origines du Maroc Français. [The beginnings of French Morocco, 1901-1906.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (10) Oct. 1931: 693-708.—*Pierre Winkler*.

14803. CAROSELLI, F. S. La nostra politica monetaria nelle colonie dell'Africa Orientale. [Our monetary policy in the East African colonies.] *Oltremare*. 5 (5) May 1931: 210-211.—When the Italians established their colony on the west coast of the Red Sea, they found two sets of coins in use. The Egyptian government had introduced its currency, but its use was almost wholly confined to the relations between the government and its subjects. Business, especially with the interior, was carried on with Maria Theresa *thalers*. The failure of the Egyptian attempt to secure popularity for the *piastre* led the Italian government to try to obtain permission to coin M. T. *thalers*, dies for which had been left by the Austrians in the mints of Milan and Venice. Vienna refused, however, to surrender a share in her sovereign right. The Eritrean thaler, or "*tallero*," valued at five Italian *lire*, was created, along with subsidiary coins, in 1890, but met with failure and had to be withdrawn. During the war the M. T. *thalers* ceased to flow from Austria and it was hoped thereby to force Italian coins on the traders of Eritrea and northern Abyssinia, but again with scant success. Austria refused, both at the peace conference and afterwards, to renounce her exclusive right to coin M. T. *thalers*. At present in Eritrea the M. T. *thaler* is in use for external trade, while Italian coins have currency within the colony. The currency of Somalia has gone through even more complicated vicissitudes. The M. T. *thaler* was in wide usage when the Italians arrived, as was also the monetary system of the sultans of Zanzibar. The *rupee* and the *besa*, established by the Italians after their occupation in 1905, were based on the pound sterling. The Somalian *rupee* was equal in value to the Indian. But the war and the consequent fluctuation of the *lira* made recourse to paper money necessary. After the war the government installed the monetary system of the metropolis. At present the *lira* is the basis of the currency in all of Italy's colonies.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14804. HATTERSLEY, ALAN F. The Great Trek, 1835-37. *History*. 16 (61) Apr. 1931: 50-54.—The fundamental cause of the Great Trek was the desire to perpetuate the life to which the frontier cattle farmer of South Africa had for generations been accustomed, a life in which land and labor were plentiful, with a minimum of governmental restraint, and liberty to order his relations toward the black man as seemed to him right. The Great Trek resulted in conditions which largely governed the history of South Africa for two generations, and the traits of the trek Boer are still of importance.—*H. D. Jordan*.

14805. MADEMBA, ABD-EL-KADER. Au Sénégal et au Soudan Français. [Senegal and French Sudan.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 13 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 101-216.—An account of the French conquest of eastern Senegal and French Sudan accompanied by photostats of five letters and a map of the conquered region.—*A. Edith Mange*.

14806. SANI, MARIO. La caduta di Jefren. [The fall of Jefren.] *Oltremare*. 5 (7) Jul. 1931: 298-300.—The fall of Jefren in October, 1916, was an incident in the campaign waged by the handful of Italians in Tripolitania against the local chiefs. The latter received sup-

port from Italy's European enemies.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14807. STALEY, EUGENE. Mannesmann mining interests and the Franco-German conflict over Morocco. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (1) Feb. 1932: 52–72.—(The investigation on which this article is based was made in Europe on a fellowship of the Social Science Research Council.) Following a brief résumé of the history of the Moroccan crisis of 1911, Staley pictures the activities the Mannesmann mining interests both at home and abroad, which were largely responsible for the situation which almost precipitated a European war in 1911.—*M. E. Wittenberg.*

14808. XXX. La prima colonia agricola italiana in Eritrea. [The first Italian agricultural colony in Eritrea.] *Oltremare.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 153–155.—Giovanni Stella went to Abyssinia in 1846 as a Lazzarist missionary. After a long residence there he decided to establish an agricultural colony at Sciotel near Cheren in what is now Eritrea. In Egypt, with the help of Pompes Zucchi of Cairo and F. Bonichi of Siena, he rounded up 50,000 lire and about 30 colonists. They left Egypt in 1867. Zucchi died before reaching the colony. Some of the colonists, poorly adapted to agricultural labor, returned to Egypt. The government eventually sent Captain Bertelli of the royal navy to investigate. However, Bertelli was recalled as soon as he reached Massowah. The *coup de grâce* was administered to the struggling colony by Werner Münzinger, Egyptian governor of Massowah, who not only hated Stella personally, but could not bear to have any other European exercise influence among the natives. Stella lost a friend when Theodore died and Johannes ascended the Abyssinian throne. The end came in October, 1869, with the death of Stella and the forced return of Bonichi to Egypt.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 14668, 14821–14822, 14836, 14873–14874)

14809. ARCINIEGAS, GERMÁN. El capitalismo en la conquista de América. [Capitalism in the conquest of America.] *Nosotros.* 74 (272) Jan. 1932: 54–61.—The exploration and conquest of the 15th and 16th centuries were among the first great enterprises of modern capitalism. The backers of these exploits had to be rich men and were really the capitalists of their day. Their risks included Indians, their own soldiers, legal chicanery, and pirates. Spain adopted the individualistic form of financing these enterprises, usually raising money by pawning jewels, etc. This was the method used by Queen Isabella to raise money for Columbus' expedition. England adopted the corporate method of joint-stock companies. The English system had more advantages than the Spanish, as subsequent history illustrates.—*Jessie Bernard.*

14810. LEVILLIER, ROBERTO. La conquête et la colonisation de l'Amérique espagnole. [The conquest and the colonization of Spanish America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 23 (121) 1932: 9–14.—The conquest of America was not only a political fact but also a highly religious event. Our knowledge of the Spanish conquerors is based only on *Destruction of the Indies*, written by Las Casas, a Spanish monk who simply collected stories of cruelties committed against Indians. We must not forget that the lives of the Spanish troops constantly

were in danger and that these stories refer to an enormously big country. We must look at the cruelties committed at the same time in Europe to have a right view of the Spanish conquest.—*Walter Hanckel.*

14811. SCHULLER, RUDOLF. Der Verfasser des Popol Vuh. [The author of the Popol Vuh.] *Anthropos.* 26 (5–6) Sep.–Dec. 1931: 929–935.—In the two most important sources extant of the literary remains of the K'iche', the so-called Popol Vuh, no mention is made of the original author. These works are the Spanish translation of the Dominican friar Francisco Ximenez and the French form of Brasseur de Bourbourg. Recently, the attempt by Villacorta (Guatemala, 1927) to place the author, seems to be fallacious, since he has confused his reputed author with a missionary of the first half of the 17th century. But the solution of the problem can be easily found in the acknowledgment which Ximenez makes in his work to an Indian informant who had earlier composed the prototype after which Ximenez wrote his document. There is evidence that the name of this Indian was Diego Reynoso who was taught to read and write Spanish by Francisco Marroquin, the first bishop of Guatemala. His recollections of the life of his people and their legends somehow fell into the hands of Ximenez.—*Nathan Miller.*

14812. STAHL, GÜNTHER. Vorkolumbianische Entdeckungen Amerikas. [Pre-Columbian discoveries of America.] *Weltkreis.* 2 (1–2) 1931: 2–16.—Voyages which by chance led to the discoveries of the west coast of America were made possible by the winds and the currents of the Pacific Ocean. Three ways may be distinguished: (1) the Kuroshi, (2) the equatorial counter-current, (3) the southern part of the southern trade-wind. Rivet's concept that a regular intercourse with the inhabitants of the American coast did exist via the southern route is extremely doubtful. The great northern route following the Kuroshi may once have been of great significance for the discovery of the west coast of America. Ethnographical and archaeological similarities between the Far East and America together with the much discussed Fusang problem point in this direction. Three routes can also be recognized in the Atlantic Ocean: (1) a southern route by way of Guinea and south equatorial current which led to the discoveries of Brazil by Hojeda and Cabral; (2) another farther north in the Canary current, in the region of the northeastern winds and the north equatorial current toward the Antilles, a route followed by Columbus; (3) the route which runs from England over Greenland to Labrador and which has been used by the Scandinavians. No positive knowledge of America existed either in ancient times or in the middle ages. Between the Scandinavian discovery and that of Columbus, the relations between the two continents were discontinued. This break was more pronounced by the fact that a colony founded in Greenland could not survive.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

14813. UNSIGNED. Reales Cédulas. [Royal decrees.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (55) Jul.–Sep. 1931: 261–266.—Four royal decrees taken from the National Archives: (1) Apr. 16, 1608, extending for ten years the 2½% tariff; (2) July 11, 1615, continuing extension for six years of the same tariff; (3) Sept. 3, 1627, order to the governor of Venezuela reprimanding him for laxity in submitting annual reports and suspending salaries until such reports be submitted; (4) Feb. 1, 1689, repealing the law concerning resignations.—*Fred Grossman.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 14613, 14615, 14628, 14643, 14652-14653, 14657, 14666, 14668, 14677, 14679, 14688, 14872, 14880, 15021, 15066, 15291, 15354, 15613, 15651, 15855)

14814. AUMANN, F. R. Development of the judicial system of Ohio. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 195-236.—The development of the judicial system of Ohio fell into four parts: that before statehood, that following the constitution of 1802, that after the constitution of 1851, and finally that coming after the constitution of 1912. The early period had an important influence on government for 100 years. The first decade of statehood molded judicial organization and defined its relations to other branches of government. Multiplication of courts has marked judicial development because the courts had to be brought to the people, as the people under early conditions could not get to the courts.—V. Gray.

14815. BACKUS, EMMA S. Cornelius Sedam and his friends in Washington's time. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(1) Jan. 1932: 28-50.—Cornelius Sedam, joining the New Jersey militia at 16, served 21 years, through the Revolution and through the campaigns of St. Clair and Wayne in the Ohio country. He was a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, bringing 300 soldiers to settle Sedamsville near Licking. Born in 1760 in Raritan, N. J., Sedam went back to New Jersey in 1796 with the intention of becoming a merchant mariner, but in 1799 he was farming a 640-acre tract in the Symmes grant.—V. Gray.

14816. BELLINGER, L. F. The unknown battle of German Flats, 1783. *New York Hist.* 13(2) Apr. 1932: 129-141.—Recently discovered evidence indicates that a band of some 700 Indians and Tories attacked Fort Herkimer in July or August, 1783, after the conclusion of peace, but were beaten off. A computation of Washington's itinerary on his trip in the summer of 1783 makes it appear likely that he was at Fort Herkimer from Saturday night, July 26, to Monday morning, July 28. It is conjectured that the alleged Tory-Indian raid may have been planned with the idea of capturing Washington.—J. W. Pratt.

14817. BLUNT, JAMES G. General Blunt's account of his Civil War experiences. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(3) May 1932: 211-265.—The account is dated Apr. 3, 1866, but was not discovered in the state capitol till about 30 years later, and several years after the death of the author. It illustrates the political maneuvering and petty bickerings in the trans-Mississippi armies and behind the lines. Having himself been engaged in Kansas politics, Blunt by name and still more blunt by nature, the general had little of good to say for the Kansas governors, Robinson and Carney. The former is pictured as a moral weakling and the latter as a "double-crosser." The picture of Halleck coincides with what is already known of the latter's smallness of nature, while Schoefield appears as an imbecile and a coward. Blunt admits that he wrote without data or records at hand, but he needed none of these to express his views of the chief enemies of the country. Perhaps, in spite of the controversial nature of the document, a few more of the same kind could be published with profit to students of state and military politics.—F. A. Shannon.

14818. BRIGHT, PASCAL A. The making of pine tar in Hocking County. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 151-160.—One of the most primitive industries of southern Ohio, the pine tar making of Hocking County, used the hearts and knots of fallen pine cones, which were roasted on rock under an inverted iron kettle. The pitch which was drained off was traded by farmers as grease and as a remedy for wounded cattle.—V. Gray.

14819. BRONNER, F. L. Union College and the West. *New York Hist.* 13(2) Apr. 1932: 173-179.—A

summary of the work of certain Union College men in the West—in politics, law, and education.—J. W. Pratt.

14820. BURTNER, W. H. Charles Willing Byrd. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 237-240.—Charles Willing Byrd, second secretary and acting governor of North West Territory, first United States judge of Ohio district, was born at Westover, Charles County, Virginia, on July 26, 1770, and came to Kentucky in 1794 as a lawyer. Appointed secretary of the North West Territory in 1799, he lived at Cincinnati, Buckeye Station, West Union, and finally at Sinking Springs, O., where he died in 1839.—V. Gray.

14821. CAUGHEY, JOHN. Willing's expedition down the Mississippi, 1778. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 5-36.—In January, 1778, James Willing, who styled himself Captain in the Service of the United Independent States of America, started out from Pittsburg in a boat with 30 volunteers to raid the royalists settlements on the lower Mississippi. According to the usual accounts, he suddenly descended upon Natchez and forced upon the settlers an oath of neutrality. Proceeding further to the south, he raided the settlements and later auctioned off the plunder in New Orleans. Willing's instruction from the Continental Congress, the terms upon which he granted the Natchez people inviolability, the attitude of Governor Galvez towards him, his relations with Oliver Pollock, Virginia's agent at New Orleans, and the effects of the raid are the main topics of this study. Willing, while a resolute and compelling leader, was lacking in restraint and in humanity; his raid did more harm than good; such results as were beneficial to the U. S. are more to be credited to Pollock than to Willing; and neither American leader could have accomplished much for the revolutionary cause except for the fortunate partisanship of Governor Galvez.—E. M. Violette.

14822. DART, SALLY. French incertitude in 1718 as to a site for New Orleans. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 37-43.—The instructions issued by the Company of the West to Perrier, chief engineer of Louisiana, Apr. 14, 1778, show conclusively that while the company had in contemplation the building of a town on the Mississippi to be known as New Orleans, the site of the town had not been selected and that the company preferred that it should be located at Manchac (Iberville River), 65 leagues from the sea. It was Bien-ville who located New Orleans on its present site. The instructions to Perrier are reproduced in translated form.—E. M. Violette.

14823. DAVIS, H. E. Burke Aaron Hinsdale. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 241-283.—Burke Aaron Hinsdale (1837-19—) Ohio educator of pioneer New England stock, a graduate of Electric Institute, became the president of Hiram College, 1870-1882, the superintendent of the Cleveland schools, 1882-1886, and finally professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan, 1888-1900. [Bibliog.]—V. Gray.

14824. DUDLEY, HAROLD M. The election of 1864. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(4) Mar. 1932: 500-518.—Opposition to Lincoln's renomination melted away in the face of the war emergency. The Democrats inconsistently nominated a general, McClellan, and adopted a peace platform. The reaction of Union men against the Democratic peace platform and the victories of Sherman and Farragut helped re-elect Lincoln with 55% of the popular vote.—G. P. Schmidt.

14825. DUFOUR. Local sketches, 1847. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 78-92.—Fourth install-

ment of contemporaneous sketches of prominent characters in Louisiana in the middle of the 19th century, translated from the French into English.—*E. M. Violette.*

14826. EATON, CLEMENT. The freedom of the press in the upper south. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(4) Mar. 1932: 479-499.—Genuine fear of a slave revolt endangering life and property led to restrictions on the freedom of speech and of the press. A brief period of plain speaking, about 1831-32, was followed by a reaction. The flood of abolitionist literature 1835-36 did much to crystallize sentiment against open discussion of the "delicate subject" of slavery. Among the more outspoken editors were Ritchie and Pleasants in Virginia, Swain in North Carolina, and Cassius Clay and Prentice in Kentucky.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14827. ELLIS, ELMER. The silver Republicans in the election of 1896. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(4) Mar. 1932: 519-534.—Senator Henry Teller of Colorado, after failing to combine a protective tariff with a free silver plank, left the Republican convention. He was then endorsed as presidential nominee of the Silver Republicans, Democrats, and Populists. But when the latter nominated Bryan, Teller supported the Democratic nominee. The Silver Republicans lingered in the Rocky Mountain states until 1902.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14828. FLICK, A. C. Washington's relations to New York. *New York Hist.* 13(2) Apr. 1932: 115-128.—Washington's contacts with New York "were of three kinds: physical, epistolatory, and association with New Yorkers outside of the state." Details of all these relationships are given.—*J. W. Pratt.*

14829. FOSTER, JOHN O. The first Des Plaines camp meeting, Des Plaines, Ill., Aug. 1860. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(4) Jan. 1932: 654-670.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

14830. FOX, D. R. The romance of the old road. *New York Hist.* 13(1) Jan. 1932: 51-58.—Descriptive of freight and passenger traffic—peddlers' wagons, drovers' herds, immigrants' wagons, stage coaches, etc.—before the days of steam; and of roads, bridges, and inns of the same period.—*J. W. Pratt.*

14831. FULLER, LEON W. A populist newspaper of the nineties. *Colorado Mag.* 9(3) May 1932: 81-87.—The *Aspen Union Era* helped its editor, Davis H. Waite, to become governor of Colorado. It was a vigorous labor weekly and champion of the People's party (Populist).—*P. S. Fritz.*

14832. GALBREATH, C. B. George Washington's interest in the Ohio country. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(1) Jan. 1932: 20-27.—Washington's interest in the Ohio country began in 1747 with the advice of his mother, and he was surveying along the upper Potomac in 1748. Before he was 21 he owned over 1500 acres of land. His mission to the French in 1753 at Fort LeBoeuf, near Lake Erie, took him through the Ohio country; and he fought during the French and Indian War in the Ohio Valley. At the end of the war he became a member of the Ohio Company looking to profitable investment in the Ohio country. As late as 1784 he was proposing a water and transportation system in the interest of the Northwest Territory.—*V. Gray.*

14833. GALLAHER, RUTH A. An adventure in faith. *Palimpsest.* 13(3) Mar. 1932: 93-105.—The founding of the Christian Home Orphanage at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was an adventure in faith. Founded in 1882 without funds, it has grown to be an institution valued at more than \$300,000, and has during the years furnished protection to approximately 25,000 children.—*J. A. Swisher.*

14834. GARLAND, M. A. (ed.). From Upper Canada to New York in 1835. Extracts from the diary of the Rev. Wm. Proudfoot. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(3) Dec. 1931: 378-396.—Comments on soil,

scenery, manners, social and religious topics of contemporaneous interest.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14835. GREEN, JAS. A. Journal of Ensign William Schillinger, a soldier of the War of 1812. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(1) Jan. 1932: 52-85.—A military diary of 85 pages by one of the Ohio militia-men during the War of 1812 at Fort Amanda gives the story of six months' service building boats and disputing with Kentuckians.—*V. Gray.*

14836. HAFEN, LeROY R. Claims and jurisdictions over the territory of Colorado prior to 1861. *Colorado Mag.* 9(3) May 1932: 95-102.—Besides the early Spanish, French, and English claims, Colorado was under the jurisdiction of Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico territories and the Republic of Texas.—*P. S. Fritz.*

14837. HAUBERG, JOHN H. U. S. army surgeons at Fort Armstrong. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(4) Jan. 1932: 609-629.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

14838. HESSELTINE, W. B. Tennessee's invitation to carpet-baggers. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 102-115.—In "reconstruction" history the political "carpet-bagger" has been prominent while the economic "carpet-bagger" has been neglected. The radical governments of the southern states attempted to encourage the immigration of Northerners and Europeans to their states; in Tennessee a considerable effort was made. The advertising columns of Tennessee newspapers were freely used; in 1865 the Tennessee Colonial, Agricultural, Mining, and Manufacturing Company was chartered; in 1866 the Tennessee Colonial and Immigration Company was formed; and, early in 1867 the legislature incorporated, with a capital of \$5,000,000, the American Emigration Society to sell land to northern and foreign immigrants. Although these agencies were, to some extent, successful in the attraction of capital to Tennessee, the cooperative efforts of conservative and radical press were unavailing in the obtaining of northern labor. The farmers of Maury County contributed to the building of a Catholic church in Columbia in the hope that the Irish would be attracted to the community. The "German Association of the City of Nashville" was incorporated to procure laborers of that nationality and to sell Tennessee land. In December, 1867, the State Board of Immigration, consisting of five members, was established. As commissioner under the board, Brownlow appointed the Reverend Hermann Bokum, who published a book setting forth the attractions of Tennessee, dwelling with greatest enthusiasm upon the mineral resources and industrial opportunities in East Tennessee. Bokum conducted his campaign for immigrants with indefatigable zeal; he made numerous speeches and wrote many letters to New York papers. He traveled over Tennessee, inspecting colonies, new industries, and resources. Brownlow suggested to the legislature the incorporation of a state immigration society and the appropriation of an annual sum to encourage immigration. The state senate established a standing committee. The presidents of southern railroads commended Bokum's work, and reduced the fare for immigrants to one cent a mile. While East Tennessee was attempting to develop its industrial and mineral resources the rest of the state sought relief from agricultural disorder through the attraction of immigrants. A movement was started in Memphis to import Chinese labor, but the radical press opposed the idea of supplanting Christian Negroes by heathen Chinese. By this time the Democrats had gained control of the legislature and incorporated the Mississippi Valley Immigration Company, providing, however, that Chinese would not be imported. The legislature also authorized counties to issue bonds in order to subscribe for stock in the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and offered to pay the company \$25 for each im-

migrant. The act of 1867, creating the board of immigration, was repealed, but in December, 1871, the board was re-established. It continued its activities until it was merged with the bureau of agriculture which still keeps up the effort to attract settlers to Tennessee.—*J. W. Holland.*

14839. HICKS, GRANVILLE (ed.). Dr. Channing and the Creole case. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37(3) Apr. 1932: 516-525.—Correspondence of Channing, Sumner, Chase, Giddings, Winthrop, Kent, and others, relating principally to Channing's pamphlet called forth by the Creole episode: *The Duty of the Free States*.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14840. HOWE, GEORGE F. The New York custom-house controversy, 1877-1879. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(3) Dec. 1931: 350-363.—The removal of Chester A. Arthur from the collectorship of the New York custom-house involved not only a trial of strength between the forces of civil service reform and the spoilsmen, but also a political dispute within the Republican party, from which Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman emerged victorious.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14841. HOWELL, FRED N. Some phases of the industrial history of Pittsburg, Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(3) May 1932: 273-294.—Pittsburg comes more nearly justifying its borrowed name than do various other Kansas towns. Coal mining in the region was begun by 1850, and in 1876 the first stripping by steam shovels was started. The climax was reached by 1915, but in 1930 some of the most gigantic shovels were installed. Wages for day work as late as 1916 were only \$2.98 a day, but in later years the regular United Mine Workers' scale was adopted. Between 1872 and 1877 zinc smelting was begun and then the mining camp developed into a city. Before 1930, Kansas had assumed second place among zinc smelters but the center of the industry had shifted to the natural gas region. Silver smelting was tried with but small success in the early 1890s. Packing plants were established in 1885 and following. Clay products, especially paving brick, tile, and pottery, have developed since 1890.—*F. A. Shannon.*

14842. HUNGERFORD, E. Early railroads of New York. *New York Hist.* 13(1) Jan. 1932: 75-89.—The first New York railroads were conceived as feeders to the canal system or as short cuts between points like Albany and Schenectady, between which the canal distance was unduly long. So began the various short lines between Albany and Buffalo, eventually consolidated by Erastus Corning as the New York Central. Other early roads, like the Harlem, began by entering territories which had no water transportation, though the Harlem eventually reached Albany and so in its through traffic became a competitor of the steamboats. Somewhat similar in its beginning was the Erie, which was designed primarily to serve the southern tier of New York counties, unserved by the Erie canal. The Hudson River road, on the other hand, began frankly as a competitor of the steamboat lines. These were the more important of the early roads in the state. Most of them became, in course of time, component parts of the great railroad systems of today.—*J. W. Pratt.*

14843. LOPATA, EDWIN L. The free Negro in 1850. *Opportunity.* 10(5) May 1932: 146-147.—Because of his training, the free Negro competed most successfully with the white man, rising to the point where he could enter industry and the trades almost at will.—*E. L. Clarke.*

14844. McCLENDON, R. EARL. The two-thirds rule in senate action upon treaties, 1789-1901. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 37-56.—Nearly 900 treaties were referred to the senate between 1789 and 1901, the period for which the official records of the executive sessions of the senate have been made public. More than half were accepted without change. Almost

200 were altered before acceptance. Fifty-six were rejected by simple majority vote. Seventeen were withdrawn by the president pending action. No action was taken upon 61. Only 16 were defeated on any vote by the operation of the two-thirds rule. A majority of these were subsequently passed. Party politics and the lack of political unity between executive and senate are found to be the most significant influences back of the failure to ratify treaties so far as the two-thirds rule is concerned.—*N. J. Padelford.*

14845. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS. Antecedent experiences of William Maxwell, Ohio's first printer. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(1) Jan. 1932: 98-103.—William Maxwell published the first issue of *The Centinel of the North-West Territory* on Nov. 9, 1793, in Cincinnati. He had migrated from New Jersey to Pittsburg, and thence to Lexington, Kentucky, where circumstances proved unfavorable to the establishment of a newspaper. He was the second printer to start work in Kentucky.—*V. Gray.*

14846. MILBURN, GEORGE. The Menace. *Amer. Mercury.* 25(99) Mar. 1932: 324-334.—The *Menace*, violently and flamboyantly anti-Catholic, originated at Aurora, Missouri, Apr. 15, 1911. Its greatest circulation was probably about 2,000,000 in 1915. After the fire that destroyed its plant in 1920 it never recovered, and its last issue appeared Feb. 28, 1931.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

14847. NICHOLS, HUGH L. Judson Harmon. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 137-150.—Judson Harmon, 44th governor of Ohio (1909-1913), was born in 1846 at Newtown, Hamilton County, of English descent. An alumnus of Denison University and the Cincinnati Law School, he became professor of constitutional law at the latter, serving as judge and as attorney-general of the United States under Cleveland.—*V. Gray.*

14848. OLIPHANT, J. ORIN. The cattle trade from the Far Northwest to Montana. *Agric. Hist.* 6(2) Apr. 1932: 69-83.—From the early days of the history of the Pacific Northwest through the boom period of the 80's, cattle from the Columbia Valley affected the economic life of Montana. The Flathead Indians and mining communities in Montana began to receive cattle from this source in the early 60's. By 1865 exportation to southwestern Montana had become an established business. Prior to 1880 Montana herds were largely recruited from Oregon or eastern stock. The greatest movement eastward took place during the 80's, and it affected in no small degree the developing cattle industry in Montana. Detailed consideration is given to the causes and the extent of the trade.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

14849. PALMER, JOHN MCAULEY. Franklin's patriotic fib. *No. Amer. Rev.* 233(6) Jun. 1932: 543-551.—Baron von Steuben has ordinarily been credited with a high rank in the army of Frederick the Great; actually he had been only a captain and had left the army 14 years before he came to America. The rank, with appropriate uniforms and staff, was invented to make him acceptable to the Americans. His letters of introduction included one by Franklin and one by Silas Deane. Undoubtedly Franklin was a party to the pious fraud.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

14850. PAXSON, FREDERIC L. Washington and the western fronts 1753-1795. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(4) Jan. 1932: 589-605.—Washington's background, including his contacts with the west, prevented him from becoming a typical Virginia planter. His experiences with three frontiers contributed to his ability to handle national problems satisfactorily.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

14851. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. The terms of peace. *Palimpsest.* 13(2) Feb. 1932: 74-89.—By the treaty of peace which closed the Black Hawk war, an

extensive tract of land—originally called the Scott Purchase but later known as the Black Hawk Purchase—came into possession of the United States. The treaty was signed by Winfield Scott and John Reynolds for the United States, 9 Sauk Indians including Keokuk and Pashepaho, and 24 Fox Indians of whom Wapello and Poweshiek were the most prominent.—*J. A. Swisher.*

14852. RIEGEL, ROBERT E. Western railroad pools. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(3) Dec. 1931: 364-377.—The Omaha pool of 1870 and other voluntary organizations which followed it were never quite strong enough to discipline refractory members who engaged in secret competition. The Interstate Commerce and Sherman acts further weakened the pools, and after the supreme court decision (1897) dissolving the Trans-Missouri Freight Association they broke down entirely.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14853. ROBBINS, FRANK E. The personal reminiscences of General Chauncey Eggleston. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 284-320.—Reminiscences of Ohio farm life about 1800-1850.—*V. Gray.*

14854. ROBBINS, ROY M. Preëemption—a frontier triumph. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(3) Dec. 1931: 331-349.—After a half-century of agitation by the frontier interests, Congress passed a general preemption act in 1841 which permitted a squatter to claim any portion of the public domain to the exclusion of all other would-be purchasers, and to buy it at the minimum price per acre. This law marks the end of the conservative land policy established in 1785 in that it placed the actual settler on an equal basis with the speculator in the competition for land.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14855. RODGERS, A. D., III. Franklinton at the time of the death of Lucas Sullivant. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 167-174.—Lucas Sullivant was the pioneer and founder of Franklinton, the settlement just across the river from the present Columbus, Ohio.—*V. Gray.*

14856. ROOT, GEORGE A. (ed.) Extracts from the diary of Captain Lambert Bowman Wolf. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(3) May 1932: 195-210.—Experiences and observations of a cavalrman on the plains of Kansas during the four years preceding the Civil War. The main service was protection of the army engineers surveying the southern boundary of the territory, patrolling the Santa Fe Trail, and guarding the United States mails. The document is a copy more or less directly made from the original which has apparently been destroyed. There is unconscious evidence in the extracts from the diary of the usual stupidity of the army in dealing with Indians.—*F. A. Shannon.*

14857. ROTUNDO, J. Eliphalet Nott. *New York Hist.* 13(2) Apr. 1932: 166-172.—Nott was president of Union College from 1804 to 1866. When the New York legislature was niggardly in providing funds, he raised money by lotteries. Although a clergyman, he shocked some of the conservatives of his day by recasting the college curriculum and giving prominent places to the sciences and modern languages. He was also instrumental in the founding of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the first engineering school in the United States. Through a senior course in logic, he impressed his strong personality and his liberal ideas upon the students. In the 1850's and 60's the college had a nationwide reputation.—*J. W. Pratt.*

14858. SIBLEY, W. G. Old Ohio River steamboat days. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(1) Jan. 1932: 86-97.—The memories of the heyday of the steamboat era on the Upper Ohio when officers and crews lived in the villages along the bank of the river, when a distinct social life existed on the boats, and when lines ran between the smaller towns as well as the large terminals of Cincinnati and Pittsburg.—*V. Gray.*

14859. SMITH, GUY-HAROLD. Washington's camp sites along the Ohio River. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(1) Jan. 1932: 1-19.—In the autumn of 1770 George Washington made a trip through the Ohio River Valley in the interest of Virginia soldiers who had fought in the Indian wars and in order to choose choice lands for future development. Leaving Fort Pitt Oct. 20, 1770, he went down the Ohio past Logstown, Steubenville, and Blannerhassett to the mouth of the Kanawha, beginning his return on Nov. 4 and arriving at Fort Pitt (according to his journal) on Nov. 21. The accompanying map of the trip locates with certainty 13 of his 31 camp sites.—*V. Gray.*

14860. SOWARD, F. H. President Polk and the Canadian frontier. *Canad. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rep.* 1930: 71-80.—In the political background of the Oregon settlement which caused the greatest tension during the 1840's most of the credit for the treaty must go to the British government for its conciliatory attitude. The American senate deserves commendation for acting against the popular clamour for expansion. It was Polk who made the British government appreciate the feeling behind the American demands; he must be acquitted of sacrificing a national interest to a sectional slavery policy. It is also unfair to criticize Polk for not assuming full responsibility for the treaty. In referring the issue to the senate, he was able to avert too serious a split in the Democratic party.—*Alison Ewart.*

14861. STEARNS, BERTHA-MONICA. Early western magazines for ladies. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(3) Dec. 1931: 319-330.—Beginning with the *Monthly Miscellany* (Lexington, Ky., 1803) and including the long-lived *Ladies' Repository* (Cincinnati, 1841-76), as well as many ephemeral publications, western magazines in the early 19th century provided instruction, advice, and entertainment for the "healthful cultivation of the female mind."—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14862. STEARNS, BERTHA-MONICA. Southern magazines for ladies (1819-1860). *So. Atlantic Quart.* 31(1) Jan. 1932: 70-87.—An account of the score or more of southern magazines for ladies from 1819 to 1860. A ladies' magazine did not mean pages of patterns, columns of advice to the lovelorn, nor even bright fashion plates and pretentious embellishments. It was primarily a periodical in which humble readers were offered a share in the cultural life of the country and in which a women might find a place as contributor or editor. A decorous lady could exert her influence and never be accused of belonging to the ranks of agitating females. Over 100 obscure periodicals for ladies came and went in the United States before 1860. They did little to produce the literature so eagerly demanded by impatient editors, but they did much to increase the number of readers. Through them many women enjoyed the sensation of sharing in the literary life of America, as through newspapers their husbands and fathers liked to feel themselves a part of the stirring political world.—*E. M. Violette.*

14863. STENBERG, RICHARD R. The motivation of the Wilmot proviso. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(4) Mar. 1932: 535-541.—Wilmot had supported the Polk administration to the extent of voting for the Walker tariff. Censured for his truckling to the south, he felt that he must rehabilitate himself with his northern constituents. Accordingly he offered the anti-slavery proviso to Polk's \$2,000,000 request to finish the war.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14864. STODDARD, P. W. Economic progress of Ohio: 1800-1840. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 41(2) Apr. 1932: 176-194.—The average citizen of Ohio in 1803 was a frontier farmer whose main crop was corn and who had little money. Ohio entered the market period of her development after 1840 influenced by three factors: increasing population, growth of internal

improvements, and the beginning of the use of natural resources. Non-slave holding Southerners, Germans, and New Englanders found not only good soil, but the beginnings of iron manufacture and the production of woollens, cottons, and linens, while highways, canals, rivers, and railways were opened up.—*V. Gray.*

14865. SWISHER, J. A. Chief of the Sauks. *Palimpsest*. 13 (2) Feb. 1932: 41-54.—Black Hawk, the old Sauk chieftain was more than a maker of war. In youth he was active, hopeful, and brave. In advanced years, sad and depressed, he came to love peace rather than war and often expressed regret that the tomahawk had ever been raised.—*J. A. Swisher.*

14866. UNSIGNED. The great storm of 1722 at Fort Louis, Mobile. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (4) Oct. 1931: 567-568.—Translation of the official report of Louis Tixerant, guardian of the store of the Company of the Indies.—*E. M. Violette.*

14867. VIOLETTE, E. M. Donelson Caffery—A Louisiana Democrat out of line. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (4) Oct. 1931: 521-532.—Caffery, U. S. senator from Louisiana, 1892-1901, was noted throughout his entire career for his independence of thought and fearlessness of action. While he was in the U. S. senate, the three most important issues before the American people were the tariff, free silver, and Cuba. On all of these issues Senator Caffery refused to adhere to the policy of his party. He fought for tariff on sugar in 1894, opposed the adoption of free silver, and became a leader in the Gold Democratic party formed in 1896, and voted against the declaration of war against Spain in 1898. Reasons

for his attitude on these issues and an estimate of his statesmanship are given.—*E. M. Violette.*

14868. WHITE, LAURA C. M. Pagosa Springs, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (3) May 1932: 88-95.—This town, whose Indian name means "healing waters," was made a United States town site by presidential proclamation in 1880. The hot springs are its chief asset. Water from one of the springs is being used to heat the town court house.—*P. S. Fritz.*

14869. WHITTINGTON, GEORGE P. Concerning loyalty of slaves in North Louisiana in 1863. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (4) Oct. 1931: 487-502.—Contrary to the usual stories about the faithfulness of slaves to their owners during the Civil War, historical evidence is coming to light to the effect that most of the slaves turned against their masters and mistresses on the appearance of Union troops in their midst and did all they could to assist the invaders. Several letters written to Governor Thomas O. Moore of Louisiana by John H. Ransdell in May-June, 1863, (which are reproduced) give abundant testimony as to the disloyalty of the slaves in central Louisiana during the invasion of that section of the state.—*E. M. Violette.*

14870. WILSON, BEN HUR. The narrow gauge. *Palimpsest*. 13 (4) Apr. 1932: 133-177.—Railroad building began in Iowa in 1855 and by 1870 more than 2600 miles of road had been constructed. All of these roads were of standard width. In the early seventies, however, there was much agitation for narrow gauge roads which could be constructed and operated more cheaply. For a quarter of a century the narrow gauge roads flourished in Iowa. The story of their development and their decline is presented.—*J. A. Swisher.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 14283, 14286, 14288, 14651, 14679, 14810-14811)

14871. MACHADO, JOSÉ E. El diario de Bucaramanga y su autor. [The diary of Bucaramanga and its author.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 14 (55) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 282-296.—A discussion of the documentary value of General Luis Peru de Lacroix' *Diary of Bucaramanga*, with a resume of the diary and two hitherto unpublished letters of the author.—*Fred Grossman.*

14872. MAEZTU, RAMIRO de. El espíritu de la economía ibero-americana. [The spirit of Ibero-American economy.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 27 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 161-179.—The North American revolution was motivated primarily by economic factors; the revolutions of Latin America by pride. This complete contrast is based on psychological, historical, religious, and other causes. North American economic philosophy, as illustrated by Benjamin Franklin, is closely bound up with morality. The economic philosophy of Latin America is pre-capitalistic, oriented toward consumption rather than toward production. The Spanish conquistadores were men of large patrimonies with consumptive economic ideals. The Indians could not furnish productive concepts. Latin American countries have become debtor nations in spite of their natural wealth. Any change must begin with a different attitude toward money and values. We must consider captains of industry as equally elevated and valuable as men in other professions. We must teach the Indian to dominate, not to sacrifice.—*Jessie Bernard.*

14873. NAVARRO, NICOLÁS E. El primer obispo de Venezuela—Don Rodrigo Bastidas. [The first Bishop of Venezuela—Don Rodrigo Bastidas.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 14 (55) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 270-281.—A short biographical sketch of Don Rodrigo

de Bastidas, first bishop of Venezuela, son of Rodrigo de Bastidas, senior, conqueror of Tierra Firme.—*Fred Grossman.*

14874. STEFFEN, HANS. Los fundamentos histórico-geográficos de la leyenda de "los Césares." [Historical and geographical bases for the "Legend of the Caesars."] *Gaea. Anales de la Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog.* 3 (1) 1928: 16-35.—Tales of a mysterious hidden city in South America persisted until the early 19th century. Various rumours assigned it to such diverse locations as the eastern foothills of the Andes, the Sierra de Córdoba, the Island of Chiloé, the eastern shores of southern Patagonia, etc., while the inhabitants spoken of as possessing a high degree of civilization were variously referred to as Indians or as the descendants of the survivors of the expedition of the Bishop of Plasencia which was shipwrecked in the Straits of Magellan in 1540. This latter version is given currency by Father Diego de Rosales in his *Historia General de el Reyno de Chile* (1674). The majority of later writers seem never to have heard of the earlier expeditions of Francisco César, one of the subalterns of Sebastian Cabot on his voyage to the River Plata in 1528, who was sent by Cabot on an expedition from the outpost of Sancti Spiritus with a squad of 15 men, of whom 7 returned alive. The entire "legend of the Caesars" seems to be based upon hearsay reports repeated by César in his accounts of the voyage testifying to the existence of a rich and civilized Indian community somewhere along the headwaters of the Rio Carcarañá in the Sierra de Córdoba.—*George J. Eder.*

14875. UNSIGNED. El dinero de Miranda. [Miranda's money.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 14 (55) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 267-269.—Three documents from the Director-General of Taces dated June, 1814, of which two order the detention of George Robertson as a debtor to the state. He had in his possession the money entrusted to him by General Miranda. The third revokes these orders. The fourth is an acknowledgement of the receipt of notice of appoint-

ment of Juan Robertson as commanding general of the Venezuelan coast.—*Fred Grossman*.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 14544, 14676, 14689, 14700, 14710, 14753, 14755, 14776, 14778, 14779, 14789)

14876. BLYTH, E. M. E. The war guilt. *Quart. Rev.* 258(512) Apr. 1932: 021–215.—The Treaty of Versailles, composed in months of conference by great statesmen, is not an instrument of vengeance nor the work of mere conquerors. If the war guilt clause can be altered then so can all other clauses and treaties and the whole peace settlement is thrown into dissolution. To say that all nations were guilty is only to sow the seeds of another war.—*Chester Kirby*.

14877. EDMONDS, J. E. The history of the great war: military operations—France and Belgium, 1916. *Army Quart.* 24(1) Apr. 1932: 90–98.—A criticism and comment on the material and arrangement of the four volumes of *Military operations, France and Belgium, 1916* on the basis of military and strategic consideration.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

14878. FAY, SIDNEY BRADSHAW. Der Einfluss der Vorkriegspressen in Europa. [The influence of the pre-war press in Europe.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(5) May 1932: 411–445.—The nationalist press was one of the factors which produced the World War. The control of the government over the type of news and editorial policy was greatest in Russia, less in Germany and France, and least in England. The influence exerted by the press on government and foreign policy was strongest in Russia, less in France and England, and least in Germany. The German press (especially the papers least read in Germany) were most poisonous in creating suspicion and rage in the neighboring countries. In this respect the English and French press exerted less influence, while the influence of the Russian press was negligible because it was inaccessible to non-Russian readers. In the July crisis of 1914 the influence of the press was too tardy to have had much effect, although the respective ministers remembered the traditional standing of the press on the issues at stake. The respective ministers were more compromising than was the press or public opinion.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

14879. SANI, MARIO. Il riscatto dei prigionieri italiani di Tarhùna. [The ransoming of the Italian prisoners at Tarhùna.] *Oltremare.* 5(10) Oct. 1931: 410–411.—In July 1915, 1,500 Italians were taken prisoners during their retreat from the interior to the coast. Long negotiations between the authorities at

Tripoli and the rebel chiefs ensued. Several times the pourparler appeared on the point of breaking down, due to additional demands being made by the natives every time the Italians conceded a point. The final terms permitted those in the city of Tripoli who wished to leave for the rebel camps, to do so. The Italian government also promised to return certain hostages held in Italy and to pay a ransom of 1,000 lire for each prisoner released by the rebels. On July 28, the last of the redeemed prisoners (701 in all) arrived within the Italian lines.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14880. SEIDENBERG, RODERICK. I refuse to serve. *Amer. Mercury.* 25(97) Jan. 1932: 91–99.—Among the conscientious objectors imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth during the World War was a group that refused to do any kind of work. Attempts to break their spirit by solitary confinement and starvation failed, and they had serious effects on the general discipline of the prison. Eventually they were moved to Fort Douglas.—*Robert E. Riegel*.

14881. TROMPEO, LUIGI. Origini lontane della guerra. [The remote causes of the war.] *Europa Orient.* 11(11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1931: 313–326.—According to art. 25 of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, Austria-Hungary was authorized to occupy and to administer Bosnia and Herzegovina. The annexation of these two provinces 30 years later had apparently surprised the great powers. It cannot be determined whether the European powers would have intervened, if they had known of the intention of Austria-Hungary. The author quotes an unpublished document written in French by a Russian diplomat on Sept. 6, 1908, that is, one month before the annexation, to the Russian ambassador in Vienna, in which he draws the attention of the ambassador to the preparations made by the Austrian government to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the same document is exposed the political situation of the Croats and Slovenes and the political attitude of Hungary and Austria towards these 2 peoples, as it was explained by the Croat politician, Frano Supilo.—*O. Eisenberg*.

14882. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Kritische Bemerkungen zu Churchill's "The Eastern Front." [Critical remarks on Churchill's "The Eastern Front."] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(5) May 1932: 445–459.—Churchill in this volume deals with the eastern theater of the World War. He begins with the annexation crisis of 1908. The objective of the volume is to make certain persons in Berlin responsible for starting the war by their mistakes and shortcomings in the years 1908–1914. He quotes inaccurately and always with the same *Tendenz*.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 14747, 14767, 14993, 15049, 15139, 15141, 15171, 15298, 15793, 15826)

14883. COYNE, EDWARD J. The economic evil of loan interest. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21 (81) Mar. 1932: 123-139.—Margaret Janson Smith.

14884. DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Korporative Wirtschaft. Kritische Sichtung ihrer Ideologien. [Corporate economy. A critical consideration of its ideologies.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (1) 1932: 7-26.—Corporate economy is economic cooperation based upon private enterprise as against collective enterprise. Early socialism made two demands: (1) the establishment of production associations in order to overcome capitalistic ways of production; (2) the establishment of industrial commissions responsible for economic planning. These partially represent the corporate concept. The real issue was lost sight of by taking on the side issue of trying to eliminate the class conflict between labor and capital. Industrialism and profit-sharing gave false hopes of a class-free industrial democracy. The recent trend toward industrial concentration cleared up a factor hidden from the social reformers of the 19th century. It showed that as dissemination of shares in an enterprise takes place it ceases to be based upon private initiative and eventually disintegrates into bureaucracy in administration and sluggishness in economic decisions. The corporate economy relies upon the capacities of the individual. The corporate principle is antagonistic to the production method of the present exchange economy. It resents concentration of management or any attempt which eliminates common participation in economic planning. Corporate economy fosters private enterprise, liberates initiative, and at times diverts it into a common direction through corporate shares. Unlike socialism, which always attempted a reorganization of the economic structure, the corporate economy seeks to retain and regulate existing private enterprise by means of economic planning. Planning is to replace competition. A purely corporate economy comes to life where planning emanates from the top and production from below.—A. E. Janzen.

14885. FANNO, MARCO. Camillo Supino. *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-3.

14886. GANGEMI, LELLO. "Homo oeconomicus" e stato corporativo: chiarimento necessario. [The economic man and the corporative state: a necessary clarification.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (1) Jan. 1932: 27-37.—A reply to the article by Professor A. Contento in *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (7) Jul. 1931.—*Econ. J.*

14887. GENTILE, GIOVANNI. Antonio Genovesi. *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 6-21.—Italian philosopher, (1713-1769); published *Lezioni di commercio ossia di economia civile* 2 vols. (1766-1767). (*Lessons in commerce or political economy.*)

14888. HICKS, J. R. Marginal productivity and the principle of variation. *Economica.* (35) Feb. 1932: 79-88.—Much of the controversy concerning the marginal productivity theory centers around the question of whether or not the technique of production is such that the proportions in which the various factors may be employed are variable. Even if the proportions are rigidly fixed it does not follow that the returns to the factors are indeterminate and that the mechanism of adjustment breaks down, for these factors may be used in other businesses and in different industries. Consequently the "net productivity" analysis may be used

even if the general validity of the principle of variation is doubtful. The fact that proportions vary between industries permits flexibility through which adjustment may occur. Pareto apparently accepted the marginal productivity theory for a particular case—when all the industries are perfectly integrated—but if it holds here there is no reason to deny that it would work where the industries are differentiated into stages. Marshall's difficulties with the theory arose in another connection. To him the durability of equipment made variations in the proportions long run affairs, and the period of time required for replacements did not permit him to use this theory in developing a formula which would express the level of wages which are really paid to particular men at particular times. In itself the theory does little to explain wages, but it is a single convenient expression for the complex causes which slowly mold the level of wages and the prices of the other productive factors.—H. LaRue Frain.

14889. IKUSHIMA, H. Fundamental concepts of the world economy. *Kokumin-Keizai-Zasshi.* 51 (1) Jun. 1931: 47-60.—Economic actions differentiate into acquisition of goods and their distribution. This differentiation should be socially unified. Here, a social unit or an economic unit to unify the differentiation of economic actions comes into question. In prehistoric ages, the economic unit was the family. Now it has become the world economy. The unification of acquisition and distribution is controlled not by a specific regulation but by an automatic order or free economic markets. In the ancient Roman empire, the political unit overrode the economic unit, while, in the later middle ages, the economic unit exceeded the political one. At the beginning of the modern age, the political unit again expanded and the end of 18th century or the beginning of 19th century saw political and economic units coinciding with each other as the national economy. However, since 19th century with the growth of the world economy the economic unit has come to the fore. It is universal law that gives a common political order among various national economies, but the universal state is yet to be established. (Article in Japanese.)—S. Koidzumi.

14890. LEWIŃSKI, JAN ST. Das Relativitätsprinzip in der Volkswirtschaftslehre. [The principle of relativity in economics.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 89 (1) 1931: 23-52.—Fritz Morstein Marx.

14891. LEWIŃSKI, JAN ST. Spuścizna starożytności. [The heritage of antiquity.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (2) 1930: 9-33.—(A study of the influence of the economic doctrines particularly of Aristotle through the mediaeval theories, on the modern economic ideas.) The author's investigations relate to the theory of money and value according to Aristotle and the Scholastics. There is a continuity in economic ideas from the theory of the Greek philosophers up to the present day.—O. Eisenberg.

14892. KRETSCHMAR, HANS. Die Einheit der Volkswirtschaft in den ältern deutschen Wirtschaftslehren. [The unity of political economy in the older German economic theory.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch.* (50) 1930: pp. 354.

14893. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Mathematische Volkswirtschaftslehre. [Mathematical economics.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 91 (1) 1931: 135-145.—Fritz Morstein Marx.

14894. REDLICH, FRITZ. System der Handelsfunktionen. [The system of the functions of trade.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (1) 1932: 27-50.—The primary functions of trade are to provide for the circulation of goods in wholesale, retail, domestic, and foreign trade.

There are functions which are secondary, or derived from those of the primary type. The carrying, distribution, collection, and sorting of goods, and risk-taking and speculation would come under this category. In addition, there are border-line functions. The historical development of these various functions is outlined, and their relative importance, and the function of credit, in the present capitalistic system discussed. Comparison is made with the treatment by Schmoller, Landauer, Sombart, and the Classicists.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

14895. ROSSI, LIONELLO. Del concetto di elasticità in economia. [The concept of elasticity in economics.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (1) Jan. 1932: 18-26.—(Discussion of the definitions of Marshall, Moore, Ragnar Frisch, Barone, and others.) The ratio of the elasticities of two variables with respect to a third is equal to the elasticity of the first with respect to the second. The product of the elasticity of a variable with respect to a second by the elasticity of the second with respect to a third is equal to the elasticity of the first with respect to the third. The elasticity of demand (with respect to prices) is equal to the reciprocal of the elasticity of marginal utility (with respect to the quantity of the good).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14896. SERAPHOM, HANS-JÜRGEN. Grundsätze des zu den Möglichkeiten einer Preis und Lohnpolitik. [The possibilities of a price and wage policy.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (6) Dec. 1931: 75-104.—Classical capitalism out of which prevailing theory grew has been profoundly changed by war and post-war developments. Its characteristic individualism has been largely supplanted by an associative or corporative procedure. A reformulation of theory making due allowance for strategic position in the market is essential. Ability to command credit or purchasing power, monopolistic control, and effective organization may all contribute to this market strength. In the field of public policy the restoration of a "free play of economic forces" is out of the question. The state, through taxes, tariffs, and social legislation also affects the market position of the different corporative groups and this must be taken into account in appraising the consequences of public measures.—*E. E. Ager.*

14897. SOUTER, R. W. Land, capital and opportunity cost. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (2) Jun. 1932: 203-207.—Opportunity cost is not an adequate substitute for the concept of real cost.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14898. STING, KURT. Über Gründungstypen und Gründungsreihen. [Size of establishment, new competition and price of product.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 126 (1) Jan. 1932: 42-64.—This is a discussion of the relationship between the establishment of new firms and the price of the product, for which purpose the pricing process is followed through for the various types of establishments (*Gründungstypen*) and the series formed by them (*Gründungsreihen*). The purely theoretical case (where an article is manufactured only in one way and only in an establishment of a definite size, thus causing cost to be the same for all firms) is reviewed by noting the effect of an increased demand upon potential new competition, and the influence exerted by the attitude of the consumer, that of the producer (whether he does or does not make any effort to hold his customers), and the particular kind of product. If fixed costs are high, the new firm has less chance to succeed than if they are low. In the former case, a price reduction by the new firm will be followed by a similar or larger reduction by the old firm, the latter therefore retaining its clientele, giving the other no opportunity to obtain a hold. Only in case there is an increased demand, and the old firm is operating at capacity, will the new firm be able to attract this new demand. The fall in prices resultant upon the increase of production to satisfy the increasing demand (the price being reduced by the new firm in order to attract customers) reacts upon entrepreneur profit

reducing the latter. The price is fixed by the market policy of the marginal producer, and the larger the market and the number of producers, the smaller price fluctuations are, i.e. the greater is price stability. The lower price is not due to decreasing costs, but to a reduction in entrepreneur rent.—*C. D. Bremer.*

14899. STRUVE, PETER. Das Wirtschaften. Zur Grundlegung der Wirtschaftstheorie. [Economic activity, and the foundation of economic theory.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 3 (4) May 2, 1932: 499-507.—The idea of economic activity (*Wirtschaften*) is separated from the idea of an economic system. The author distinguishes primary economic activity without calculation in physical units on the one hand and secondary economic activity of a measured nature on the other hand. A digression on the idea of an "ideal type" of economics and the distinction between theory and economic policy end the article.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

14900. TAKATA, Y. On the formation of interest. *Keizai-Ronso.* 32 (3) Mar. 1931: 18-38; (4) Apr. 1931: 61-76.—The maximum limit of a price for the service of capital which its consumers are prepared to give is the amount of profit attainable by the utilization of the service of capital. The aggregate quantities of the service of capital demanded by enterprisers at a price which varies according to the percentage of profit on various enterprises constitute the demand function of the service of capital in capital markets. The supply of capital in the market is limited to the free capital available for any service. The author argues that the supply of capital entails neither expenses nor sacrifices, so that the price obtainable by suppliers may theoretically fall as low as zero. In the market interest is fixed at the highest limit at which all the available quantity of capital is consumed. Only the demand function and supplyable quantity of the service of capital unconditionally determine interest rate, and the element of expense or resistance on the part of supply does not take part, in any degree, in this determination. (Article in Japanese).—*S. Koidzumi.*

14901. VELEN, FLORENCE. Thorstein Veblen: Reminiscences of his brother Orson. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 187-195.

14902. YUMOTO, T. Theory of international value, historical and critical consideration. *Keizai-gaku-Ronshu.* (3) Jun. 1931: 46-91.—(A study of the historical development of theory of international value from the later mercantilists to Ricardo.) The fundamental object of this theory is the interrelation among the general average of prices on commodities in various countries, in particular, the problem whether the general average of prices of commodities in various countries tends to become equal or not. The constituents of theory of international value before Ricardo were: (1) the quantity theory of money as theory of internal value; (2) recognition of the fact that successive favorable or unfavorable foreign trade balances tend to result in the inflow or outflow of specie; (3) analysis of the automatic international distribution of specie supply and the theory of international value equalization; (4) purchasing power theory which attributes the cause or element determining exchange rates to the general purchasing power of money. The first element, the quantity theory of money, was advocated by most of mercantilists, while the second element was a main element of the mercantile theory. But these two elements combined to give rise to theory of automatic international distribution of specie, which was destined to destroy mercantilism itself. This theory found its origin in D. North's suggestions and was formulated by J. Locke and S. Clement, in final form by D. Hume. The further theory of international value equalization which was closely related to this theory received a complete statement from Wheatley after having been developed by Hume and H. Thornton. The fourth element, the purchasing power theory, was de-

veloped partly by Thornton and completed by Wheatley. (Article in Japanese).—*S. Koidzumi*.

14903. ZWIEDINECK-SÜDENHORST, OTTO von. Rentenprinzip oder Rentenstellung. [Economic rent, a principle of value or a category of income.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 92 (2) Mar. 1932: 193-211.—The rent concept from Ricardo to Marshall rests on two pillars of doctrine, namely, that rent is a result of price, and that, though it appear temporarily as a quasi-rent in connection with investments of capital and other factors, permanently and predominantly it appears in connection with the utilization of land. These distinctions have lost validity. Rent is a universal category of income. It arises whenever payments are made which are not necessary to elicit the cooperation of the factor rewarded. Frequently such payments do not even enter into the purposes of the agent in question. Thus, certain grades of labor and of management received a reward in the nature of rent at all times, and various classes of income recipients receive a similarly unearned surplus income during the ups and downs of business cycles. Moreover, the rent of land is no more permanent than that arising in connection with the other factors of production. All rent phenomena are simply phenomena of development and growth, even ground rent. They are the result of ever changing rent opportunities, constantly emerging and disappearing. Rents originate under the influence of social processes of valuation, and arise fundamentally because of disturbances in social relationships, from which it follows that they are ephemeral. Among the social changes most pregnant with rent opportunities are the branching out of networks of communication and similar social and industrial activities which in various places, in various ways, and at various times alter the relationship of costs or sales to economic scarcity.—*T. J. Kreps*.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 14372, 14434, 14444, 14465, 14535-14536, 14544, 14547, 14553, 14559, 14566-14567, 14581, 14583, 14603, 14608, 14611, 14614-14615, 14646, 14653, 14674, 14699-14701, 14707, 14724, 14730, 14733, 14740, 14747, 14751, 14756, 14757, 14764, 14766, 14771, 14774, 14781, 14799, 14803, 14807, 14808, 14809, 14818, 14830, 14841-14842, 14848, 14852-14854, 14864, 14870, 14872, 14902, 14920, 15856)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 14187-14188, 14191, 14199, 14201, 14203, 14208, 14212, 14214-14215, 14218-14219, 14222, 14225, 14230-14231, 14254, 14260, 14264, 14266, 14273, 14276, 14280, 14296-14298, 14936, 15008, 15087, 15184, 15233, 15653)

14904. ALTSCHUL, EUGEN. Der Sinn des Fünfjahresplans. [The meaning of the five year plan.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 11 (1) 1932: 71-77.

14905. BOGOLEPOV, A. A. Die Konzessionen in Sowjet-Russland. [Concessions in Soviet Russia.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 91 (1) 1931: 86-114.—*Fritz Morstein Marz*.

14906. DOLEŽAL, KAREL. Potíže s Podunajím s širší perspektivou. [The difficulties with the Danubian prospect from a wider perspective.] *Přítomnost*. 9 (16) Apr. 20, 1932: 244-245.—The main cause of the economic distress of the Danube states is the unfavorable situation of agriculture. What makes all attempts to improve the conditions of the Danube states quite

hopeless is the fact the Czechoslovakia, like all these other states, tends to guarantee old existing rights and to form the accustomed methods in economic undertakings. But the world needs a return to the natural equilibrium, which would include a gradual abolition of agricultural and industrial branches not able to exist without artificial help.—*J. S. Rouček*.

14907. ECKER, L. LASZLO. Obstacles to Hungarian reconstruction. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 505-509.—Hungary was deprived by the peace settlement of two-thirds of her territory and six-seventh of her agricultural market. Her minerals and lumber were ceded away. Her wheat and corn, produced on a small scale without modern agricultural machinery and marketed in an antiquated fashion, cannot compete with the same products from the U. S., Australia, Canada, and Soviet Russia. Hungary should concentrate on a few agricultural specialties in the production of which she has a comparative advantage. Vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, and cattle are suggested. This change will require governmental assistance and a willingness of the farming class to tear itself loose from traditional methods.—*B. H. Williams*.

14908. FIELD, F. W. Economic conditions in Canada 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade Rep.* #508. 1932: pp. 292.

14909. GARGAS, S. La Pologne et l'économie internationale. [Poland in the international economic situation.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 24-1 (3) Mar. 1932: 559-590.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

14910. GOODE, J. L. WILSON. Economic conditions in the British West Indies and contiguous British territories (dated January, 1932). *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #510. 1932: pp. 107.

14911. JUGOW, A. La faillite du Plan Quinquennal. [The failure of the five year plan.] *Flambeau*. 15 (3) Mar. 1932: 293-305.

14912. KIMENS, R. E. Economic conditions in Poland. (1931). *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #511. 1932: pp. 62.

14913. LAVELEYE, VICTOR de. Réflexions sur le Plan Quinquennal. [Reflections on the five year plan.] *Flambeau*. 15 (3) Mar. 1932: 273-292.

14914. MARZORATI, A. L'essor économique du Ruanda Urundi. [Economic development of Ruanda Urundi.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (84) Mar. 1932: 26-29.

14915. NORDMANN, N. Der Fünfjahrplan und die Deckung des täglichen Bedarfs in der UdSSR. [The five year plan and daily consumption requirements in the USSR.] *Osteuropa*. 7 (7) Apr. 1932: 377-389.—Using memoranda issued by the Bureau of Research at the University of Birmingham as well as Russian official data, Nordmann finds the accumulation of capital, during the first three years of the five year plan, greater than that of any other nation in history, rising at the expense of per capita consumption. The world-wide depression, by causing a disproportionate drop in raw materials has slowed down the tempo somewhat. To counterbalance this the collectivization program has far surpassed expectations. Attention is now directed to the production of "light industry," which consists of consumption articles.—*Samuel Kalish*.

14916. OSTROWSKI, R. Der zweite Fünfjahrplan. [The second five year plan.] *Tagebuch*. 13 (7) Feb. 13, 1932: 248-253.

14917. PAILLARD, GEORGES. La Suisse centre international d'affaires. [Switzerland, an international business center.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 68 (1) 1932: 1-14.—Of Switzerland's population 44% are engaged in manufacturing industries and 77.6% of the country's exports consist of manufactured products. Production of electricity amounts to over 5,000,000,000 kw., one fifth of which is exported to France, Italy and Germany. More than two-thirds of the railroads are

electrified. The export of watches represents normally a value of 300,000,000 francs, or from 92 to 94% of world exports. Swiss exports of manufactured silk are exceeded only by France, Japan, and Italy. Exports of cheese, condensed milk and cattle amounted to 149,000,000 francs in 1929. It is estimated that there are now 9,000 hotels in Switzerland of which 8,000, with 168,000 beds and 61,000 employees, are for tourists. In 1928, tourists spent 395,000,000 francs in Switzerland, a sum that compares favorably with the 1,700,000,000 Swiss francs spent, in 1929, in France, the most prominent country in the tourist trade. The national wealth of Switzerland was estimated, in 1930, as between 50,000,000,000 and 60,000,000,000 francs, thus approaching in per capita wealth the United States and Canada. Investments in other countries return about 430,000,000 francs a year. Resources of Swiss banks amounted to more than 24,000,000,000 francs in 1930. Wages are higher than in any other European country, excepting Great Britain and Sweden. Unemployment in Switzerland, in the summer of 1931, did not affect much over 10,000 workers.—*P. J. Haegy.*

14918. PALMGREN, AXEL. Questions économiques actuelles en Finlande. [Present-day economic questions in Finland.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (84) Mar. 1932: 39-42.

14919. REYNTIENS, N. S. Economic conditions in Belgium in 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #509 1932: pp. 137.

14920. RYCHLIŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Liberalizm gospodarczy w Królestwie Polskiem po 1863 roku. [Economic liberalism in Poland after 1863.] *Ekonomista.* 30(2) 1930: 70-97.—(Effects of the economic liberalism of western Europe and particularly of France on Polish economic literature.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

14921. SALVADORI, MASSIMO. Aspetti della politica economica persiana. [Aspects of Persia's economic policies.] *Oltremare.* 5(9) Sep. 1931: 356-359.—Treats the following matters: foreign participation in Persia's economic progress, monetary reform, ways of communication, obstacles to economic progress, and the law on the monopoly of foreign commerce.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14922. SURÁNYI-UNGER, THEO. Wirtschaft und Nationalismus im Fernen Osten. [Economy and nationalism in the Far East.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 89(2) 1931: 278-311.—From the economic point of view the radical nationalist movements in India and China are not a promising nor a satisfactory feature, so far as the material, not the spiritual welfare of the people is concerned. However, the possibility that one day uncompromising nationalism might find its economic justification, after it has definitely reached its goal, cannot be denied.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

14923. SURÁNYI-UNGER, THEO. Wirtschaft und Vergesellschaftung im Nahen Osten. [Economy and socialization in the Near East.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 91(3) 1931: 517-542.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

14924. TÄNZER, G. A. E. Het inlandsche drukkers- en boekhandelbedrijf in Bandoeng. [The native printing and bookselling industries in Bandung.] *Volkscredietwezen.* 20(1) Jan. 1932: 6-15.—(An inquiry into the economic conditions of native printers and booksellers, examining their need for capital and methods of providing it.) The number of workers in the native printing offices varies between 15 and 40, their wages vary from 15 Dutch cents a day for apprentices to 1.50 guilder for printers and bookbinders. The shop-assistants receive a minimum monthly wage of 17.50 guilders and 5% of sales, which together can be put at 60 guilders a month. The native printing offices work about 25% cheaper than the European ones.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14925. WAKAR, WŁODZIMIERZ. Bilans handlowy Prus Wschodnich w świetle statystyki transpor-

towej. [The commercial balance of East Prussia in the light of transport statistics.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(4) 1931: 1017-1071.—(Review of the economic situation of East Prussia for 1925-1928, dealing with the volume of goods transported by railway and water.) Production of East Prussia is not sufficient to balance importations and to satisfy her own requirements. The annual payments made by Germany to make up the deficit, amounts to 150 to 200 marks per head of the Prussian population and to 5 to 7 marks per head of Germany.—*O. Eisenberg.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 14180, 14194, 14200, 14205, 14219, 14237-14238, 14242, 14253, 14258, 14277, 14281, 14285, 14292, 14434, 14615, 14700, 14808, 14848, 14853, 14906, 14907, 15031, 15082-15083, 15147, 15155, 15214, 15231, 15251, 15253, 15255, 15497, 15582, 15685)

14926. AUHAGEN, OTTO. Die russische Landwirtschaft im Jahr 1931. [Russian agriculture in 1931.] *Osteuropa.* 7(6) Mar. 1932: 322-330; (7) Apr. 1932: 389-401.—(A résumé of the gains and losses on the agricultural front during 1931.) Failure to meet control figures is general, with the possible exception of industrial crops. The tempo of collectivization is the cause. Only the inauguration of a piece-work system saved the situation from worse failure. Although the increase of locally manufactured agricultural machinery is great, it is insufficient to meet the present pace. The life of a tractor is shortened by the incompetence of the peasant. Unfortunately, faith in machinery caused a neglect of work horses. Followed as it was by the slaughter of cattle by the kulaks in 1930, there resulted also a lack of sufficient meat, fats, and butter.—*Samuel Kalish.*

14927. GOTHEIN, GEORG. Die Katastrophe der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [The catastrophe of German agriculture.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226(2) Nov. 1931: 140-147.—The author presents statistics on the present disastrous situation of German agriculture in economic as well as in financial regard. Settlements on small holdings as now furthered by the government will not be an effective remedy against the depression as they mean increase of production in dairy and meat products which cannot be protected by tariffs because of some agrarian countries which are among Germany's best customers for industrial goods. Reduction of costs and of social taxation, and a new organization of marketing are among the foremost measures to be carried through.—*Hans Frerk.*

14928. GUTTFELD, MARTIN, and REISSNER, HANS. Die Struktur der Landwirtschaft in Frankreich. [The structure of agriculture in France.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4(10) Oct. 1931: 833-842.—This is an account of the agrarian history of France since the Revolution, with the emphasis on recent trends. An analysis is included of the size of farms, of the methods of farm management, land utilization, yield of various products in comparison to Germany, and of the excess or decrease of birth rate in various districts since 1870 and its influence on agriculture. Direct farming is thrice as much as tenant or share farming, but the average size of farms is bigger with the latter. French agriculture has fully utilized its good conditions in climate and soil as far as viticulture and horticulture are concerned, but its produce is less than that of Germany in pig and cattle farming, dairying, and sugar-beet production. Some districts, e.g. Normandy and Gascony, have had a continual decrease in birth rate since 1870, which

favored tenant and share farming by foreigners, whereas provinces with an excess of birth rate, e.g. Brittany, had an outlet for their overpopulation in emigration or navigation. The future prospects of French agriculture are increase of dairying, meat production, and poultry farming rather than increase of corn production.—*Hans Frerk.*

14929. GRABSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Wieś polska i kapitalizm w rolnictwie. [The Polish village and agricultural capitalism.] *Ekonomista*. 30 (4) 1930: 3-19.—Capitalism in the field of agriculture appeared in Poland in the course of the 19th century and came from Prussia after the third partition of Poland. The Polish village considered the capitalism in that period as a danger for its existence. Capitalism in agricultural enterprises is a strong factor for agricultural progress, which however, opens the way to capitalism. The cooperative movement in the village though very far from capitalist principles, often prepares the basis for capitalism in the village.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14930. HURVITZ, D. השאלה האגררית של הפלחים [The agrarian problem of the Fellahin.] *Achduth Haavodah*. 3 (1-2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 17-27.—The woeful conditions of the Arab peasant in Palestine can be improved by a more intensive and diversified production on his land. This can be brought about only if preceded by social-economic changes such as agrarian reforms, a new division of lands owned in common by whole villages and providing the peasants with capital through credit associations.—*Moshé Burstein.*

14931. LERA DE ISLA, ANGEL. Nuestra agricultura de regadio. [Irrigation agriculture.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 33 (101) Jan.-Feb., 1932: 755-761. (Spain.)

14932. LIGGETT, WALTER W. The farmers see red. *Amer. Mercury*. 26 (102) Jun. 1932: 212-222.—Statistical facts concerning foreclosures, heavy mortgages, and sales of farms for the price of their debts, as well as the grievances presented to a senatorial committee by farmers and representatives of farm organizations from different states, show that the farmers in all the states of the eastern, southern, and Pacific coasts, as well as of the Middle West, are in a desperate plight. Of 77,975 farms in North Dakota, 28,462 are operated by tenants and 64% of the remaining farms are mortgaged. From Jan. 1, 1922 to Dec. 1, 1931, 21,438 farms have been foreclosed. Of these only 854 have been redeemed by the mortgagors. As the seed loans extended by the Department of Agriculture are inadequate, thousands of North Dakota farmers will not be able to plant crops or will have to curtail them. This will mean more thousands of foreclosures.—*Lina Kahn.*

14933. RUSINEK, ZYGMUNT. Komitety do spraw finansowo-rolnych. [The financial committees for agriculture.] *Rolnictwo*. 3 (1) Apr. 1932: 5-14.

14934. SCHMIDT, STEFAN. Poglądy na kryzys rolny. [A survey of opinions concerning the agricultural crisis.] *Ekonomista*. 31 (1) 1931: 97-119.—*O. Eisenberg.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 14232, 14257, 14262, 14278, 14757, 15272, 15357, 15507)

14935. KRISTENSEN, K. J. La reforma agraria de Dinamarca. [Agrarian reform in Denmark.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 28 (3) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 381-392.—In 1918 provisional laws were passed prohibiting the dissolution of existing farms. This became permanent in 1925. The 1925 law also provided that all farms then in existence should continue as independent holdings, that they must contain buildings occupied by the cultivators, and that no farms could be united. Land could not be rented for more than five years without special authorization, and then only where sale would be per-

missible. Land can be divided only when enough remains to support a family. (Exceptions listed). Land can be united into small farms not to exceed three hectares. The government encourages the acquisition of small independent farms by a system of loans at low interest (4½%) to qualified individuals, up to 9/10 of the cost of the property. Since 1899, 14,000 small farms have been developed on this plan: and 132,000,000 crowns have been thus loaned. From 1919 to 1928, 4,100 new farms were created and 1,700 enlarged to support one family. The total amount of land distributed is about 33,000 hectares, with a value of 35,000,000 crowns. Building loans amount to 50,000,000 crowns. The laws are administered through local county commissions.—*Jessie Bernard.*

14936. LERCH, RUDOLF. La reforma agraria en Alemania. [Agrarian reform in Germany.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 29 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 67-79.—In 1919 Germany passed a law providing for the enlargement of small farms and for the establishment of federal colonies. The principal source of land for these purposes came from large estates either through voluntary sale or expropriation (41% in 1922) with low recompense. The individual states administered the financial end of the enlargement program. The influx of Polish Germans whose land had been confiscated by the Polish government created an emergency situation which tended to emphasize the establishment of new colonies rather than simply enlarging small farms. Both types of project were severely handicapped by the fluctuating currency, rising and falling in numbers with the rise and fall of the currency. In 1926 the Federal government undertook the financing of new colonies. The Reichstag created annual credits of 50,000,000 marks over a period of five years for this purpose. Prussia acted likewise and the number of new colonies increased accordingly. The price of a farm of 15 hectares is 30,000 to 36,000 marks. The economic condition of the colonies is satisfactory. The relatively small number of farmers who have the requisite 800 marks to begin with, and the difficulties of government credit are among the serious obstacles to the program. The system of intensive farming on a small scale by human labor will have to be used.—*Jessie Bernard.*

14937. OSTROWSKI, KRYSZTYN. Teorja i praktyka naszej komasacji. [Theory and practice of consolidation of land holdings in Poland.] *Rolnictwo*. 3 (1) Apr. 1932: 15-38.

14938. PAVEL, ANTONIO. La reforma agraria de Checoslovaquia. [The agrarian reform of Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 29 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 204-218.—A law was passed in 1919 allowing small tenants to buy the land, not exceeding 8 hectares, which they had cultivated since 1901, at the price fixed by a special court as of 1913. Other laws were passed to prevent the raising of rents, to allow renters to pay in money rather than in kind, to make renting obligatory on the part of owners for a period not to exceed 6 years. By these laws, 265,182 peasants secured 141,172 ha. of land, an average of .53 ha. per family. The owners continued as owners, but could not sell, rent, divide, or mortgage the property. Large estates were not exterminated, however, for by certain provisions of the law, proprietors could retain about 30% of their tillable lands and 40% of their forest lands. All land taken was paid for, the price being determined by the value of the crops as of 1913-15. The peasants who bought the land paid 50% more for it than the state had paid. As a result of the agrarian reform, 1,366,835 ha. of land, representing 11% of all agricultural land in the country, have gone into holdings of 30 to 120 ha., and 87.7% into holdings of less than 30 ha. The state and local authorities have retained the wooded lands to insure their proper cultivation. The results of the reform have been to improve

crops, increase buying power of the masses, relieve social tensions, and counteract bolshevism.—*Jessie Bernard.*

14939. PONIKOWSKI, WACLAW. La reforma agraria en Polonia. [Agrarian reform in Poland.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 28 (2) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 224-225.—The agrarian law of Poland, 1920, had for its object the division of the large estates into smaller holdings of from 60 to 300 hectares. A department of agrarian reforms was established in 1923. In 1925 a new law was passed by which large estates were reduced to a total area of 550,000 hectares, the unification of small parcels of land was made possible, and existing obligations were liquidated. Until 1929 the Polish government was chiefly interested in keeping down the cost of living. More recently it has become convinced that the farmer needs protection and in 1928 import duties on farm products were introduced. The government also undertook to buy up grain to stabilize prices, but the world crisis has prevented the benefits of this policy from being realized.—*Jessie Bernard.*

14940. RICCHIONI, V. Della bonifica integrale e di alcune sue possibilità di sollecita realizzazione. ["Integral" land reclamation and possibilities of its realization.] *R. Univ. di Bari "Benito Mussolini," Ann. d. Seminario Giurid.-Econ.* (1) 1931: 3-15. (Italy.)

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 14699, 14954)

14941. DICKEY, J. A. Three year study of farm management and incomes in a typical upland section of Arkansas. *Univ. Arkansas College Agric., Exper. Station, Bull.* #262. May 1931: pp. 58.

14942. PAASCH-HEINRICHAU, E. Arbeitsrationalisierung und Rotherträge in ihrer Auswirkung auf das Kulturartenverhältnis. [Labor rationalization and gross returns in their effect upon the relationship of the various crops.] *J. f. Landwirtschaft.* 80 (1) 1932: 1-20.—This Silesian writer discusses (1) labor rationalization and (2) gross returns, both as related to various types of crops. The best acreage ratio as regards total net yield cannot be determined by calculations of profit-earning possibilities of individual agricultural units, but only by a comparison of collective administrations. It is arrived at in exactly the same way as the value and price of a piece of land. The price of a piece of land is not the capitalized net returns from its administrative units, but is formed by comparison with the yields and market prices of all properties in a given district. In the first few years of economic difficulty following the inflation, agriculture resorted to rationalization. In many cases this made it possible to avoid extensification [extensive cultivation]. There is now becoming apparent a restriction of hoe-crop acreage, the causes and development of which are outlined.—*Henry E. Brockway.*

14943. PONIATOWSKI, ST. et J. Emploi des engrais artificiels en Pologne pendant les années 1924 à 1931. [Use of artificial fertilizer in Poland during the years 1924 to 1931.] *Est Europ. Agric.* 1 (1) Apr. 1932: 77-92.

14944. SCHWANTES, A. J., and POND, G. A. The farm tractor in Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #280. Sep. 1931: pp. 82.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 14189, 14192-14193, 14196-14198, 14209, 14224, 14247, 14259, 14263, 14270, 14274, 14289, 14291, 15060, 15085, 15170, 15249, 15801)

14945. CAMPBELL, CARLOS E. Factors affecting the price of rice. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #297. Apr. 1932: pp. 55.—The size of the United States rice

crop, together with carry-over in the United States, is the most important factor affecting domestic prices of rice. The general level of prices of other commodities is influential. California production is as important as southern production during certain periods of the year on prices of southern rice. Rough rice prices tend to move with prices of milled rice when rough rice is being marketed at a normal rate. Changes in rice acreage in the South are affected by the prices of rice that have prevailed during the previous three years. The price one year before exerts the most influence. Consumption of rice per capita in the United States is low. The southern states supply about 85% of the rice consumed in continental United States; practically all of the remainder comes from California. U. S. rice is exported to many foreign countries. Price changes of California rice at San Francisco are influenced principally by production plus carry-over in California and by changes in prices of Blue Rose rice at New Orleans and changes in Japanese rice prices at Tokyo.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

14946. CAÑO, RAFAEL del. La crisis agrícola—El problema del trigo. [The agricultural crisis—the problem of wheat.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 33 (101) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 723-746.

14947. CLAYTON, B. S. Cost of pumping and duty of water for rice on the grand prairie of Arkansas. *Univ. Arkansas College of Agric., Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #261. May 1931: pp. 48.

14948. DEINUM, H. De nootmuskaatcultuur op de Banda-eilanden. [The nutmeg cultivation on the Banda Islands, Dutch East Indies.] *Landbouw.* 7 (7) Jan. 1932: 467-490.—The small nutmeg plantations, so-called parks, on the Banda islands have been exploited for centuries without any improvement of cultural methods. The climate of the islands is moist; this is of advantage to the nutmeg tree of which the roots do not penetrate deeply into the soil. The ripe nutmegs are carefully picked with a special kind of small baskets. The total number of nutmeg trees amounts to about 539,500. The total average export from the Banda islands amounts to 3,000 picols (1 picol=61 kg) of mace to a value of 330,000 guilders and 20,000 picols of nutmegs to a value of 300,000 guilders. An average of 1,900 native laborers work in the parks.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14949. GRAAF, A. de. Chadbourne in Europe. [Chadbourne in Europe.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 16 (834) Dec. 1931: 1102-1103.—The influence of the Chadbourne scheme on the sugar market during the first year has prevented the price from decreasing further. The unsold stocks in Cuba and Java are estimated at 500,000 and 1,200,000 t. In most countries the real reduction of the production has been considerably greater than has been prescribed by the scheme. The world production 1931-32 is estimated to be 26,540,000 t. against 30,000,000 t. in the preceding year. The planted area in Java is much reduced so that a decrease of production of 40-50% is expected. When prices rise the condition of the sugar industry in Java and Cuba will soon improve, but not in the European countries; here the difficulties are not only caused by the present crisis but by technical and agrarian factors.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14950. HALL, ORVILLE J. Cost of producing rice in Arkansas in 1927. *Univ. Arkansas College Agric. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #266. Jun. 1931: pp. 47.

14951. HALL, ORVILLE J. Rice farming in Arkansas with financial results for 1927. *Univ. Arkansas College Agric., Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #260. Apr. 1931: pp. 56.

14952. HAMILTON, T. R. Economic phases of the mohair industry in Texas. *Texas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #444. Mar. 1932: pp. 32.

14953. KYUNG, WE TSAI. China's silk and tea industries in 1931. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 212-226.

14954. RENNE, R. R. The economics of bean production and marketing in Montana. *Montana State College, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #258. Mar. 1932: pp. 47.—This bulletin is an example of the synthetic method of arriving at the costs of producing and marketing farm products. The physical requirements for labor, seed, materials, etc. are ascertained by using the average of several farms for the area. To these physical requirements average prices for the period considered are applied to arrive at costs. This method is in contrast to the usual method of keeping detailed cost accounts of several farmers and subsequently calculating the average costs. The average gross costs of producing an acre of beans in the Billings area, including delivery of the beans at Billings, amount to \$46.68. Based on average yields this amounts to \$3.40 per hundredweight of clean beans in sacks. Beans and sugar beets fit well together on the farm from the standpoint of labor and rotation efficiency. The yields and prices of potatoes have been such as to give beans the advantage in net returns per acre for the past few years. The average cost of marketing Montana beans amounts to \$1.85 per sack of 100 pounds. This includes all costs from farm to Eastern wholesaler or jobber, except hauling from farm to local warehouse.—*Paul A. Eke.*

14955. RUSSELL, HARRY L. Agriculture's chronic surplus. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (4) Oct. 1931: 199-200, 298.—Wheat has lost its influential position in the United States. Today the dread of possible starvation or shortage has given way to the dread of surplus. Not only are we growing more wheat, but the acreage has been greatly extended. Cost of production has been reduced.—*Helen Slade.*

14956. SCHELTEMA, A. M. P. A. De koffiecultuur in de residenties Bondowoso en Djember, voormalige residentie Besoeki. [Coffee cultivation in the residencies of Bondowoso and Djember, the former residency of Besuki, Java.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (4) Jan. 1932: 65-68.—The former residency of Besuki is one of the principal coffee growing parts of Java. In 1910 the coffee production was 37,000 picols (1 picol = 61 kg) of which 19,500 were Arabica coffee and only 11,000 Robusta coffee; since that year the production of Robusta coffee has rapidly increased. The area of coffee interplanted with rubber has decreased between 1920 and 1930 while the total coffee area has increased from 18,000 to 25,000 ha. The average production per ha. is 11.6 picols. The total coffee production of Java amounted in 1920 to 484,400 picols, in 1929 to 746,300 picols and in 1930 to 496,700 picols, in 1930 the former residency of Besuki produced 225,200 picols or 49.4% of the total quantity. The second important coffee growing territory is the former residency of Pasuruan (32.3% in 1930).—*Cecile Rothe.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 14186, 14290, 14559, 15537-15540)

14957. LOHWASSER, ALFRED. Der Waldrentierungswert. [Forest rental value.] *Centralbl. f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen.* 58 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-11.—The commonly used formula for forest rental value $(Au + Da - c - uv) \cdot 0.0p$ is incorrect because it gives gross instead of net values and also because it mixes yields and costs from 2 different rotations. The correct formula is: $\{Au + Da \cdot 1.0p^{u-a} - c \cdot 1.0p^u - (1.0p^u) \cdot v / 0.0p\} / 0.0p$.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14958. UNSIGNED. The forest resources and lumber industry of Soviet Russia. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #798. 1932: pp. 11.

14959. URBAN. Die deutschen Forstbeamten im

Spiegel der Berufsstatistik. [German foresters according to the census of occupations.] *Deutsche Forstz.* 47 (21) May 20, 1932: 429-431.—The 1925 census of occupations, results of which have become available recently, shows 22,972 technically trained foresters whose principal occupation is forestry, or an average of 1 forester to 523.5 ha. of forest. In addition, 201 do some forestry work in connection with other occupations. Including owners, foresters, laborers and others, 131,460 persons were engaged mainly in forest work, and their dependents numbered 183,498. Part-time workers numbered 34,901. Of the foresters, 24.3% were under 30 years old, 40.2% between 30 and 50 years, and 35.5% over 50 years.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14221, 14265)

14960. STEINERT, HERMANN. Die russische Seefischerei. [The Russian sea fishing industry.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (6) Mar. 1932: 338-348.—A comparison with the Tsarist fishing industry indicates a tremendous increase since 1928, especially in canned fish.—*Samuel Kalish.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 14187, 14266, 14694, 14807, 14841, 15056, 15073, 15129, 15200, 15217, 15242, 15611)

14961. AGEE, E. B. Waste prevention. *Mining Congress. J.* 18 (5) May 1932: 56-57.—The author, superintendent of the Youngstown Mines Corporation, discusses the various forms of waste in the coal industry under three separate headings; (1) waste resulting from preventable accidents, (2) waste of time, and (3) waste of materials and equipment.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14962. HEYER, F. Die Neuordnung der britischen Kohlenwirtschaft. [The reorganization of the British coal industry.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 89 (2) 1931: 257-277.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

14963. ERNST, E. Die Beziehungen des Kantons Zürich zu der Saline Meserey bei Besançon. [The relations between Canton Zurich and the salt mine Meserey, near Besançon.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66 (4) 1930: 473-494.

14964. LOEFFLER, HEINRICH. Der Bergbau und die Bergarbeiter in der Wirtschaftskrise. [Mines and miners in the depression.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42 (12) Mar. 19, 1932: 183-185.—Production of hard coal, coke, soft (brown) coal and compressed (briquettes) coal in 1931 was respectively 15.7%, 28.3% lower, and 33.7%, 32.1% higher than in 1913. This change from use of hard coal and its products to soft coal and its products was occasioned by the Versailles treaty and the reparations agreements which demanded shipments of hard coal and coke from Germany. The Germans turned to soft coal. In 1929 the high point of post-war coal production was reached and the 1931 figures in comparison represent the following losses in percentage of 1929 production: hard coal 27.4%; coke, 42.41%; soft coal, 23.63% and compressed coal 23.02%. Even with this lowered production millions of tons of unsold coal remained at the mines. Use of German hard coal abroad has decreased 14.18% and of coke 41.41% since 1929. The cause probably lies in the sharp depression in the metal industries throughout the world. Coal consumption within Germany has decreased 27.8% since 1929. This sharp decline in consumption is reflected in miners' wages. In the Ruhr district they have had three reductions within one year and now average less than 7

marks per working day. During the last year each miner in this district averaged 39.5 days worked. Employment in hard coal mining has fallen from 531,184 in January 1930 to 333,202 in December 1931; in soft coal employment for the same period fell from 89,739 to 69,614. Part of this unemployment is traceable to increased productivity per worker: in the Ruhr an increase from 1913 to 1931 of 65.6%; in the Aachen area of 34.9%; in Upper Silesia of 42.4; in Lower Silesia of 40.2%.—*Alice Hanson.*

14965. McBRIDE, R. S. Inter-fuel and inter-energy competition. *Chem. & Metallurg. Engin.* 39 (4) Apr. 1932: 184-190.—Judged solely on the basis of heat or power available per dollar of material cost, coal almost invariably has a substantial advantage over other sources of energy. The most economical source of power, however, is not the only factor to be considered in industrial plant operation. Cleanliness of plant may be, and in food manufacturing establishments usually is, a determining factor in choice. Controllability becomes a dominant consideration whenever extremely precise heating or power control is essential for the manufacture of a satisfactory product. In such instances, gas and electricity offer advantages that may far outweigh considerations of their higher cost per unit of energy purchased. These factors explain the check in the growth of the demand for coal and the rapid rise in the use of competitive sources of heat and energy which has been an outstanding feature of the past decade.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14966. MARCUS, ALFRED. Russische Metallpolitik. [The Russian metal policy.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (1) Oct. 1931: 31-38.—Metals, ferrous and nonferrous, determine the economic strength of a modern nation. Cognizant of this fact Soviet Russia has of late directed its major energy towards the successful production of its needs within its own borders.—*Samuel Kalish.*

14967. MIDDLETON, JOHN L. Diamonds in equatorial Africa. *Engin. & Mining J.* 133 (5) May 1932: 285.—A brief description of the Bria diamond fields in the Oubangui-Chari, Belgian Congo. Indications of diamond deposits in the vicinity were first discovered in 1915, but it was not until 1928 that active operations began. Since that time, however, considerable progress has been made by the *Compagnie Équatoriale de Mines* toward the development of the fields.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14968. NEUBAUER. Deutscher Asphaltbergbau bei Eschershausen. [German asphalt mining near Eschershausen.] *Petroleum Z.* 28 (21) May 25, 1932: 5-11.

14969. SHURICK, A. T., and TOENNIGES, F. E. Coal-mine stripping practice with giant power shovels. *Engin. News-Rec.* 108 (18) May 5, 1932: 642-648.—The average ratio of coal to overburden is now 1:7.5. This ratio, together with the marketing opportunities, is the chief factor in determining the economic possibilities of a coal stripping project. An average market realization of \$1.50 per ton for the coal does not ordinarily justify stripping an overburden ratio exceeding 1:6 whereas an average realization of \$2.50 will make it possible to strip ratios up to 1:15 or higher. The earning capacities of very large shovels is high on a stripping job. The heavy investment involved in stripping work limits this type of operation to large deposits; and the principal difficulties encountered by the stripper are: stacking, limited operating range; idle time losses; and high wage scales. Costs of stripping in 1931 varied from 5.3 to 9.5 cents per cubic yard in various companies whereas costs for earth moving on large levee jobs varied from 11 to 32 cents per cubic yard.—*R. R. Shaw.*

14970. UNSIGNED. Kokerzeugung der Ver. Staaten im Jahre 1931. [Coke production of the U. S. in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (16) Apr. 16, 1932: 376.—Production of coke in the U. S. decreased from 47,970,000 t. to 33,730,000 t. (short) in 1931. All states showed de-

creases except Massachusetts (+44.8%) and New Jersey (+2.3%), Indiana's decrease being greatest (-44.7%).—*E. Friederichs.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 14204, 14229-14230, 14258, 14271, 14280, 14924, 14952, 14958, 14970, 14986, 14993-14994, 14996, 15010, 15050, 15218, 15229, 15829, 15832)

14971. BOAS, GEORGE. In defense of machines. *Harpers Mag.* (985) Jun. 1932: 93-99.

14972. CLARK, W. C. The construction industry in 1932. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (2) May 15, 1932: 74-79.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

14973. CLARK, W. C. Limitations of financial statistics relating to building activity. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 133-143.—The inadequacy and unreliability of the statistics relating to the financing of urban buildings are justly matters of great regret. If a measure of control is to be effected over the construction industry to forestall the extremes of over-building more adequate and more current data are necessary. There is need for more comprehensive figures relating to the total amount of urban mortgage credit as well as a more complete classification into constituent parts. There is need also for more information relating to the cost of mortgage credit. The limitations of the available data are discussed and concrete suggestions are given for the improvement of the basic statistics.—*H. B. Flinkers.*

14974. JENNY, CASPAR. Die schweizerische Baumwollindustrie. [The Swiss cotton industry.] *Z. f. Schweiz. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (4) 1930: 573-593.

14975. LANDON, CHARLES E. Recent development in the tobacco manufacturing industry. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 31 (1) Jan. 1932: 88-97.—The period since 1914 in the United States has witnessed marked changes in the tobacco manufacturing industry and in the tobacco consuming habits of the people. These changes are: greatly increased consumption of cigarettes and snuff; declining consumption of smoking and chewing tobacco and cigars; and the introduction of large-scale machine methods into the manufacturing of cigars with the resulting rise to favor of the cheap cigar. Among the causes for the increased consumption of cigarettes are the World War, the dissolution of the tobacco trust and the placing of the tobacco manufacturing industry on a competitive basis, advertising, changes in the methods of retailing, the waning of antagonism towards the use of tobacco, the movement of the population to the city, and most important of all, the taking up of smoking by women. Per capita consumption of tobacco has remained practically stationary. The decline in the consumption of cigars since 1914 has led to the application of the same production and business methods of cigar manufacture that made the cigarette industry famous—a few large scale plants equipped with machinery, and the use of advertising.—*E. M. Violette.*

14976. LOWRIE, W. L. German chemical developments in 1931. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #795. Apr. 1932: pp. 35.—The German chemical industry is now hampered by two major international developments: (1) the rapid expansion of chemical industries of the principal producing countries; and (2) the nationalistic movement in various countries with the accompanying high tariffs. The volume of German trade dwindled steadily during 1931. The chemical industry has shown lack of uniformity; some lines slumping severely while others operated profitably. The number of insolvencies in 1931 increased almost 100% over that for 1930. (42 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

14977. NYLANDER, ERIK. Les industries mécaniques suédoises pendant l'année 1931. [The mechanical industries in Sweden during 1931.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (84) Mar. 1932: 86-90.

14978. STEVENS, H. H. The quantity of manufacturing production in Canada 1923-29. *Canada Bur. Stat., Indus. Stat. Branch*. 1932: pp. 53.

14979. UNSIGNED. Rekordbautätigkeit in der Schweiz, 1931. [Record building activity in Switzerland in 1931.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz*. 24(5) May 1932: 160-162.—Statistics show an increase of 20% compared with 1930, and are almost twice as high as in 1926. Of the large towns, Geneva has contributed very considerably to this increase with 16.8 new dwellings per 1000 inhabitants, and an average of 12.8 dwellings to a building, the general average being 3.1. 63% of the total production has been 1-3 room dwellings.—*M. E. Liddall*.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 14774, 14898, 14905, 14916, 15013, 15015, 15089, 15103, 15211, 15246, 15308, 15505, 15513)

14980. BRADY, ROBERT A. The meaning of rationalization: an analysis of the literature. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 526-540.

14981. BROWNE, H. V. Recent office economies. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #56. 1932: 2-9.

14982. BRUÈRE, ROBERT W. The Swope plan and after. *Survey*. 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 583-585; 647-648; 653.—The underlying assumptions of the Swope plan are: (1) the problem of industrial stabilization is primarily one of overproduction, rather than one of inefficient and unsocial distribution and underconsumption; (2) that industry, when permitted to adopt curtailment of production, could be trusted to share the full benefits of technological and other improvements through the lowest possible prices to the consumer compatible with a fair return on investment and the skill required.—*M. Keller*.

14983. CABOT, PHILIP. The vices of free competition. *Yale Rev.* 21(1) Autumn 1931: 38-55.—The effect of the displacement of labor by machinery has been to increase fixed costs of plant and management. The success of an industry depends upon the stabilization of supply and demand so that fixed costs may always be met. Cyclical depressions are caused by failure in operation of the law of supply and demand since the law controls neither supply nor demand because of unlimited competition. Limitations must be placed on the individual, in the form of socialized capitalism for a planned national economy. In such a way the worker will be adequately protected and his value as a consumer increased. Planning by control by the trader as in our larger utilities is to be preferred to that by the government, as in Russia.—*Walter H. C. Laves*.

14984. COLES, WALTER D. The solicitor general's bankruptcy report and new bankruptcy bill. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(5) May 1932: 293-297, 350.—The report describes the scope and nature of the inquiry, the defects found in the law and its administration and amendments to the law deemed necessary. The draft of a bill prepared by the solicitor general sets forth the proposed amendments. The report states that our present bankruptcy law is a failure, does not attain its objectives, and requires general revision. The remedial legislation proposed by the solicitor general is taken

textually or substantially, from the existing English statutes. The evils mentioned by the report of large liabilities, meager assets, and small dividends are undoubtedly registered in bankruptcy statistics, but it does not follow that they are the results of a defective bankruptcy law. In general insolvency and failure result from social and economic causes which in the main are entirely disassociated from the existence of the bankruptcy.—*F. R. Aumann*.

14985. LEWIS, COOKE. Organizing office executive relationships for cost reduction. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.*, #57. 1932: pp. 23.

14986. COOKE, MORRIS LLEWELLYN. Light and power—planning the electrical future. *Survey*. 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 607-611; 635.—The following recommendations are made as basic to the public interest in any approach to planning for the electrical industry: (1) a federal body analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission; (2) a federal electrical planning board to study present and future electrical needs of the country, to establish a nation-wide plan for affording the cheapest and most abundant power, and to conserve our natural resources, and to prevent unnecessary duplication; (3) state commissions with administration rather than judicial powers, to institute accounting and cost-finding procedures, thus to establish rates to make the several classes of service more nearly self-sustaining; (4) a state electrical planning board in every state to cooperate with the equivalent federal authority.—*M. Keller*.

14987. COVER, JOHN H. Some social and economic antecedents of bankruptcy. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 117-122.—This is an attempt by means of an intensive statistical study of federal court records in Cook and Jay counties, Illinois, to find out the causes of bankruptcy by (1) interviewing each bankrupt, (2) letters to at least three creditors, (3) in some instances, reference to account books, etc. An effort is made to take into consideration all the factors which might have contributed to the insolvency; such as experience, unemployment, illness, percentage of income spent for food, rent, medical services, dependents, and the like. Tentative conclusions are advanced.—*C. C. Bayard*.

14988. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. The stabilization nonsense. *Amer. Mercury*. 25(97) Jan. 1932: 68-73.—So long as the profit motive and competition remain a part of our economic system, only those stabilization methods which increase markets and sales are feasible. To keep a plant going steadily is not philanthropy, but the essence of the profit system. It is possible only where the goods manufactured are not perishable and require but little storage space, where the fashion element is not a consideration, where workers are skilled and not easily replaced, or where the producer has a quasi-monopoly on his product.—*Ernestine Wilke*.

14989. FARNHAM, DWIGHT. The importance of adequate administrative control. *Management Rev.* 21(5) May, 1932: 131-138.—Great intelligence is required to draw the line between necessary economy and destructive retrenchment. Success in drawing the line is the test of good management. Administration is divided into three groups according to function: financial, sales, and production management. In all three, research is important in establishing standards of practice. The present trend is toward making the comptroller's department the clearing house for the administrative control data.—*Helen Baker*.

14990. FISCHER, R. M. What to consider before relocating a plant. *Iron Age*. 129(18) May 5, 1932: 1007-1009.—To the large scale manufacturer with nation-wide markets, the economic problem of plant location—the most favorable site for factories and warehouses—is a factor of great importance. Shifts in population and markets, improvements in transportation

facilities, wider distribution of electric power, inequalities in the tax burden, and statutory restrictions are among the various causes contributing to industrial migration.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14991. FLYNN, JOHN T. Kreuger—another holding company debacle. *New Repub.* 71(912) May 25, 1932: 35-38.

14992. GRABOWSKI, WITOLD. L'organisation scientifique de la distillerie en Pologne. [The scientific organization of distilling in Poland.] *Est Europ. Agric.* 1(1) Apr. 1932: 93-99.

14993. GROSS, HERBERT. Tabakmonopol und freie Tabakwirtschaft. Ein Vergleich der österreichischen Tabakregie und der deutschen Tabakwirtschaft. [Tobacco monopoly and free competition. A comparison between Austrian monopoly and German competitive industry.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch.* (51) 1930: pp. 160.

14994. HARD, WILLIAM. Ingots and jobs. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 600-605.—(Hypothetical calculations on the steel industry.) Supposing that that industry had kept monthly production during 1921-1929 on a projection of the 1900-1914 trend line, the total production would have been approximately the same as it actually was. In other words, the trend was the same for the latter period as for the former. Storage charges would have cancelled actual unused capacity charges. If this trend line production had been started in 1923, storage charges would have been eliminated. Further, if the steel industry had conducted its production in this manner, it would have had at the end of 1929 unfilled orders to have kept it busy until August, 1931. With this basic industry held on a steady growth line the height of the boom period would have been lowered and the depth of the depression raised and the period shortened.—*M. Keller.*

14995. HARMAN, H. M. Economies in the industrial company office. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #56. 1932: 14-19.

14996. HILLMAN, SIDNEY. Labor leads toward planning. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 586-588.—A summary of the efforts toward stabilization in the men's clothing industry by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America covering the period since 1910. Although at no time more than 75% of the industry was unionized, the union was fairly successful in stabilization, establishing unemployment reserves, and organizing the labor market, but the distress brought by the business cycle could not be circumvented. This proves that voluntary cooperation is not enough, and no one industry can stabilize entirely by its own efforts. The following means were used by the union to accomplish their ends: introduction of piece rates, arbitration machinery, control over the introduction of machinery, assumption of various managerial responsibilities such as reduction of overhead costs, equal division of work in slack periods, and unemployment insurance.—*M. Keller.*

14997. LORWIN, LEWIS L. The American front. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 569-571.—Economic planning is essentially a new method of coordinating and balancing production and distribution. Five types: (1) absolute socialist planning, with centralized system of social and economic life covering production, consumption, standard of living, and all economic processes; (2) Soviet planning, or partial state socialist planning, as in the USSR; (3) Fascist planning, as in Italy; (4) business planning; and (5) social progressive planning. Business planning insists on the economic leadership of the business group, but agrees that (1) broader social incentives and objectives than the profit motive must be evolved, (2) overproduction and unemployment must be prevented, (3) business leadership can evolve its own modes of control. Social progressive planning emphasizes the need for some measure of

redistributing income to increase mass purchasing power. It calls for a national economic council to study the problem and prepare for its application.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14998. LUBIN, ISADOR. The new lead from Capitol Hill. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 573-577; 640-642.—(Discussion of a bill to establish a national economic council in the U. S.)

14999. MICHELIS, GIUSEPPE de. A world programme of organic economic reconstruction. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(5) Nov. 1931: 495-505.—The outlines of a plan for international control, under the leadership of the League of Nations, of factors of production is set forth. Surplus land, labor, and capital would be brought together in the interests of greater economic stability and maximum output.—*Lawrence Smith.*

15000. MILLNER, FRITZ. Das Problem der Kartellierung in der deutschen Getreidemüllerei. [The problem of cartelization in German milling industry.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 180(3) 1932: 1-42.

15001. NEURATH, OTTO. World planning and the U. S. A. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 621-628.—The first step in world functional planning is the enlightenment of society to the fact that in our present system no one can achieve success or suffer failure without sympathetically influencing others, and of the discrepancy between production and consumption. The latter necessitates a world survey of capacity for production, actual output and real consumption. If all technical resources were fully exploited, three times as many people could live on the earth and more comfortably than ever before. Production would be allocated to regions most suited to it, and the products distributed regardless of origin, equalizing the standard of living all over the world.—*M. Keller.*

15002. NICKLISCH, H. Wirtschaftlichkeitsmessung. [The measuring of the quality of economic activity.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* (3) Mar. 1932: 53-55.—A qualitative and quantitative expression of the measure of the economic quality of economic activity is resolved to interrelation of production and consumption.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

15003. PAUL, VARNUM. Corporations: liability of directors of California corporations for negligence: to whom liable. *California Law Rev.* 20(3) May 1932: 426-432.

15004. PERSON, H. S. Scientific management's bigger job. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 579-581; 642-644.—Scientific management may be defined as that attitude of mind and managerial technique which bases every decision and act on research. There is apparently no way out of recurring depression except by application of scientific management to industry collectively, especially expressed in purposive planning. Production for calculated need, with individual business profit incidental, must be the goal. A few specific responsibilities should form the beginning. For instance, the collection, analysis and publication by a national planning staff of all facts bearing on every problem, and then the formulation of specifications concerning needs for materials, machines, labor requirements, etc. involved in any program based on the revealed facts.—*M. Keller.*

15005. PHILLIPS, JOHN D. Corporations: consolidation by sale of assets: rights of dissenting shareholders. *California Law Rev.* 20(4) May 1932: 421-426.

15006. S., I. J. What constitutes doing business by a foreign corporation in Pennsylvania. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(2) Feb. 1932: 267-275.

15007. SOULE, GEORGE. Chaos or control. I. Impotent business. II. The organizing man. III. We learn from war. IV. Russian economic inventions. V. A

challenge to inaction. *New Repub.* 60(901) Mar. 9, 1932: 88-91; (902) Mar. 16, 1932: 121-125; (903) Mar. 23, 1932: 148-151; (904) Mar. 30, 1932: 175-179; (905) Apr. 6, 1932: 199-203.

15008. WINKLER, MAX. Playing with matches—the rise and fall of Ivar Kreuger. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134 (3490) May 25, 1932: 589-591.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 15103, 15106, 15248)

15009. BERLE, A. A., Jr. Elements of the law in business accounting. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1932: 573-622.—Courts have in fact and in form laid down rules which bind the accountants, or they have themselves adopted accountants' conventions. The accountant, once his rules have found their way into the body of law, becomes legally obliged to follow them in his further work. This essay is an endeavor to work out in a few of the simpler business problems the interrelation of accounting and law. An appended digest is designed to furnish a working manual of those cases which have directly or by necessary inference accepted a rule of accounting.—*R. S. Stevens.*

15010. DIETZE, CARL E. Accurate construction costs. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 144-148.—Irresponsible bidding based on ignorance of contractors as to true costs must naturally lead to their schooling in the art of keeping both good accounting and cost records and into their making proper use of these records when so obtained. The keeping of costs is of two-fold importance—(1) to maintain a control over the cost of production while the work is in progress by analyzing unit costs with a view to securing the minimum of costs possible under existing conditions, and (2) to obtain accurate information which can be used as a basis in determining prices of future work.—*H. G. Meyer.*

15011. FOREST, MICHAEL S. Real property law and its relationship to accounting. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 157-163, 183.—*H. G. Meyer.*

15012. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. Half-truths in audited accounts. *Accountant.* 86(2993) Apr. 16, 1932: 521-526.—Cases such as that of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. have shaken the confidence of the public in audited accounts. In this case the difficulty lay with half-truths, for many of which the auditor can not be held responsible, since his powers are restricted by the lack of requirements of the Companies Act with respect to many details of published accounts. Prominent among the matters which demand legislative action are (1) the disclosure of trading results; (2) the disclosure of secret reserves, and (3) the disclosure of the assets, liabilities, and trading results of subsidiary companies.—*H. F. Taggart.*

15013. HARRISON, G. CHARTER. Standard costs—as an element of managerial technique. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 57-62.—Standard costs represent the entrance of the scientific idea into the realm of accounting. Before their development accounting was thought to deal with the past; now it projects thought into the future. Actual costs are compared with standard and variations accounted for. It becomes part of the accounting routine to show up inefficiencies. The fewer they are the less accounting there is. The system can be introduced into any industry where the determination of standards is possible. A combination of accounting and engineering knowledge is essential. The system was first used in shops but is now being carried over into sales and administration. The profit variation sheet with causes is now the executive's chief tool. A recent development is its adjustment in accordance

with business conditions. Budgets, bonuses—which increase as the contribution to company profits increases—, etc., are made possible by standard costs. Mistaken ideas as to how profits can be increased are shown up. This is a profession worthy the best men and it will attract them when executives realize the value of standard costs and pay adequately for this service.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

15014. MOTT-SMITH, H. M. Criterion of stability for a business based on installment transactions. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(3) Mar. 1932: 71-74.—*H. G. Meyer.*

15015. ONIDA, PIETRO. Valutazioni e rivalutazioni d'impianti. [Valuation of establishments.] *Ammin. ed Organizzazione Aziendale.* 1(1) Mar. 31, 1932: 5-31.

15016. WHITE, BRUCE W. Problems in audit and report procedure. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(3) Mar. 1932: 77-78.—The great majority of today's audits are made by large accounting firms and are, too frequently, matters of a merely machine routine. The audit work, in all its phases, is increasingly delegated to assistants who are allowed to display but little initiative. The form of the audit report has been largely crystallized by the dictates of bankers and others for whom such reports are frequently prepared. The report can be made an interesting document with meaning and value and the accountant who is in intimate touch with the business under audit can easily make it so.—*H. G. Meyer.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entry 15468)

15017. REITSMA, S. A. De ontwikkeling van het verkeerswezen in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The development of transportation in the Dutch East Indies.] *Tropisch Nederland.* 4(13) Oct. 19, 1931: 195-204; (14) Nov. 2, 1931: 211-217; (15) Nov. 16, 1931: 227-232; (16) Nov. 30, 1931: 243-249; (17) Dec. 14, 1931: 259-263; (18) Dec. 28, 1931: 275-279.—In 1864 the first railway from Semarang to the Vorstenlanden in central Java was built, in 1873, 205 km. were open to traffic in central Java. The main line of Java was started in 1875, and completed in 1894. At the end of 1929 Java had 2,314 km. railway, 561 km. tramway, and 93 km. narrow-gauge railway, all government built. The gross revenues were 70 million guilder, the working-expenses 43.7, the net profit 26.3, and the capital used for the construction amounted to 460 million. About 2,537 km. have been built by private companies on Java. The Dutch East Indies as a whole possess 7,325 km. in which a capital of 889 million guilder has been invested. In 1871 the first regular steamship service was opened, the Nederland. Cooperation with the Rotterdamsche Lloyd made possible a regular weekly passenger service. For the inter-island service the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij was founded in 1888; and now controls 60 lines which extend as far as Australia, Siam, Burma, Hongkong, and South Africa. The Dutch East Indies possess 20,600 km., of improved roads in Java; and 19,400 km. on the other islands. Motor-bus services are regular. There is a weekly postal air connection with the Netherlands. There are regular connections within Java, and with Sumatra and Singapore. From November 1928 until May 1931 the Koninklijke Nederlandsch-Indisch Luchtvaart Maatschappij travelled 1,800,000 km. and carried 40,000 passengers, 210,000 kg. of merchandise, and 17,000 kg. of mail.—*J. C. Lamster.*

15018. SCHENKER, O. Bemerkungen zur Statistik der Strassenverkehrsunfälle in der Schweiz. [Comments on the statistics of street traffic accidents in

Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (4) 1930: 561-567.

15019. WESEMANN, HANS OTTO. Neuere deutsche Verkehrspolitik. [Recent German transportation policy.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 17 (13) Apr. 1, 1932: 427-431.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 14245, 14724, 14842, 14852, 14870, 15347)

15020. BINKERD, ROBERT S. What modern locomotives can do for American railroads. *Railway Age.* 92 (25) Jun. 18, 1932: 1009-1010.—Binkerd proposes that locomotives be depreciated at a higher rate, retired more quickly, and thus replaced by modern equipment. The saving in repairs will more than offset the increase in depreciation charges, and will produce better motive power performance at an actual net saving to the carriers.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

15021. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Basic facts regarding the railroads, as shown by long-range comparisons. *Annalist.* 39 (1002) Apr. 1, 1932: 589-590.—The author gives five charts showing for the period 1890-1932: (1) passenger miles and freight ton miles; (2) railroad operating revenues compared with freight traffic; (3) railroad freight traffic compared with the volume of industrial production; (4) railroad revenues and expenses; and (5) railroad earnings, and discusses the factors affecting each of the groups of data.—*R. R. Shaw.*

15022. FÜLLES, TH. Reisezeiten und Reisegeschwindigkeiten im Eisenbahn-Personen-Fernverkehr zwischen Köln und den wichtigsten deutschen Verkehrszentren. [Travel times and speeds in railroad passenger through traffic between Cologne and the most important German centers.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 10 (1) 1932: 25-40.

15023. HADLEY, E. A. Relation between rail and waterway transportation. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 898-950.—The improving and maintaining of inland waterways at low expense may result in a decrease of earnings of other transportation agencies through government subsidized competition. While the Great Lakes may carry more freight at a cheaper rate than any other internal waterway and the annual saving may be greater than the cost of all improvements this is not the case with other inland waterway systems. The cost of the New York State Barge Canal alone would be more than enough to build three double-track, fully equipped, railroads from Boston, Mass. to Chicago, Illinois. The railroads are not opposed to river transportation if it can be successfully conducted without subsidy.—*R. R. Shaw.*

15024. JAHN, ALEXANDER. Der Geschäftsbericht der Deutschen Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft über das 7. Geschäftsjahr (1931). [Annual report of the German National Railway for the 7th fiscal year (1931).] *Ztg. d. Vereins. Deutscher Eisenbahn-Verwaltungen.* (21) May 26, 1932: 457-461.—Freight transportation showed a decrease from 399,500,000 t. to 325,600,000 t., or 19%; the number of freight cars hauled, decreased from 131,469 daily in 1930 to 112,647 daily in 1931 and at present amounts only to 98,000 cars a day. The number of passengers transported in 1931 totalled 1,577,000,000 as against 1,829,000,000 in the preceding year. This great decline in traffic is reflected in the operating account. Revenues were 3,849,000,000 RM, or 722,000,000 less than in the preceding year. The revenue resulting from freight traffic showed a decrease of 19%, that resulting from passenger traffic of 15%. On the other hand the company lowered expenses 468,000,000 RM over 1930. Total ex-

penses were 2,633,000,000. Exclusive of reparations costs (635,000,000), the operating account closed with a surplus of 226,000,000 as against 480,000,000 in 1930 and 860,000,000 in 1929. The causes of the poor operating results are the reparations costs, the crisis, and the competition with motor vehicles.—*H. J. Donker.*

15025. LOCK, C. S. British railways show fight. *Railway Age.* 92 (23) Jun. 4, 1932: 953-956.—British railways are suffering from depression, their revenues in 1931 being more than 15% below 1923. But they now operate at the greatest efficiency in their history, and are offering coordinated air, truck, and motor bus services in the form of a complete transportation service.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

15026. PEGRUM, D. F. Rate theories and the California railroad commission. *California Univ., Publ. Econ.* 10 Apr. 1932: pp. vii+165.—An intensive research dealing with the work that has been done by the California Railroad Commission in rate-making and the establishment of theories upon which public utility rate control should be based. History of regulation in California; the theory of fair value, fair return, cost of service and particular rates, what the traffic will bear; the question of competitive rates, potential competition, and comparative rates, are covered in detail. Comparisons are made with the theories and practices of other regulatory agencies, and an endeavor is made to present a fair appraisal of what has been done in California, together with some suggestions as to changes that appear to be necessary.—*John H. Frederick.*

15027. SHANNON, HOMER H. Where has the L.C.L. tonnage gone? *Traffic World.* 49 (23) Jun. 4, 1932: 1197-1198; (24) Jun. 11, 1932: 1243-1245.—Many elements enter into decrease of 57% in the less-than-carload tonnage of the railways between 1920 and 1931, compared with a decline of 25% in total tonnage. Hand-to-mouth buying and increased production of highly manufactured goods would have suggested an increase, rather than a decrease. Short-haul business has, however, almost disappeared. The growth of freight forwarding and consolidating companies is an element in the picture. Another is the development of freight haulage by motor truck. Rail traffic management is a science, and must be improved to meet this problem.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

15028. UNSIGNED. Financial results of the group railway companies in 1931. *Railway Gaz.* 56 (16) Apr. 15, 1932: 553-584.—Summary of operations of British railways in 1931. Total receipts declined £16,400,000 below 1930, while expenses were reduced £12,800,000. Passengers carried declined 6%, and freight tonnage 11%. Net receipts averaged the following rates of return on the invested capital: London, Midland & Scottish, 2.59%; London & North Eastern, 2.54%; Great Western, 2.83%; and Southern, 2.87%. The L.M.S. paid 0.25% on its common (ordinary) stock, the L.N.E. paid no common dividends and reduced its preferred rate from 4 to 1%, the G.W. paid 3% on common, while the Southern passed its dividend on deferred stock and reduced the preferred rate from 5 to 4%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

15029. UNSIGNED. A world railway speed record. *Railway Gaz.* 56 (24) Jun. 10, 1932: 835-836.—The Cheltenham Flyer of the Great Western Railway of England breaks all start-to-stop records for a steam passenger train by running from Swindon to Paddington (77.3 mi.) at an average speed of 81.6 mi. per hour. The best previous authenticated record was held by the Reading Railway of the United States, between Philadelphia and Atlantic City (55.5 mi.) at 78.3 mi. per hour.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14267, 15110, 15344)

15030. DONKER, H. J. Wettelijke regeling van het motortransport in Zuid-Africa. [Legal regulation of motor transportation in South Africa.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 5 (11) May 24, 1932: 276.—Discussion of the motor transportation act 1930 and the new transportation bill 1932 in the Union of South Africa. The South African railways from a very early period (1912) operated motor lines and the length of their system totalled by March 1930 no less than 11,117 mi. Unregulated road competition had serious consequences even to this well organized motor line system: hence the above act.—*H. J. Donker*.

15031. JOHNSON, E. C. and JOHNSON, E. A. Trucking livestock to South St. Paul. *Univ. Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #278. Jun. 1931: pp. 31.

15032. MAYBURY, HENRY. Roads and road transport. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 80 (4129) Jan. 8, 1932: 195-220.—The early part of the paper is descriptive, tracing, for Great Britain, the history of road administration up to date. The later part deals with the technical control of traffic by automatic light signals, white lines, roundabouts and over-bridges, and concludes with a history of London traffic problems.—*C. D. Campbell*.

15033. ŠTECH, ROBERT. Automobily a silnice. [Automobiles and roads.] *Naše Doba*. 39 (6) Mar. 1932: 341-349.—(Statistics of world conditions).—*J. S. Rouček*.

15034. UNSIGNED. Inter-county rapid transit. *Commonwealth. (Commonwealth Club of California)*. 7 (46) Nov. 17, 1931: 347-405.—(California, U. S.)

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14191, 14214, 14216, 14223, 14228, 14233, 14275, 14279, 14287, 14603, 14858, 15023, 15131)

15035. CAPELLE. Zur Auslegung von Charterklauseln. [On interpretation of charter clauses.] *Hanseat. Rechts- u. Gerichts-Z.* 15 (3) Mar. 1932: 127-144.—The attempt to construe dubious clauses in contracts of affreightment according to the real intention of the parties makes it necessary to take all factual elements of international merchant shipping into consideration.—*Fritz Morstein Marz*.

15036. LA BRUYÈRE, RENÉ. L'affaire de la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. [The General Transatlantic Company.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (448) Mar. 10, 1932: 33-50.—This article sets forth the importance of maintaining the General Transatlantic Company from the point of view of French commerce, security, and national economy. The financial difficulties in which the company found itself were attributable mainly to payment of too high dividends, to the failure to foresee the financial needs resulting from a falling off of receipts during the depression, to insufficient subsidies, and to the fact that the company was forced to replace the worn-out tonnage by new tonnage at a net cost higher than the former value because of the depreciation of the franc and improvement in naval technique. The author sees this as a worthy object of state aid and suggests various plans as possible means of solution.—*M. E. Wittenberg*.

15037. MAEGAARD, F. La navigation au Danemark. [Shipping in Denmark.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (84) Mar. 1932: 30-32.

15038. RIVAIN, BERNARD. La reconstruction de la flotte commerciale allemande. [The reconstruction of the German merchant marine.] *Europe Now*. 14 (722) Dec. 12, 1931: 1660-1662.—*Luther H. Evans*.

15039. RÜNKEL, ADOLF. Der See- und Binnen-

schiffahrtsverkehr Sowjetrusslands. [Ocean and inland shipping transportation of the USSR.] *Osteuropa*. 6 (8) May 1931: 453-463.—*Samuel Kalish*.

15040. SANFORD, GEORGE O. Canal construction by Bureau of Reclamation. *New Reclamation Era*. 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 7-9.—(U. S.)

15041. SCHLICHTER, ELMER. History of wharf development by the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. *World Ports. 20th Ann. Convention No.* 19 (11) Sep. 1931: 1175-1181.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 15342, 15349, 15402, 15459, 15483, 15485-15489, 15491-15494, 15499-15501, 15506, 15510, 15514, 15541, 15547-15548, 15553, 15559, 15561, 15581, 15586, 15617)

15042. LINDEMAN, E. C. Telephones—forecasting in public service. *Survey*. 67 (11) Mar. 1, 1932: 595-599; 647.—The project of converting the telephone system from manual to dial operation was chosen as an example of planning to illustrate, even for one limited example, the complexity of planning. The demand for telephone service tends to outrun the probable supply of necessary operators procurable at a reasonable and economical wage. In addition, there is the demand for more accuracy and speed. This problem could be solved only by mechanization. Following are in very general outline the steps necessary in planning for this change: (1) producing dial telephones and switch boards, (2) making time estimates, (3) estimating financial requirements, (4) installation sequences, (5) educating the public, (6) integrating the dial system with the existing system, and with probable fluctuations in the telephone business as a whole, and (7) estimating the effect of the dial system on the supply and demand for labor.—*M. Keller*.

15043. PUTMAN CRAMER, G. J. W. De telegramtarieven voor het verkeer tusschen Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië. [The telegram tariffs for the traffic between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 17 (841) Feb. 1932: 107-110.—The tariff for ordinary telegrams between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies is two guilders a word. Communication is by means of the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Co. and, in the last few years, by wireless. At present 90% of the telegrams are sent by radio. The profits of the radiograms are divided between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies government services. Telegraph rates between England and the dominions are much less expensive, and it is consequently cheaper to telegraph from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies via England.—*Cecile Rothe*.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14268, 15462, 15471, 15482, 15484, 15501-15504, 15508-15509, 15544-15545, 15554)

15044. BOURGOIN, P. L'avion et le problème de la vitesse. [The airplane and the problem of speed.] *Rev. de France*. 12 (6) Mar. 15, 1932: 278-293.—*Julian Park*.

15045. ORLOVIUS, HEINZ. Deutsch-französische Handelsluftfahrt. [Franco-German aerial transportation.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (7) Jul. 1931: 587-593.—Franco-German cooperation in air transportation was prevented by the Treaty of Versailles and the London Ultimatum (1921) until 1926, when the restrictions decreed for the construction of German planes were abolished by the Paris Agreement on Air Transportation. Delegates of both nations cooperating since 1919 in the International Air Traffic Association, there were no technical difficulties to be removed for immediately

establishing an air route from Paris to Berlin, which was operated by the German Lufthansa and the French Lignes Farman and has since been completed by special mail and freight service. Cooperation is being planned in aerial transportation to South America and the Near East. The author gives a survey of the private companies now competing on the air routes to these regions.—*Hans Frerck.*

15046. WILCOX, H. CASE. Commercial air transport in Latin America. *Military Engin.* 24 (135) May-Jun. 1932: 298-302.—Twelve years have passed since the opening of the first air transportation route in Latin America. At the present time three large companies with several smaller ones and four governmental services maintain 37,764 miles of airways in regular service and fly approximately 22,000,000 miles per year. In Mexico, the first air transportation company was formed in 1921 to carry payrolls from Tampico to the oil fields 30 mi. away in order to avoid robberies. Since that time several lines have been established. The Cuba-St. Thomas line organized in 1926 has resulted in an air mail line from Miami to San Juan. Now there are airway systems covering Central America and the West Indies. Communication has been accelerated and reduced in cost, although at a loss to the existing and well established cable and radio companies. (Map.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 14189, 14207, 14216, 14244, 14270, 14583, 14603, 14687, 14894, 14902, 14905-14906, 14925, 15035, 15038, 15163, 15165, 15221, 15279, 15515, 15546, 15574, 15599, 15618)

15047. ANDERS, R. Der Aussenhandel der UdSSR im Jahre 1931. [Foreign trade of the USSR in 1931. *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 11 (8) Apr. 2, 1932: 5-15.

15048. BRECH, JOHN. Die Richtungen des deutschen Aussenhandels. [The directions of Germany's foreign trade.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 17 (14) Apr. 8, 1932: 463-467.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15049. DÖBLIN, ERNST. Theorie des Dumpings. [Theory of dumping.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch. Institut f. Seeverkehr u. Weltwirtsch. an d. Univ. Kiel.* (55) 1931: pp. 128.

15050. FREUDIGER, H. Der Fremdenverkehr in den grösseren schweizerischen Gemeinden im Jahre 1930. [The tourist trade in the larger Swiss communities in the year 1930.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68 (1) 1932: 97-140.—The article presents the results of an investigation covering 1,438 hotels and boarding houses in 34 localities having 57,229 beds available for tourists. The number of guests registered in those hotels and boarding houses in the year 1930 amounted to 2,122,704. Among the communities depending nearly entirely on the tourist trade may be cited St. Moritz with 1,362 beds for guests per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by Davos and Interlaken with respectively 637 and 544 beds for guests per thousand inhabitants. More than 5,000 tourists for each thousand inhabitants pass through these communities in the course of a year. About 54% of the guests came from foreign countries in 1930, and out of the 1,198,021 foreign tourists, 38.5% came from Germany, 11.9% from the United States, 11% from France, and 10.4% from Great Britain. In view of the fact that Switzerland has an annual unfavorable balance of trade varying between 400 and 600 million francs, the estimated 315 million francs spent by tourists furnish an important contribution towards the establishment of an equilibrium.—*P. J. Haegy.*

15051. GADDI, L., and LÉVI, I. G. Observations générales sur le nouveau tarif douanier. [General ob-

servations on the new customs tariff.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* (133-134) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 200-239.—(Egypt.)

15052. GASJUK, N. Aussenhandel zwischen der UdSSR und Deutschland 1931. [Trade between USSR and Germany 1931.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 11 (8) Apr. 2, 1932: 16-26.

15053. GRAVE, F. De. De in- en uitvoer van goud. [The import of gold to and the export from Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-13.—In 1924 imports of gold into the Dutch East Indies amounted to a value of 4,400,000 guilders coined and uncoined, in 1927 to 23,749,000, in 1929 to 14,432,000 guilders. The gold trade of the Dutch East Indies is not only connected with the rate of exchange but the coins are also imported as savings for the native population. Their prosperity appears from the high gold import figures. In 1930 this import decreased to 3,342,000 guilders, in 1931 it nearly stopped. In 1931 exports of gold took place. The natives pawn a part of their gold articles and coins in order to be able to finance their crop. In 1931 the pawnshops sold this gold to a value of 4,500,000 guilders through the Java Bank to America. At present the natives are still selling their hoarded gold; a considerable amount of gold is always taken by the Mecca pilgrims, but at present these pilgrimages have decreased by two thirds. The character of the gold trade has changed.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15054. HOU, K. B., and CHIH CHANG. Analysis of Chinese foreign trade in 1930. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Oct. 1931: 1085-1107.—This article presents the results of a study of the relationship between national economy and foreign trade, and of China's struggle to maintain national solvency during a period of extraordinary stress. Factors considered are: the influence of a world-wide depression in trade, the handicap of a depreciated national currency, China's increasing need of western products and decreasing demand from foreign nations for her offerings of silk, beans, oils, and eggs, the perennial shortage of food supply and of raw materials in China; and the lack of agricultural development.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

15055. HÜFNER, A. Protektionismus neben den Zöllen. [Protectionism in addition to customs.] *Arbeit.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 220-227.—Almost every country is now placing increasing difficulties on the importation of foreign goods through the indirect method of administrative regulation, which tends to make existing trade agreements ineffective and undermine the principle of the most favored nation treatment. The methods employed may be specialization and frequent alteration of tariffs, additional taxation such as a sales tax, higher freight charges, government preference to firms that use home products, a quota system, a patriotic appeal (the "Buy British" campaign), restrictions on foreign bills, or, as in Russia and Persia, state monopoly of foreign trade.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15056. JÜNGST. Die britische Kohle auf dem deutschen Markt. [British coal on the German market.] *Glückauf.* 68 (17) Apr. 23, 1932: 393-395.—British coal has always played an important role in Germany. With cheap freight, and short distances, the kinds of coal were important factors. The German gas works utilized lignite and imported large quantities annually. In 1913, coal imports from Great Britain were 9,200,000 t. After the war such imports fell off to 5,500,000 t. In 1930. Competition has forced considerable price concessions, so that the price of coal going to Germany has been less than that of coal destined for other countries, the difference in 1930 amounting to 2.75s, and in 1931, 2.85s. Foreign coals, (2/3 English) have gone principally to German domestic consumption, to agriculture and to local trade (25.8% in 1930) and to gas works (29.7%).—*E. Friederichs.*

15057. LABASTILLE, FERDINAND MEYER. Methods for extending credit facilities for the export of automobiles. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 208-218.—Repeated visits and residence in 21 countries have made possible the following survey of the methods of payment for automobiles which have been usual in various countries and the terms which today are acceptable and seem reasonably safe to U.S. manufacturers, bankers, and finance companies. While lack of credit facilities has been one of the acknowledged obstacles retarding a more thorough distribution of automobile vehicles in many foreign markets, during the present depression foreign traders should endeavor to avoid competition in the field of credit and eliminate excessive credit terms. Personal experience suggests that the Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene law) can, in this respect, help U.S. foreign trade by presenting a solid front to foreign competitors and by creating standardized practices and a concerted policy. On the other hand do the laws of importing countries afford the seller adequate guarantees?—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

15058. LANTINI, FERRUCCIO. Le commerce et l'organisation corporative en Italie. [Commerce and the corporative organization in Italy.] *Bull. Period. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (84) Mar. 1932: 57-64.

15059. KULISCHER, JOSEF. Die Meistbegünstigung in den Handelsverträgen im Wandel der Zeiten. [The most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties yesterday and today.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 89(3) 1931: 540-572.—Fritz Morstein Marx.

15060. LIGTHART, TH. Invoerrechten op rijst in Nederlandsch-Indië. [Import duties on rice in the Dutch East Indies.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17(843) Feb. 1932: 146-147.—The Dutch East Indies government has under consideration an import duty on rice. Rice is by far the most important food of the native population. The import of rice amounted to 627,000 tons in 1930, which is only a small part, about 12% of the total consumption. An import duty would not result in a higher home production but only in a higher price and it is of the greatest importance that the foodstuffs of the native population do not become more expensive.—Cecile Rothe.

15061. ODENKIRCHEN, TH. J. De invloed van de crisis op den invoer van katoenen manufacturen in Ned.-Indië. [The influence of the crisis on the import of cotton piece goods into the Dutch East Indies.] *Indische Mercur.* 55(8) Jan. 1932: 101-103.—The crisis had a considerable influence on the import of European cotton goods into the Dutch East Indies. Of the imports into Java for 1930, 25.9% come from the Netherlands, 17.8% from Great Britain, and 47% from Japan. In the first 9 months of 1931, the share of Great Britain fell to 10.5% and that of Japan rose to 56.9%. The colored-woven textiles are nearly entirely (95.1%) supplied by Japan, 85.4% of the unbleached goods and 85.4% of the painted and printed goods imported into Java come at present from Japan.—Cecile Rothe.

15062. PELLEGRINESCHI, A. V. L'Africa Portoghese e i suoi commerci con l'Italia. [Portuguese Africa and its commerce with Italy.] *Oltremare.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 237-240.—The first part of the article is devoted to a general description of the foreign trade of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. Only 2% of Italy's trade with Africa is with Portuguese colonies, while her total African trade is but 6.5% of her entire foreign trade. In 1929 Italy exported to Portuguese Africa 21,986,000 lire, and imported therefrom 20,831,000 lire. Italy should encourage commercial relations, especially with Angola and Mozambique, by creating within these colonies agricultural enterprises, which constitute the beginnings of a market for the manufactured articles of the exporting country.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

15063. PELLEGRINESCHI, ANGELO V. Il Sud Africa e il commercio italiano. [South Africa and Italian commerce.] *Oltremare.* 5(8) Aug. 1931: 317-319.—Italian commerce with British South Africa has increased notably since the war, but not as much as it might have, were the Italian exporters not so timid. The total trade between Italy and South Africa has risen from ca. £450,000 in 1920 to £2,395,756 in 1929. The balance of trade, which in 1920 was in Italy's favor, is now in favor of South Africa. Italy buys from South Africa chiefly wool and frozen meat, selling in return cotton goods, automobiles and accessories, rubber products, etc. South Africa offers a good market for Italian goods due to the high standard of living among the whites and the absence of prohibitive tariffs.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

15064. RÜHL, ALFRED. Zur Frage der internationalen Arbeitsteilung. Eine statistische Studie auf Grund der Einfuhr der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [The international division of labor. A statistical study on the basis of the imports of the United States.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch. Spec.* No. 25. Apr. 1932: pp. 30.—Each item of the American import statistics was examined individually in order to determine for what reason it was imported into the United States. The study led to a classification of imports into ten groups; many commodities were placed partly in one group and partly in another. The results are summarized as follows: A. Commodities whose importation supplements the production of the United States, chiefly under the influence of the following factors: (1) impossibility of production in U. S. 13.1%; (2) lack of production in U. S., though the possibility of production exists, 21.5%; (3) lack of a particular variety of product, 4.9%; (4) lack of a particular quality of product, 10.3%; (5) habits of immigrant peoples, 0.8%; (6) difference in producing season in the export and import countries, 0.2%; (7) difference in technical development of the export and import countries, 4.2%; (8) too little production in the U. S., 34.3%; a total of 89.3% in group A. B. Commodities that are imported in spite of comparatively large production in the U. S.: (9) as a result of unfavorable transportation situation, 3.5%; (10) as a result of unfavorable cost situation, 7.2%; a total of 10.7% in group B. With respect to current discussions of "autarchy" it is important to notice that only a minor portion of the commodities imported into a country of such wide and varied resources as the United States could be provided by the productive forces of the country itself.—Eugene Staley.

15065. SHENOY, B. R. Some aspects of the financial crisis in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 28(94) Apr. 1932: 293-297.—The linking of the rupee to sterling has had the effect, since England went off gold, of giving England and the empire an advantage over gold countries in the Indian market and India an advantage over those same countries in the British and empire markets.—Charles A. Timm.

15066. TASI KYUNG-WE. Sino-American trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9(3) Oct. 1931: 1119-1131.—An exchange of ginseng for tea as the result of a New York Yankee's adventure to Canton in 1753 marked the beginnings of Sino-American trade. During the first period ending in 1844, cotton, brass, lead, rice, iron and steel from the United States were exchanged for tea, silk and nankeen. From 1845 to 1894, cotton goods, food stuffs, flour, coal, drugs and tobacco were added to imports from the United States which added oils, spices, matting, sugar, and woolen goods to its imports from China. Prior to 1914 Sino-American trade was on a comparatively small scale but since the world-war has increased in importance. Today the United States takes more than 30% of all China's exports, ranking first, with Great Britain second, taking 23%. Among imports from the United States petroleum ranks first, then

raw cotton, tobacco, hardware, machinery and timber. Our imports from China today are silk, wood-oil, wool, rugs, egg products, peanuts, and embroidery.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

15067. TREUHERZ, WALTER. Greater Britain. *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226 (3) Dec. 1931: 270-279.—The author holds that there will be deep-reaching changes in British trade with extra-empire countries though Britain will not be able to break her present relations to world markets entirely. Considerable savings as to imports will be possible which would mean large-scale relief for the Bank of England provided the price level should not rise so much as to endanger note cover. Though the preference system is not very popular in the dominions because of their own industrialization and growing independence the depression will probably urge them to act together. The author points to the great changes in the economic structure of the whole world since 1900 when a British Commercial Commonwealth seemed to be entirely out of question.—*Hans Frerk.*

15068. UNSIGNED. Brennstoffaussenhandel Belgiens im Jahre 1931. [Belgium's foreign commerce in fuel in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (16) Apr. 16, 1932: 376.—*E. Friederichs.*

15069. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Zahlungsbilanz des Jahres 1931. [German balance of payments in 1931.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12 (10) May 1932: 303-304.

15070. UNSIGNED. Dutch foreign trade in 1931. *Rotterdamsche Bankverein. Mo. Rev.* 13 (5) May 1932: 117-124.

15071. UNSIGNED. "Import bond" system. *Board Trade J. (Gt. Brit.).* 127 (1825) Nov. 26, 1931: 693.—The *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* of Nov. 19 contains a ministerial order, dated Nov. 17 and effective as from Nov. 25, providing for the reintroduction of the practice (in suspense since Nov. 5, 1930) of issuing to exporters of certain cereal products import bonds (*Einfuhrscheine*) entitling them to import a quantity of one of the products in question to a value corresponding to the customs duty value of the import certificate, without payment of customs duty.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

15072. UNSIGNED. Import monopoly for certain goods. *Board Trade J. (Gt. Brit.).* 127 (1827) Dec. 10, 1931: 756-757.—(Estonia.)

15073. UNSIGNED. Kohlenausfuhr Polens nach Bestimmungslandern im Jahre 1931. [Coal exports from Poland according to countries of destination in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (15) Apr. 9, 1932: 356.—Exports of Polish anthracite to various countries, 1929, 1930, and 1931.—*E. Friederichs.*

15074. UNSIGNED. Voorloopige handelsbalans van Nederlandsch-Indië 1931. [Provisional trade balance of the Dutch East Indies for the year 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (6) Feb. 1932: 109-110.—The total value of the exports from the Dutch East Indies amounted in 1931 to 802,000,000 guilders (1930: 1,191,000,000; 1929: 1,488,000,000), the value of the imports to 608,000,000 guilders (1930: 922,000,000; 1929: 1,166,000,000), leaving an export surplus of 194,000,000 guilders (1930: 269,000,000; 1929: 322,000,000). The figures clearly show the influence of the crisis. The quantity of exports decreased from 1930 to 1931 by 19%, that of imports by 22%; the greatest decreases appear in the export of sugar and petroleum products and the import of machinery.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15075. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Das internationale Porzellanabkommen. [The international porcelain agreement.] *Kartell-Rundsch.* 30 (3) Mar. 1932: 149-153.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 15014, 15031, 15684)

15076. BOULWARE, L. R. The consumer marketing problem in the machine age. *Management Rev.* 21 (6) Jun. 1932: 163-169.

15077. BROMELL, JOHN R. Cost control by wholesale grocers. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #63. 1932: pp. 35.—This report furnishes valuable data for wholesale grocers who are attempting to improve their methods and reduce operating expenses. It deals minutely with operating costs for 25 efficiently operated wholesale grocers located in all parts of the United States. The operations of the four principal types of wholesalers, i.e., cooperative, affiliated, service, and cash-and-carry; are discussed separately. The report is designed to serve as a yardstick by which any type of wholesaler may measure the comparative efficiency of his own operations.—*F. G. Fawcett.*

15078. BUTTS, THOMAS. Agricultural-implement market of France and the French colonies. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #794. 1932: pp. 33.—*L. M. Rudolph.*

15079. DELGADO, FRANK A., and KIMBALL, ARTHUR A. Prescription department sales analysis in selected drug stores. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #61. 1932: pp. 35.—This is the first of three publications concerning the professional phase of the National Drug Store Survey, in St. Louis, Mo. during the past year. The prescription departments of 13 retail drug stores in St. Louis, including 11 independent stores and 2 chain store units, were the test laboratories. The prescription department occupies an important place in drug store sales, accounting for an average of nearly one-fifth of the sales in the 11 independent drug stores when considering both prescription business and non-prescription sales from the prescription department. Opportunities for increasing prescription department volume are pointed out.—*F. G. Fawcett.*

15080. HOUSER, J. DAVID. Measuring consumer attitudes. The importance of consumer attitudes in commercial success. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 50-52.—The modern industrial and commercial organization is in the hands of the consumer; service is satisfactory or merchandise good according to the way in which consumers define these terms. The thing, therefore, is to find out the consumer's attitude. A mail questionnaire runs the risk of bad sampling. Face-to-face inquiries run the risk that the method of phrasing may prejudice the answer. There must therefore be a means of judging attitudes and their effects on action. In a study of gas users one attitude was found to affect consumption and one to make no difference. The difference technique, which has been used in other sciences, must be applied in determining consumer attitudes.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

15081. MENDEL, A. Zur Entwicklung der Einheitspreisgeschäfte. [The development of single price businesses.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 38 (8) 1932: 248-253.—The development of these businesses, on the American model, has had an unusually rapid development in Germany. The yearly turnover of the four leading firms rose from 3.8 million marks in 1926 to 235 in 1930, and the number of shops from 11 to 242.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15082. MORTENSON, W. P. An economic study of the Milwaukee milk market. *Univ. Wisconsin, Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #113. Jan. 1932: pp. 56.—Among the phases of the Milwaukee milk market considered are: the transportation system; surplus milk problems; seasonal variation of production and consumption; and the price plan. The topography and soil

combine as important factors in making this area one of the most intensive dairy regions in the United States. Generally speaking, transportation charges to the various producers throughout the area are inequitable from the standpoint of relative cost of service. Feelings of producers on the surplus milk problem vary from those so pronounced as to allege that the distributors manipulate to suit themselves the figures on the amount of surplus, to the other extreme of believing that surplus is inevitable because of bountiful production and because of seasonal variation both in production and consumption hence there is nothing to be done about it. Seasonal variation in production is four times as great as is the seasonal variation in consumption. The market follows what is known as the "base-surplus" plan. Members of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association bargain monthly with dealer representatives for the base price which is to be paid for milk going to fluid use. The price of "surplus" milk is determined on the basis of the price of butter, skim milk powder, sweetened condensed milk, and cottage cheese. The "average" price (which is the price the producers receive) is the resultant of the other two prices.—*Asher Hobson*.

15083. PREWETT, F. J. British and American marketing acts: a comparison. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 65-69.

15084. SALISBURY, G. REED. A basis for establishing industrial sales territories. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #60. 1932: pp. 71.—This publication is a handbook designed primarily to assist industrial distributors in identifying markets for selective selling. The data consist chiefly of statistics ordinated from the highest to the lowest for each of seven statistical factors that are indicative of markets for industrial products for each county in the United States. The seven significant indices shown are: number of manufacturing establishments; number of wage earners; wages paid; cost of materials, containers, fuel and purchased electric energy; value of products manufactured; value added by manufacture; and rated capacity of power equipment. In no instance is the coverage of an individual index complete. Instead, the counties which include 75% of the total index are grouped in three sections of 25% each. Since the counties are ranked according to their relative importance in each factor, the first group containing the first 25% is much smaller than the two following groups which cover the second and third quarters respectively. Although the individual indices vary somewhat in the ranking of counties and of the number necessary to include 75% of the total, it is approximately true that 25% of each factor is found in one-third of one per cent, 50% in 1.5% and 75% in 10% of the domestic counties. The author's omission of the entire fourth 25% is based upon the premise that the lack of concentration and of the volume of these markets makes them undesirable for direct contacting by salesmen.—*H. C. Dunn*.

15085. UNSIGNED. State and collective marketing. III. State coffee marketing schemes. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (4) Apr. 1932: 139-143.—During three decades coffee has been the subject of continuous government marketing. Since 1909, either the Brazilian government or the state of São Paulo carried out four valorization schemes. The accumulated stocks were financed and the delivery of coffee to the ports was regulated with the help of the foreign (London and New York) loans. The first and subsequent schemes were financially successful. But artificial limitations of the supplies of coffee brought about the stability of prices on a very high level, which fact served as a stimulus to intensive production. The present period of overproduction aggravates the position.—*George A. Nicholayeff*.

15086. WOLF, IRWIN D. The machine age and

consumer marketing. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #9. 1932: pp. 8.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

15087. FRASER, LINDLEY M. The significance of the stock exchange boom. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (2) Jun. 1932: 193-202.—The problem of the desirability of checking a stock exchange boom cannot be considered apart from the causes of the boom. There is reason to suppose that the recent securities boom in America was the result not of speculative mania but of a real increase in the supply of savings relative to the demand for them. If so, the attempts that were made to prevent it from running its course were ill judged and useless.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

15088. HANEY, LEWIS B. Brokers' loans. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 65-72.—The movements of brokers' loans and stock market prices show substantially parallel courses. The general levels of brokers' loans and stock market averages are probably similar. Complete information on brokers' loans does not exist, but the total of such loans as reported is appreciably less than the true total. The figures as reported are not broken down enough for satisfactory analysis. Brokers' loans depend on: the number of marginal traders (this accounts for over 50% of the influences), the amount of stock bought on margin as compared with the amount sold short, the price of stocks bought, new security issues, the amount of customers' credit balances held by brokers, and the supply of funds seeking an outlet in the short-term money market. Swollen brokers' loans, stock-market booms, and attendant huge stock issues are all the result of a common cause, namely speculation. Brokers' loans throw light on the conditions of demand and supply in the New York money market. It is suggested that the demand for speculative funds is more influenced by cyclical conditions than the supply and that the cyclical swings in money rates are largely due to changes in demand.—*C. C. Bayard*.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 15160, 15509, 15835-15837)

15089. ALLEN, H. H. Economies in the insurance office. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.*, #56. 1932: 10-14.

15090. ASCH, HANS. Die Gruppenlebensversicherung in der Schweiz. [Group life insurance in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66 (4) 1930: 528-550.

15091. BORDEN, ALBERT G. The American trend toward annuities. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 27-32.—Only recently, since America has "come of age," and particularly during the depression, the use of annuities has become extensive. The premium for annuities was \$107,722,792 in 1930, ten times the figure for 1920. Most marked is the development of group annuity plans, often the result of the underwriting by large insurance companies of the pension plans of large industrial groups. In the field of individual annuities, the greatest development has been along the lines of the deferred annuity.—*W. H. Wandell*.

15092. BROWN, P. K. Organized medicine's interest in health insurance plan for small wage earners. *New Engl. J. Med.* 205 Dec. 31, 1931: 1285-1291.

15093. CARUS, ERICH. Unfall-Versicherung (Individualversicherung). [Accident insurance. (Individual insurance.)] *Versicherungs-Bibliothek*. 8 1931: pp. 124.

15094. DUNG, Y., and CHANG TUH-YUI. Insurance in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 229-234.—The appalling lack of statistical records in China makes accurate statistics of life insurance practically impossible. The first Chinese life insurance company was organized in 1899 and later reinsured. Many local companies have been reinsured. Most of the underwriting is done in and near the sea-coast cities. The endowment policy is the most popular form. A Chinese mortality table has never been completed and it is customary to use British and American tables. Fire and marine insurance have grown much more than life coverage; the value of tangible property is more readily recognized than that of human lives. All Chinese insurance policies are now required to be in the Chinese language. In the so-called casualty lines, automobile insurance is relatively more developed. Accident and health insurance is popular with moneyed business classes because of low premium rates. There has been very little government regulation of insurance in China; this fact has resulted in many failures which might otherwise have been averted.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

15095. EHRENBURG, KURT. Wettversicherung. Verträge ohne oder mit zweifelhaftem Interesse. [Insurance and wagering contracts without or with doubtful insurable interest.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 389-402.—(Definitions and limits of insurance contracts and wagering contracts, in relation to insurable interest.)—*R. M. Woodbury*.

15096. F., L. F. Distinction between insurance brokers and agents. *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 256-267.

15097. FÜRTH, ERNST. Wie äussert sich die Umwelt auf die private Lebensversicherung des Deutschen Reiches. [Private life insurance in Germany.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (11) May 15, 1932: 1-34.

15098. GANSE, FRANKLIN W. Increasing cooperation between life underwriters and trust officers. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 72-76.—Despite bank failures, amount of life insurance made payable to bank and trust companies as trustees continues to grow. Total amount made payable from 1923 to 1930, inclusive, was \$4,000,000,000, of which approximately \$1,500,000,000 was arranged in 1930. Co-operative bodies, with membership composed of local life underwriters and local trust officials, have sprung up in numerous cities.—*C. L. Parry*.

15099. GÜRTLER, MAX. Die Pflichtprüfung der Versicherungsbetriebe. [The obligatory examination of insurance companies.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 4-16.—Insurance companies in Germany are now, through an amendment of March 30, 1931 to the supervision insurance law, subject to thorough, independent legally prescribed supervision. The insurance audit must lay primary emphasis not on the costs, securities, etc., but on the technical reserves and their adequacy.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

15100. HERMANT, MAX. Tendencies of insurance in France. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 207-214.—All branches of insurance showed retrogression during the years from 1918 to 1926; when the franc was stabilized at the end of 1926 the spirit of thrift revived rapidly. Life insurance has largely avoided the temporary economic influences. Many new forms of policy contracts are being tried out in France, as in other countries.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

15101. HOLCOMBE, JOHN MARSHALL, Jr. Conservation of life insurance policies. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 58-64.—Formerly, conservation of life insurance policies was thought to be synonymous with reinstatement of lapsed policies;

present-day conservation activities, on the contrary, emphasize the necessity of selling insurance in such fashion that it will stay sold. As a natural concomitant, conservation has become a responsibility of the agency, rather than of the accounting or secretarial, department. Greater emphasis on gain in insurance in force or gain in premium income as a measure of sales success is emphatically needed. A study of agency contracts indicates clearly that major emphasis is still placed upon the sale of new business, and only minor emphasis upon keeping it in force. Lapse and persistency records are valuable not only because they show cause of lapse, but because they offer a key to the type of prospect least liable to lapse, and hence the most profitable to sell.—*C. L. Parry*.

15102. HUEBNER, S. S. The investment objectives of life insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 14-19.—A life insurance contract provides essentially for an installment plan of investment plus protection against failure to complete the plan because of death. Its essential purpose is to guarantee the building up of an investment estate. Not only does this protect the beneficiary, but it protects the insured against unwise investments that he is likely to make. The life insurance method of investment results in security, freedom from care, and availability of cash in time of stress. It is of convenient denomination, and has a very favorable tax status. Life insurance, in addition, provides a guaranteed income after a certain age is reached through an annuity contract. This income is surer and larger than would be the return on the same investment made in the ordinary channels because in the latter case the principal must usually be kept intact. Finally, life insurance provides an emergency fund while the insured is still living. It satisfies the essential requirements of an emergency reserve.—*Chelcie C. Bosland*.

15103. KLANG, FRITZ. Zur Analyse der Organisationskosten. [Analysis of organization costs.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (11) May 15, 1932: 42-59.

15104. KLINE, C. A. Origin and hazard of wind-storm. *J. Amer. Insur.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 19-22.—From an insurance point of view, destructive storms may be divided into: (1) extra-tropical cyclones and anti-cyclones, (2) tropical cyclones, (3) thunderstorms, (4) tornadoes, and (5) others.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

15105. LA MONT, STEWART M. Accident and health insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 128-133.—The trend in accident and health insurance is adverse to the casualty organizations and favorable to those dealing in accident and health insurance exclusively or as branches of life insurance. Claim costs have been exceeding pure premiums. Co-operation in rate-making and in policy standardization has advanced but frills and special features are still in the forefront of competitive operation.—*W. H. Wandel*.

15106. LENGYEL, SAMUEL. Die Bewegung der Wertschriften in den Bilanzen der Lebensversicherungsunternehmen. [The valuation of securities in the balance sheets of insurance enterprises.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 21-47.—The value of capital investments of all the German life insurance companies in Germany subject to supervision, end of 1930, totalled 2,438,230,000 RM of which 1,635,840,000 was in real estate mortgages, 297,800,000 in securities, 18,460,000 in preferred stock, and 24,760,000 RM in common stock. For all insurance companies under supervision the total investments were 3,057,570,000 RM, of which 1,737,240,000 were in mortgages, 446,570,000 in securities, 37,000,000 in preferred, and 186,000,000 in common stocks. In Austria the chief place is taken by securities: 240,700,000 S. in bonds and stocks, with only 60,630,000 S. in real estate mortgages. French companies had 3,810,490,000 fr. in securities with only 325,160,000 fr. in mortgages in 1929. Eng-

lish companies had £130,650,000 in mortgages and £821,860,000 in securities. Italian and Scandinavian companies had the major part of their investments in securities, while Swiss and Dutch companies had the major part in mortgages. Legal regulations as to valuation may prescribe the principle, "cost or market whichever is lower," the daily market valuation, or special rules such as average quotation, the capitalized yield value, or the amortization principle. Bonds with definite interest and fixed term should be valued at cost, with mathematical adjustments on the amortization basis as the date of maturity approaches. Permanent annuities or bonds without fixed maturity date should be valued at average market quotation for perhaps the preceding half year. Stocks held for permanent participation should be valued at cost, provided that the companies' condition is not such as to render a lower valuation necessary; other stocks should be valued at average market quotation.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

15107. LINTON, M. ALBERT. The investment return from life insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 1-6.—Errors are frequently made in estimating the investment return to the holder of a life insurance policy because the two elements of the policy, the investment element and the insurance element, are not kept separate. The protection element in the premium paid (equal to the rate for term insurance) must be removed to determine the addition to the investment fund made with each premium payment. An investigation of ten leading mutual life insurance companies revealed that the return to the policyholder on the investment fund of an ordinary life policy was 5.57% or over. This is accounted for by savings in expense and better mortality experience on policies that combine protection and investment, in addition to the return on reserves invested. In addition to the attractive yield, life insurance offers the investment advantages of security and guaranteed cash and loan values at rates agreed on in advance, but does not have possibilities of capital appreciation.—*Chelcie C. Bosland.*

15108. MANES, ALFRED. Modern insurance developments in Germany. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 194-206.—During the period of currency depreciation in Germany the value of the mark was reduced to one-trillionth of its former value, and the purchasing power of premiums became so small that it was no longer worth while to collect them: 1923 the business of life insurance in Germany was practically wiped out. The present epoch of life insurance in Germany began with the new currency in Nov. 1923. Many innovations have followed American precedent—double accidental death benefits, group insurance, conservation service. A successful, ingenious German innovation is property insurance, by which the complete or partial destruction or deterioration of machinery, homes, ships, and other forms of property are insured against. Compulsory social insurance recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. In 1927 compulsory unemployment insurance was added to the national program of sickness, accident, invalidity and old-age coverage.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15109. MARSHALL, EDWARD W. The dubious position of the disability income provision in life insurance contracts. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 46-51.—Life insurance companies issuing more than half the combined new business of all companies have ceased to issue contracts providing an income to policyholders who become disabled, and will confine the disability benefits to the waiver of premiums for the policy. Up until 1929 there had been a gradual liberalizing of the disability provisions but the losses incurred caused, first, a standardization of provisions on a very conservative basis, and then in 1931, a move to give up all income benefits. Companies retaining the

income benefit are restricting it to \$5 per \$1,000 insurance.—*W. H. Wandel.*

15110. MAZEAUD, LÉON. L'assurance de responsabilité. [Liability insurance.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* (133-134) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 121-138.—Contracts insuring liability should be regulated by law. At present the insured often fails to recover what he feels entitled to by contract. The law should also arm the victim of accident with rights on the sum insured by direct action against the insurer. A typical example is found where the driver of an automobile is temporarily blinded by the lights of an oncoming car and turns out of his road thus injuring a pedestrian. In such cases the law should require the autoist to carry adequate insurance against such liability. The English law of 1930 now deals with this case, and the Swedish law of 1929 covers railway travel in similar manner. In order to keep the insured from being reckless as a consequence of having insurance protection, it should be required that he himself carry a part of the insurance, if only 10 or 5%.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15111. MICHELBAKER, G. F. Personal hazard in the field of casualty insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 140-144.—The personal or human hazard, as distinct from the more limited "moral" hazard, must be attacked through the approaches to the agent, the insured, those associated with the policyholder in connection with the hazard itself or potential claims, and the public.—*W. H. Wandel.*

15112. MIURA, YOSHIMICHI. Insurance tendencies in Japan. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 215-219.—Insurance began in Japan in the year 1879, the earliest forms having been marine, life, and fire insurance, and the most recent additions, burglary, automobile, forest fire, and glass. Conscription insurance is conducted by four companies and is expressly written to bring about the maturity of life insurance contracts at the age when the insured is obliged to enter military service. There is now in force 600,000,000 yen of this business in Japan. Accident and private liability insurance have never prospered in Japan, partly because accidents are not so numerous as in other countries. At the end of 1930 the total volume of all insurance in force in Japan, both private and social, was 10,000,000,000 yen. The development since the World War has been very rapid, particularly in life insurance. There is to-day a strong tendency toward consolidation of insurance companies and an increasingly cooperative movement between foreign and domestic companies.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15113. RICHMOND, G. W. Insurance tendencies in England. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 183-193.—In surveying insurance tendencies it is well to distinguish between private undertakings and state institutions. The latter have developed within the last 25 years and cover old-age pensions and health insurance as well as unemployment insurance. Some British newspapers have now introduced schemes of free fire insurance in addition to accident insurance. Ordinary life insurance is far less affected by general business conditions than are other lines such as fire, marine and accident. Annuities with return of premium at death are increasing in favor and annuities are generally popular in Great Britain. Not only the mortality of annuitants but also that of the general population has been decreasing greatly in recent years, particularly at the younger ages.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15114. RODDA, W. H. Use and occupancy underwriting. *J. Amer. Insur.* 9(4) Apr. 1932: 13-14.—In many cases the replacement of machinery and equipment together with the loss of business time, good will, etc., cause greater difficulties than the direct loss of a plant by fire. These collateral losses are covered by use and occupancy insurance. An adequate set of records is

essential to the proper handling of these risks.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

15115. SAWYER, L. A. Burglary insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 134-139.—Though the loss from all forms of burglary, theft, robbery and larceny amount to over 80% of fire losses, the volume of insurance premiums for the former is only a little over 5% of that for fire insurance. Experience has now developed which is strong enough to support rates based upon it. Emphasis is placed on new preventive devices to protect property and to attack the burglar and robber.—*W. H. Wandel.*

15116. STEVENSON, JOHN A. Determining adequate life insurance coverage. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 20-26.—The life insurance business, so exact in many of its computations, can offer no one blanket formula for determining the amount of life insurance an individual should carry. Arbitrary amounts suggested: (1) Equal to the principal sum that, invested at current interest rates, will yield an income sufficient to replace the income the individual would have earned had he lived out his life expectancy, less his share of the family expenses; (2) Equal to five times annual income; (3) On basis of family needs (programming); (4) equal to present value of 75% of individual's potential earnings to retirement; (5) equal to family's share of the wage-earner's annual income, multiplied by arbitrary percentages (7.5 to 15), varying with insured's age. In business insurance, a reasonable amount to issue to indemnify a business for the loss of a key man would be five times the man's annual compensation, including salary, with an allowance for the value of his stock interest.—*C. L. Parry.*

15117. SULLIVAN, JAMES P. Insurance that doesn't insure. *Amer. Mercury.* 26(101) May 1932: 8-17.—Life insurance companies sold many policies on the basis of their loan value and now, in these times of need, loans have grown to over \$3,000,000,000 on 15,000,000 policies. Statistics show that only a few per cent of these loans will ever be repaid. Numerous examples are given to show that borrowers might save on premiums and interest by changing the policy before it lapses to one whose face value is reduced by the amount of the loan.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

15118. THOMPSON, JOHN S. Net cost of life insurance contracts. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 65-71.—Net cost has declined quite steadily since 1920. However, since 1928 the mortality experience has been increasingly unfavorable; since 1924 interest rates have receded and some further reduction is to be expected; expense rates have been decreasing since 1925 with the decrease in the rate of acquisition of new business; the disability provisions have caused losses, a condition now being remedied; surplus funds have been drawn upon since 1925 to maintain the dividend scales. The unfavorable factors continue dominant in 1931.—*W. H. Wandel.*

15119. TOJA, GUIDO. Modern tendencies and the present state of insurance in Italy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 235-250.—According to the laws of April, 1912 life insurance in Italy was to have become a national monopoly in the hands of the National Institute of Insurance on Jan. 1, 1923. When this date was reached, however, it was found that the original plan was impracticable. Accordingly private companies were again admitted to the business side by side with the National Institute. The latter is a state enterprise in that the State Treasury guaranties its policies, and its profits belong to the state. However it has perfectly free competition with the private companies. Compulsory insurance applying to all categories of Italian workers, covers disability, old-age, accident, maternity and unemployment. The insurance against tuberculosis is unique and is like any other kind of disability insurance, except that the one particular disease

is the object of coverage. At present as many as one million women aged from 15 to 50 are protected from the hazards of childbirth by maternity insurance. Social insurance appears to have been highly developed under the Fascist regime.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15120. VERNOR, RICHARD E. Developments in the field of fire prevention. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 152-158.—To cooperate with various public and private fire prevention agencies of national, state, and local jurisdictions, the fire insurance companies offer their National Board of Fire Underwriters with its engineering, educational and statistical services, their rating and inspection bureaus, underwriting associations, salvage corps, and associations of agents—all of which have demonstrated in recent years the effectiveness of their services in the actual reduction of fire losses.—*W. H. Wandel.*

15121. WHITNEY, ALBERT W. Conservation in casualty insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 145-151.—Insurance in a modern sense includes the prevention of misfortune. Competition between insurance companies is carried on largely by prevention services although associations such as the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies are most important factors in research, in standardizing practices, and in establishing safety codes. Conservation is carried on also in the medical and surgical treatment which now takes one-third of the workmen's compensation pure premium.—*W. H. Wandel.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 14781, 15108, 15113, 15119, 15239, 15414)

15122. BUFFA, ALDO. La riforma delle assicurazioni infortuni in Italia. [Reform of accident insurance in Italy.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8(1) 1932: 48-85.

15123. GOLDIZER, KARL. Methodische Untersuchungen zu den Bevölkerungsstatistischen Grundlagen der schweizerischen Alters- und Hinterlassenenversicherung. [Methodological studies on the vital statistical basis of the Swiss old age and survivors' insurance.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(4) 1930: 501-509.

15124. HEYER, FRIEDRICH. Die Krisis der britischen Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The crisis in British unemployment insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 31(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 402-407.

15125. HUEBNER, S. S. Unemployment insurance. *Proc. Amer. Philosophical Soc.* 71(2) 1932: 49-71.—Six basic causes of unemployment are summarized, with stress laid on technological displacement and depression or cyclical convulsion. A summary of various plans in use, with special attention to the plans of Great Britain and Germany, is given. Attention is called to the almost complete neglect of any form of unemployment insurance in this country either voluntary or compulsory. Not more than 200,000 persons are covered by all plans.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

15126. JOHO, E. Die Finanzierung der Arbeitslosenversicherung im Bund und in den Kantonen. [The financing of unemployment insurance in the Swiss Confederation and the cantons.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz.* 24(5) May 1932: 153-156.—By the Federal Act of 1924, the State contribution to unemployment is fixed at 40% for the public insurance agencies and 30% for the private ones. Members are required to contribute 30% of the benefits paid. Government contributions have increased in recent years owing to the crisis, but what is lacking is a better adjustment between benefits and contributions from insured persons on the one hand and public funds on the other. In its new unemployment insurance act the canton of Berne places contributions on a sliding scale. Those from the

government, central and local, rise and fall with the payments from members in accordance with the charges to be met.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15127. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Familienversicherung. [Family insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1931: 65-77.—Family insurance is compulsory public insurance which collects assessments from single persons and childless families and gives them to families with children. All persons with incomes above a certain subsistence level are subject to assessments proportional to income. Single persons pay the entire assessment; childless married persons three-fourths; and married persons with a dependent child, one-half. Benefits would begin with the third or fourth child and increase to a maximum with each succeeding child. Wages would increase because the mother's services are withdrawn from the labor market. Persons not qualified as parents should be excluded from the system.—*Florence DuBois.*

15128. LAMARUZE, A. L'assicurazione vecchiaia e superstiti nella Svizzera. [Old age and survivors' insurance in Switzerland.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (5) 1931: 6-21.

15129. LANGE, G. Il regime franchese di assicurazioni sociali per gli operai e impiegati nelle miniere e delle cave di ardesia. [French social insurance for workers and salaried employees in mines and slate quarries.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (5) 1931: 64-89.

15130. MIKELLI, G. Accordi internazionali per la conservazione dei diritti a pensione degli emigranti. [International agreements for conserving the rights of emigrants to pensions.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (6) 1931: 26-36.

15131. RICHTER, LUTZ. Situazione del personale addetto alla navigazione interna nelle assicurazioni sociali in Germania. [German social insurance and inland navigation.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (5) 1931: 48-63.

15132. SACHS, R. Reform oder Zusammenbruch der Unfallversicherung. [Reform or collapse of accident insurance.] *Arbeit.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 239-245.—By the 4th Emergency Decree the German government gave relief to employers by excluding 400,000 persons from the million receiving accident insurance. But if the system is to be maintained and further cuts avoided, financial reform is necessary from the side of income as well as expenditure. The tendency to group employers into classes with joint liability is good, but the assessment of their contributions according to the amount of wages paid and the danger of the work needs revision owing to rationalization. The Employers' Insurance Associations require reorganization and consolidation. There are about 100 at present in existence. Thirty could do the work more cheaply and well.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15133. UNSIGNED. Workmen's compensation. [Provisions for "second injuries" under workmen's compensation laws.] *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1329-1338.—Liability for "second injuries" has become a live question in workmen's compensation administration. The question involved is whether the employer shall be held liable for the total disability of the combined injuries or only for the injury suffered while in his employment. Some states have provided "second-injury funds" to pay the compensation for the disability due to the prior accident. The provisions for second injuries under the workmen's compensation laws are discussed and the text of the legislation quoted.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15134. WOLMAN, LEO. Unemployment insurance—its limitations and its promise. *Nation* (N. Y.) 134 (3487) May 4, 1932: 508-510.—Insurance is not a remedy for unemployment, but it is an effort toward greater stabilization and a better handling of unemployment relief. To safeguard the solvency of an insurance system, there should be a strict and clear limitation of the right of benefit. By means of vocational

guidance and rehabilitation work, the chronically unemployed may be reabsorbed into industry to some extent. By extending the waiting period and laying aside as much as possible against the extraordinary upheavals in industry, the benefits of insurance can be made available when they are most needed. European plans are experiments from which the United States may profit.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 14426, 14803, 15053, 15065, 15145, 15171)

15135. KELLENBERGER, ED. Von der lateinischen Münzunion zur internationalen Zahlungsbank. [From the Latin Monetary Union to the Bank for International Settlements.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (4) 1930: 551-560.

15136. MONTGOMERY, PAUL. The romance of Canada's money. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 39 (3) Apr. 1932: 301-316.

15137. SCHICK, ALEXANDER. Eigenheiten des Bankwesens in Sowjetrussland. [Peculiarities of the banking system in Soviet Russia.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (5) Feb. 1932: 253-263.—An analysis of the Soviet Russian banking system showing how the control of the leading commercial and industrial enterprises by the state has created customs in banking peculiar to Soviet Russia. The state trusts and combines are by far the largest depositors. A bookkeeping system within the bank similar to our credit clearing system obtains. As the state crowds out private trade, and as it further controls the State Bank it continues to increase its absolute control. Acceptances, mortgages and securities, in our sense are unknown. Credit is based not upon ability to repay but upon public need.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15138. TREUHERZ, WALTER. Diskussion um die Währung. [Discussion on currency.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227 (3) Mar. 1932: 229-239.—The reform of the domestic money and credit system suggested by the Wagemann plan would not alter the position of Germany on world markets, which alone is of importance for a revival of business. Nor would a suspension of the gold standard be any use; the devaluation of sterling should be viewed under the aspect of a commercial reorganization of the empire only, and can never be imitated by Germany whose situation fundamentally differs from that of Greater Britain. Germany's prospects are: There will be a diminution of gains in her foreign trade balance; the strict control now exerted on foreign trade by most countries will prevent the Reichsbank from disposing of the total revenues from exports, and the decrease of *Devisen* thus ensuing will leave no other way out but cutting imports in order to secure a gain in foreign trade balance.—*Hans Frerk.*

15139. YAMASAKI, K. On two functions of money. *Keizai-gaku-Ronshu.* (4) Jul. 1931: 1-11.—"The international function" of money is the function which serves to stabilize international trade, setting a definite ratio among monetary units of various countries. Gold coin not in circulation in countries which have the gold monetary standard, do not discharge such functions as "medium of exchange," "loan," "gift," and "payment of taxes," but only the international function. In other words, gold coins are centralized in the coffer of the central bank to be mobilized only for their main duty, viz. exportation. The international function directly stabilizes the international trade. For this purpose a satisfactory standard money needs to have always about the same relative value as against foreign currencies. The author objects to the name of the function called "foundation of credit," on the following grounds. Formerly bank notes as well as money on deposit were

looked upon as credit, not as money, and in this view money has been called the foundation of credit. Now that bank notes and deposits are generally regarded as a kind of money, the monetary function of being the reserves for payment as well as for conversion should no longer be called the foundation of credit but of another kind of money. (Article in Japanese.)—*S. Koidzumi.*

15140. YOUNG, JOHN PARKE. International aspects of the gold standard. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 11-18.—The sufficiency of reserves to maintain gold parity is no longer measured primarily by the size of the domestic credit structure but is determined by demands which come principally from abroad, and which are international in nature. Liabilities to foreign countries are included in the domestic credit structure only in so far as these foreign liabilities are in the form of bank deposits in the country in question. Liabilities not showing in the credit structure have greatly increased in recent years and corrective movements checking the gold flow are not as responsive as formerly. It is doubtful if the gold mechanism as now constituted will be able to do the work expected of it in any but normal times. Elasticity in the means of international settlement is lacking. An international gold settlement fund, properly safeguarded, would help, as would a removal or a relaxation of legal requirements regarding reserves for central banks.—*C. C. Bayard.*

15141. ZAWADZKI, ALEXANDER WŁADYSŁAW. Geneza teorii ilościowej pieniądza. [The origin of the quantity theory of money.] *Ekonomista*, 30 (4) 1930: 57-77.—A study of the development of the quantity theory, its first formulation, and arguments in its favor, from Copernicus to Montanari.—*O. Eisenberg.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 15156-15157, 15162, 15247, 15512)

15142. DIVER, JOSEPH. Banks and banking—insolvency—trust or preference in respect of funds to be transmitted. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27 (1) May 1932: 63-65.—*William E. Dunkman.*

15143. DONLEY, ROBERT T. Some problems in the collection of checks. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38 (3) Apr. 1932: 195-218.—*William E. Dunkman.*

15144. FERNANDEZ TREVEJO, GUILLERMO. El crédito bancario y sus más eficaces servidores: El Contador, los Estados e Informes. [Bank credit and its most useful aids: the accountant, statements and reports.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 24-36; & (2) Feb. 1932: 75-86.

15145. HARRIS, S. E. Banking and currency legislation, 1932. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (3) May 1932: 546-557.—(U. S.)

15146. HEICHEN, ARTHUR. Die internationalen Spareinlagenbestände. Die Wirkungen der Kreditinflation und der Deflation. [Savings deposits in various countries. The effects of credit inflation and deflation.] *Sparkasse*, 52 (6) Mar. 1932: 101-104.

15147. KISSLER, Zur Errichtung der Internationalen Agrarkreditbank in Genf. [The establishment of the International Agricultural Credit Bank in Geneva.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15 (2) 1931: 278-282.—*R. W. Schickele.*

15148. KÄPPELI, ROBERT B. Der Notenbankausweis in Theorie und Wirklichkeit. [The central bank statement in theory and practice.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch.* (48) 1930: pp. 258.

15149. PAUL, D. Die verselbständigte öffentliche Unternehmung. Die städtische Sparkasse. [The independent public enterprise. The municipal savings bank.] *Schr. d. Vereins. f. Sozialpol.* 176 (1) 1932: 215-270.—The kommunale Sparkassen, the most representative form of the German savings bank, is taken as the best example of a semi-public enterprise (*verselbständigte öffentliche Unternehmung*), on account of the absence

of interference by the authorities regarding its management. They have introduced modern methods of management, and have freely and safely put back into circulation by means of credits to small and middle class business people the funds received from savers, thereby preventing the making of large commitments; their socio-political objects have been fully realized; political influence has been totally absent, and since the method of distributing profits has been clearly prescribed, and the private profit motive is absent there has been a steady growth, without its hardly ever having become necessary for the authorities to make good their guaranty. Economically undesirable concentration in this type of savings banking has been prevented by its particular form of organization, namely its communal character.—*C. D. Bremer.*

15150. SARASIN, ALFRED. Les banques cantonales suisses. [The Swiss Cantonal banks.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (84) Mar. 1932: 91-94.

15151. SPITZMÜLLER, von. Bankpolitik der Gegenwart. [Banking policy of today.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 91 (2) 1931: 299-334.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15152. UNSIGNED. The B.I.S. Second Annual report—Mr. McGarrah discusses world finances. *Analyst*, 39 (1008) May 13, 1932: 811-812, 813.—The second year of the Bank for International Settlements ending March 31, was one of unparalleled world-wide disturbance producing unsettled currency conditions and requiring an unusual degree of central bank leadership and cooperation. The recall of short-term funds, resulting from the general breakdown in confidence, created wholesale demands for the immediate transfer of funds, and required arbitrary measures to arrest the transfer and to protect home currencies. The new forces thus introduced into the international economic system include the control of exchange, standstill agreements, moratoria, restrictions on imports and the suspension in many countries of the gold standard. The effect of such measures is to force trade into a strait-jacket and to give little room for the play of economic forces. They furnish purely temporary relief and provide no solution to fundamental problems.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

15153. UNSIGNED. The reserve ratio and some considerations bearing on its future position. *Analyst*, 39 (1009) May 20, 1932: 845, 862, 870.—Recent developments suggest that the reserve ratio may regain the position of prominence it held before the large reserves of the 1922-30 period were acquired. The changed reserve situation arises from a combination of gold exports, a rising note circulation, the decrease in eligible commercial paper for collateral against Federal Reserve notes, and the open-market purchases of government securities by the Reserve Banks. The Glass-Steagall amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, by permitting the substitution of government securities for eligible paper as collateral for notes, allows the gold held against notes to be used as reserve against deposits and thus enables the system to continue its easy money policy. An unrelated but important result of the amendment is the temporary abandonment of an elastic note issue.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

15154. VERRIJN STUART, C. A. Die Wirkungen von Veränderungen der Kaufkraft des Goldes auf das Wirtschaftsleben. [The effects of changes in the purchasing power of gold.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3 (4) May 2, 1932: 508-537. (tr. by Paul Brüll.)—The author examines the consequences of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit on the production and the distribution of the national capital and income. Every variation of the general price index can only be understood as the sign of an inadequate adjustment of the supply of money to the demand. As every change in the purchasing power of the monetary unit brings about

very serious consequences for the general welfare, it is of the uttermost importance to secure and maintain price stabilization. This end is however unattainable under the working of the gold standard. The conditions for securing price stabilization are firstly the construction and publication, in short intervals, by an independent authority of a really general index number of prices, not only in the wholesale-market of commodities; and secondly the securing of a really dominant position in the money market for the central bank. It is even possible that every separate country can succeed in the stabilization of its monetary unit. Fluctuations in the exchanges would in that case indicate only the value of the monetary units of other countries had changed. Finally the author comments upon the proposals of the Gold Delegation's Interim Report.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 15057, 15228, 15557)

15155. FORSTER, GARNET W. The effects of the present credit system on southern agriculture. *Soc. Forces.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 426-435.—(Brief statement covering the credit situation in southern states.) Six effects of present credit system are noted: (1) reduction in farm earnings; (2) increase in number of landless farmers; (3) ineffective combination of the productive factors; (4) reduction of farmers to a dependence on creditors who dictate farmers' production program; (5) dumping of farmers' products on market; and (6) preventing the formation of marketing associations. Several suggestions are offered for improvement in the credit system. Among these are: (1) adjustment of the legal rate of interest; (2) strengthening of the credit institutions by permitting chain banking; and (3) development of credit corporations. Suggestions are offered for improvement in the Federal Farm Loan system particularly with respect to choice of personnel, methods of appraising land and time and amount of payment of debt.—*Garnet W. Forster.*

15156. GRAZIANI, ALESSANDRO. Il mandato di credito. [The letter of credit.] *R. Univ. di Bari "Benito Mussolini."* *Ann. d. Seminario Giurid. Econ.* (1) 1931: 166-203.

15157. PATON, THOMAS B. Collateral as affected by borrower's bankruptcy. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(3) Sep. 1931: 125-127.—Billions of dollars of stocks and bonds are held by the banks of the country as security for demand loans under collateral notes which give the bank the right to sell at will when demand for payment is not met or upon non-compliance with other conditions of the notes. A recent federal district court decision (*Matter of Henry*) holds that upon the bankruptcy of the borrower the power to sell the securities under the collateral note can not be exercised except by consent of the Bankruptcy Court. This would seem to constitute a taking of the bank's property without due process of law. Reason and precedent indicate that this decision will not be upheld on appeal; hence bankers need not be immediately concerned.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

See also Entries 14991, 15008, 15036, 15088, 15106, 15117, 15246)

15158. DAVIS, NORMAN H. International financial problems. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 126-133.—A discussion of the functions of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, and the most notable instances of general financial questions dealt with by the Committee during the past 10 years.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

15159. HESSE, O. Die Aufwertung im Memelge-

biet. [Revaluation in the Memel territory.] *Z. f. Os-trecht.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 1-32.—The first suggestions for revaluation of debts in German money as a necessity for the economic life of Memel were made in 1923. There was great opposition to such revaluation especially within the ranks of owners of large estates and those owing mortgage debts. Particularly strong objection was raised against the inclusion within the scheme of revaluation of mortgages paid off in the debased mark. After eight years of agitation the Revaluation Law was enacted in 1931. An analysis of the law in the present article is followed in the section "Legislation and Treaties," by a complete German text.—*Johannes Mat-tern.*

15160. LAW, WILLIAM A. Tendencies in life insurance investment. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 7-13.—Life insurance companies have total assets exceeding \$20,200,000,000 belonging to more than 68,000,000 policyholders. The assets consist of investments in the form of urban and rural real estate mortgages, government bonds, railroad, public utility, and industrial bonds, policy loans, cash and home office buildings, in varying proportions. Only 0.6% is invested in common stocks, and 0.2% in foreign government bonds exclusive of Canada. There has been a shift of emphasis from rural towards urban real estate mortgages, and from railroad toward public utility bonds during the last ten years. Policy loans have become of increasing importance in the last three years and now represent 15.9% of total assets.—*Chelcie C. Bosland.*

15161. PICARD, ROBERT. Bausparsystem in Deutschland. [Building and loan savings system in Germany.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(4) 1930: 495-500.

15162. RORTY, M. C. The effects of deficits in national savings. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 144-147.—No nation can suffer a substantial loss in national savings that is not offset by a corresponding decrease in capital requirements, without such loss being reflected in a weakened international banking and exchange position. The decline of savings in Germany and England (especially due to high income taxes) is a primary cause of their recent financial difficulties.—*Richard A. Lester.*

15163. SALTER, ARTHUR. The world financial crisis. *Yale Rev.* 21(2) Dec. 1931: 217-232.—The system which normally forms the basis of the problem of the balance of payments between creditor and debtor, the employment of money for productive purposes and the lending of the surplus of creditor to debtor countries on a long term basis, has gone wrong for various reasons: nonproductivity of loans, drop in world's wholesale prices, failure of gold movements to function, cessation of the flow of investments. The gap cannot be filled by further gold movements and the following methods are only partially adequate: increase of debtors' exports, remedies such as those recently provided in the U. S. banking system, open market operations similar to those of the Federal Reserve System, reductions of reparations and war debts. The only effective bridge, however, must come through loans and credits from creditor countries. For immediate relief there are two alternatives: (1) moratoria and (2) granting of credits out of public funds or under governmental guaranty as in the case of Austria in 1923.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

15164. SERAPHIM, P. H. Die Kapitalverflechtung zwischen Deutschland und Polen. [The interchange of capital between Germany and Poland.] *Osteuropa.* 7(4) Jan. 1932: 197-207.—An analysis of German capital in Poland that shows Germany's position in Upper Silesian industry as an aid to the development of Poland. Germany, like France, has few long-time credits in Poland. Its investments in the mining industry and in public utilities pre-date Polish occupation. Its short-term credits, so necessary to Poland, have been continu-

ously renewed because a responsible Poland is also essential to the well-being of Germany.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15165. STARK, JOHANN. Der Kapitalexport und seine Rückwirkungen auf das kapitalausführende Land. [The export of capital and its reaction upon the capital-exporting country.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Vortr. u. Abhandl.* (11) 1932: pp. 100.—The export of capital reduces the amount of capital available in the exporting country, and influences the development of the foreign market. The pace of industrial development is accelerated in the foreign country, and the importance of the exporting industries of the country exporting capital, grows. In a young agrarian country the imported capital starts economic development, and greatly increases its demand for the exports of the creditor country. In turn, the transfer of capital starts forces to working which cause the difference in economic development between the two countries to disappear. New transfers of capital will no longer accelerate the pace of development as it did previously, and the industries of the exporting company suffer a reaction. The author, using England as an example, shows the development of capital export (to the U. S., India, and other countries), and the different stages of emancipation of the importing countries from the export country. The capitalistic industrial development of England's foreign market is so far progressed that the advantages of capital export have become partly disadvantageous. England must now reorganize its industries for the home market. (Explanatory graphs, charts and statistics.)—*Igon Treulich.*

15166. UNSIGNED. Trends in security ownership surveyed by R. G. Dun & Co.—Holders of common stocks increased over 40% in past two years—Increase in holders of preferred stock negligible—Decline in bond holders. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 134(3491) May 21, 1932: 3700-3701.—(U. S.)

15167. UNSIGNED. Insurance and thrift plans. Investment by industrial employees in building and loan associations. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 1305-1307.

PRICES

(See also Entry 14945)

15168. GOLTZ, OTTO F. Vorratsentwicklung und Preisbewegung. [Trend of stocks and price movement.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13(3-4) May 1932: 226-229.—Prices have a very sensitive repercussion on the state of stocks. An increase or diminution of stocks always brings a parallel increase or decrease of prices. A coefficient, *R*, for each period and each commodity, measures the percent change of prices on the world market with each percent change in world stocks: Cotton, raw silk, sugar, coffee, zinc, tin, copper, coal, oil, and rubber are discussed. (French summary.)

15169. HAZLITT, HENRY. Rubber money and iron debts. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133(3468) Dec. 23, 1931: 691-693.—One school of economists would stabilize prices through manipulation of money but our real problem is not to keep the general price level rigid but rather to scale down the fixed debts on government, industry, homes and farms in the same ratio as other prices. Yet if Congress were to pass an act scaling down the principal and interest on bonds in the same proportion as commodity prices since 1929 such an act would be condemned by the Supreme Court as an attack on property rights. Meanwhile, we are actually taking by default, receivership and endless litigation. In future we should learn to issue fewer bonds (on which interest must be paid whether or not it is earned) and a greater proportion of preferred stock, or at least debenture bonds. A "compensated" bond might be developed to take care of changes in the price level.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

15170. THOMPSON, R. J. Notes on prices and supplies. *Gt. Brit., J. Ministry of Agric. & Fisheries.* 38(9) Dec. 1931: 931-939.—Wheat, cattle, sheep and mutton, pork and bacon, potatoes and feed stuffs are considered.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

15171. WHITNEY, CAROLINE. The equation of exchange and the price stabilization problem. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 231-240.—Price stabilization assumes that there is one value of money and that this is measurable. The reasons for price stabilization are classified. The fact that the prices of different kinds of things do not fluctuate together indicates that money has independent values in different uses. The equation of exchange has been wrongly used to determine the general price-level. Keynes's newer equation takes account of the fact that the values of money in different uses differ, but cannot be used to measure these. The value of money has also been measured by representative indexes made up of prices which are assumed to be typical. This method cannot be used if the movements of all prices are not the same as those of the representative index. Stabilization of price relationships is needed to accomplish the aims of price stabilization.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 14614, 14983, 14988, 14994, 14999, 15004, 14087, 15163, 15757, 15829-15830, 15832)

15172. CLARK, J. M. Business cycles: the problem of diagnosis. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 212-217.—"The business cycle may be conceived as a joint resultant of two groups of forces: first, originating or disturbing forces (including forces outside the economic system), and second, the responses of the business system to the first group of forces." It seems probable that the distinctive characteristics of the typical business cycle are mainly the result of the second group of forces.—*Richard A. Lester.*

15173. FABIERKIEWICZ, W. Les sources de la crise économique mondiale. [The origins of the world depression.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1(3) Mar. 1932: 537-558.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

15174. KING, WILLFORD I. The immediate cause of the business cycle. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 218-230.—Booms are caused by large numbers of people spending more than their incomes, buying by means of credit. Buying orders and production temporarily exceed the national income, which is relatively stable. But such a condition cannot continue indefinitely. If no other force or event arises to check the spirit of optimism, eventually all available credit is exhausted and the rate of increase of buying orders is thereby diminished. Once demand starts to decline, as it did between June and Dec. 1929, profits, employment and prices begin to fall, causing a reduction in the national income and a change in sentiment and buying policy (less buying on credit and more saving), all of which, once started, "acts like a snowball rolling down hill." Optimism could probably have been reestablished early in 1930 had employees been assured of not losing their jobs and business men and consumers been assured "that there would be no further general decline in prices."—*Richard A. Lester.*

15175. OHLIN, BERTIL. Now or never. Action to combat the world depression. *Index. (Svenska Handelsbanken.)* 7(77) May 1932: 127-157.

15176. SCHULTZ, ARCH D. Depression: its relation to the competitive production of durable products. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 231-235.—*Richard A. Lester.*

15177. SIMON, WALTER. Rationalisierungskrisen. [Rationalization crises.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55(4)

Aug. 1931: 65-78.—Those who regard rationalization as a highly desirable process may be reluctant to admit that it can also be a cause of crises. The present crisis, which is, above all, an unemployment crisis, is submitted as proof that it can be. Rationalization is defined as technical progress resulting from the construction and introduction of new labor-saving machines. Economic progress resulting from improvements in organization and management is not included in the definition. Introduction of labor-saving machines in one plant, because of the effect on profits, forces others to adopt them until large numbers of laborers are unemployed. The irregularity of the movement is a complicating factor. At the end of the war Europe was far behind the United States in technical equipment. The attempt to make good the deficiency through rationalizing was partly responsible for the present depression. Labor set free was unable to emigrate in such large numbers as formerly. Other disturbing factors are found in the present tendency away from a free to a regulated economy. This weakens the influence of price movements as automatic regulators.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

15178. WHITE, A. E. Research and business cycles. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 165-167.—The valleys and peaks in the business curve are the result of many contributing factors, of which war is the most outstanding. Each of these periods of depression is more marked than the preceding one. This is due, not only to the fact that each war was conducted on a much larger scale than the preceding one, but also to the fact that the nation is becoming constantly more industrialized and consequently feels changes in business conditions more intensively. Many companies have carried on extensive research programs with profitable results. Those industries which sponsor and support research and, in consequence, develop and produce new products for which there will be a general demand will be the ones in the forefront in the march from depression to prosperity.—*H. G. Meyer.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 14831, 14924, 14959, 14971, 14992, 15111, 15673, 15802)

15179. NEYTZELL DE WILDE, A. Genève et le travail dans les Indes Néerlandaises. [Geneva and labor in the Dutch East Indies.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (84) Mar. 1932: 68-75.

15180. SANTIAGO, E. La politique sociale de la République Espagnole. [The social policy of the Spanish Republic.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(5) May 1932: 157-160.—This policy includes the introduction of collective bargaining, and of mixed juries of employers and workers for the supervision of agreements; the organization of labor exchanges; the removal of the trade unions from the political influence of the chief of police; the appointment of a delegate of the Ministry of Labor in each district to deal with all matters concerning workers' organizations, and of two workers' representatives on the governing bodies in industry.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15181. SCHÜBERT, ALBRECHT. Strukturwandlungen in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung des Deutschthums der abgetrennten Gebiete Posen-Westpreussen. [Structural changes in the economic development of the German element in the separated districts of Posen-West Prussia.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13(11) Jun. 1930: 377-381.—The German element of the former Prussian provinces of Posen-West Prussia has lost about 800,000 population through emigration since 1918. The German official group has completely gone, also a considerable proportion of the teachers, and the largest

part of the German workers. The merchant class is greatly reduced, while the class of German manual workers has maintained itself relatively the best.—*Karl Thalheim.*

15182. UNSIGNED. La 16me session de la Conférence Internationale du Travail. [The 16th session of the International Labour Conference.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(5) May 1932: 142-151.—A convention was adopted prohibiting the work of children under 14 in all enterprises not included in the 1919, 1920, and 1921 conventions on their employment in industry, on board ship and in agriculture.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15183. VIDONI, G., and TAMBURRI, T. Contributo all'orientamento professionale con note in riferimento alla costituzione individuale. [Contribution to vocational guidance, with a note on the individual constitution.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 28(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 19-25.

15184. WHITLEY, J. H. The Indian industrial worker. *Asiatic Rev.* 28(94) Apr. 1932: 232-249.—The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Conditions in India gave careful attention to the place of the villager in industry, to the problem of indebtedness of the laborers to the tea plantations, and to the unregulated factories. The connection of the migrant worker with the village has certain advantages, but industrial concerns should employ a special labor officer to improve relations with the workers and check exactions by labor jobbers. In regard to debts the common interest rate on unsecured loans is 75% and causes a species of endless bondage. This situation should be remedied by denying to the courts the power to issue attachments against wages or salaries, by abolishing imprisonment for debt, by providing for release from impossible obligations, and by quicker payment of wages. For the tea plantations of Assam a protector of immigrant laborers should be appointed; and for the unregulated factories at least the first essentials of control should be established.—*Charles A. Timm.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 14764, 14996, 15250, 15380, 15496, 15596, 15859)

15185. DUNKLE, C. M., and McANARNEY, H. A. One hundred years of union effort. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(5) May 1932: 561-569. (U. S.)

15186. UNSIGNED. New buildings of Amalgamated Clothing Workers. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(5) May 1932: 1090.—Housing accommodation for 857 families have been provided in buildings erected by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York City. The first housing project of this labor organization was undertaken in 1927. The latest apartment group with quarters for 115 families has recently been completed. The apartments in all of the Amalgamated buildings are owned and operated cooperatively by the tenants. So successful have been their operations that the early groups were able, on February 1, 1932, to reduce the rents previously charged in amounts ranging from 50¢ to \$4.50 per apartment per month.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 14773, 15211, 15232, 15314, 15441, 15495, 15498, 15516, 15519)

15187. HOFSCHEIDER, A. Die Arbeitskämpfe in Österreich und Rumänien in den Jahren 1930 und 1931. [Labor disputes in Austria and Rumania in 1930 and 1931.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12(15) May 25, 1932: II 189-II 190.

15188. RAGAZ, CHR. Die berufliche Organisation der Hausangestellten. [The trade organization of household employees.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.*

68(1) 1932: 15-27.—Various attempts were made by individuals to organize household employees in the city of Zurich in the years 1881 and 1898, but the organizations soon disappeared on account of the lack of interest of their members. New attempts were made to organize unions, under socialist leadership, in the years 1907, 1910, and 1919, and the union succeeded in 1922 in having the government adopt a "normal labor contract" to be tried out for one year. The contract, with various amendments, was definitely adopted in 1924. After this success, the membership lost its interest in the organization, and it was dissolved. A few organizations are in existence to-day, but as their activities are mainly confined to mutual benefits or social entertainments, they could not be strictly classified as trade unions.—*P. J. Haegy.*

15189. SPERO, STERLING D., and ARONOFF, JACOB BROCHES. War in the Kentucky mountains. *Amer. Mercury*. 25 (98) Feb. 1932: 226-233.—The situation in Harlan county is a state of war. It is a class war in which the county government with its deputies paid by the companies is frankly recognized by both sides as the organization of the operators. Yet the Harlan miners are not revolutionists. They have little interest in the meaning of communism as a social system and are not interested in the political and economic theories behind it, but they feel vaguely that it is something which will improve their condition.—*M. Keller.*

15190. UNSIGNED. Die Betriebsräte im Jahre 1930. [Worker councils in the year 1930.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11 (32) Nov. 15, 1931: III 212-216.—A summary is presented of the accomplishments of the law passed ten years ago, making provision for trade councils, according to the report of the industrial inspectors. The experiment has been worth while for employees in the great industrial centres in large trades, but negligible in the middle-sized and small ones. As intermediaries between employers and employees there has been a marked unwillingness on the part of workers to serve on boards as judges and supervisors. Trade unions have made some attempt to fill vacancies but are accused of influencing policies. Reports state that officials hold office after the expiration of their term because of failure of elections to take place. The year 1930 particularly has presented difficulties of administration due to unfavorable economic conditions and the political influence of radicals. Shortening hours of labor to give employment to larger number of employees has had some success. Activity in protection of health has been lax. Activity in prevention of accidents has shown progress in the iron, steel and metal industries and in the textile industry, but has been limited in the lumber, building, smelting and quarry trades because of the indifference of employees.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 15211, 15225, 15230, 15408)

15191. CRAWFORD, ALBERT BEECHER. Educational personnel work. *Personnel J.* 10 (16) Apr. 1932: 405-410.—Personnel work relates an individual's total educational experience with his personal needs and potentialities, and integrates all phases. Intelligent college placement begins not only with matriculation and the planning of courses, but with the choosing of the school. Intelligent career choosing demands information about the individuals and the field of careers. Conclusions: (1) for permanently helpful personnel work, there should be a study of other activities and data preceding and following it, thus giving continuity; and (2) to increase effectiveness there should be a guiding and correlating central body. (Detailed schedules of needed data and a list of general questions, 408-410.)—*M. T. Parsons.*

15192. ELIASBERG, W. Bericht über den VII. internationalen Kongress für Psychotechnik. [Report of the 7th International Congress of Psychotechnique.] *Psychotech. Z.* 7 (1) Feb. 1932: 18-24.

15193. ELIASBERG, W. Bemerkungen zur Arbeitspathologie und ihrer Methodik—zugleich Besprechung von Erwin Stransky: Zur nervösen und psychischen Morbidität der städtischen Hausgehilfinnen. [Occupational pathology and its method.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie*. 5 (3) Mar. 1932: 135-138.—Occupational pathology is concerned with (1) the reaction of the abnormal individual upon industry and (2) the methods by which industry develops or adapts abnormal individuals because they are useful. Stransky found that urban domestic servants had a rate for nervousness twice as great as their proportion of the population. The primary factor in their social psychology is the necessity of being constantly on call for laborious and menial work. The individual who requires dependence adapts to this easily, others are unable to do so and seek escape in illness.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15194. FRESER, J. A. Mechanization and skill. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (8) Oct. 1931: 442-449.—The human factor is of sufficient importance in most manual and machine processes to warrant the attention of the vocational psychologist. A study of a tobacco and of a handkerchief-hemming factory, designed to show the number of workers in different occupations, to measure the variability of the human factor in the various occupations and the length of the learning period, proved more accurate in measuring individual ability than in showing the relative importance of the workers' share in different productive processes.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

15195. HERSEY, REXFORD B. Workers' emotions in shop and home. *Univ. Pennsylvania Indus. Res. Studies*. #18, Jun. 1932: pp. 441.—(A study of individual workers from the psychological and physiological standpoint.) Case histories of emotional and physical conditions of twelve men in one large industrial concern were obtained over a period of a year. By four daily interviews at the shop, a continuous record of each worker's feelings and reactions was secured. Definite recurrent emotional fluctuations varying in length according to other characteristics of the individuals, were discovered. Concluding chapters deal with the relations of these emotional fluctuations and the men's ability to produce effectively; with the connection between physical condition and zest for activity and with the most desirable conditions in both the plant and home for producing efficient and effective workers. The various points which the author discussed in regard to the ideal environments were submitted to committees of foremen and their comments are incorporated in the analysis. The appendix presents the problems encountered and the technique used in making the study and results of several tests and comparisons. (Bibliography, 17 tables, 6 charts.)—*Miriam Hussey.*

15196. KORNHAUSER, ARTHUR W., and SHARP, AGNES S. Employee attitudes. *Personnel J.* 10 (6) Apr. 1932: 393-404.—The purpose of the investigation was to secure a picture of the major influences determining individual attitudes of a typical group of women factory workers. Attitudes were determined, in an atmosphere of free and frank expression, both by workers and supervisors, through the questionnaire and interview methods. The interpretation of subjective reactions is important. Some of the most real and useful knowledge of attitudes is gained through insight and intuition. In two departments, similar in every respect but supervision, the outstanding cause of dissatisfaction appeared to be the foreladies. Noteworthy is the fact that negative feelings, stirred by poor supervision, influence irrelevant matters. Some slight relationship was

noted between attitudes and measured facts about individuals, and between favorableness of attitudes and individual scores for emotional adjustment. Fear of "losing the job" and the possibility of a "lay-off" stand out as the chief causes for worry.—*M. T. Parsons.*

15197. MYERS, C. S. Some recent researches in Great Britain on the psychology of work. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (8) Oct. 1931: 423-433.—Rest periods have been found generally desirable, while the effects of monotony are largely dependent on the worker. Changes of work are generally desirable but must not be so frequent as to destroy rhythm. Moderate "perseverators" make good workers, while extreme "perseverators" and extreme non-"perseverators" are unstable and uncontrollable. Tests to detect this quality are being worked on and perfected. Study has shown how to regulate practice and training so as to secure skill most quickly. The skill acquired by practice cannot be transferred but that acquired by training may be. Vocational guidance is finding by the use of tests that both mental and manual operations require the factor of general intelligence—of which there are three kinds, the theoretical ascertained by verbal tests, the practical ascertained by performance tests, and the combination having to do with the handling of people. Temperament and character tests are important in showing this last type and in revealing the work that will as well as can be done. Accidents result if the fatigued worker maintains his normal speed but not if he slows down. Accident-proof people are those who regulate their speed and tests are being worked out to detect them. Already there is less absenteeism and sickness and greater effectiveness where these techniques are being followed.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

15198. RUPP, HANS. Eindrücke über Psychotechnik in Russland. [Impressions of psychotechniques in Russia.] *Psychotech. Z.* 7 (1) Feb. 1932: 24-30.—The field of work of applied psychology in Russia is different from that in the other countries. Incentives for improvement and perfection of work are dormant and the spirit of competition is absent. The latter phenomena cause the shortage of skilled workers in all spheres of activity. While that shortage is covered, so far, by means of import of various experts from abroad, the problems of the selection and adequate distribution of the working force and improvement of the work produced are of fundamental importance. It is necessary to create a new collective sentiment based on mutual work and mutual responsibility. Practically the entire attention of the workers in the field of applied psychology in Russia is devoted to these problems.—*George A. Nicholayeff.*

15199. STONE, R. W. Personnel management—an appraisal. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.*, #14. 1932: 2-9.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 15368, 15479)

15200. CAMPBELL, JOHN, and MABON, E. B. Training men in safety. *Mining Congress J.* 18 (5) May 1932: 68-69.—The methods of training workmen along safety lines in the Tri-State mining district although not uniform, have produced gratifying results. There has been a noteworthy decline in the number of serious accidents, as well as a decrease in the frequency rate.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15201. CASTELLINO, NICOLÒ. Le condizioni igieniche e sanitarie degli operai dei regi monopoli. [Hygienic and sanitary conditions of workers in state monopolies.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8 (1) 1932: 5-18.

15202. DĄBROWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Czynniki ludzkie w wypadkach przy pracy. [The human factor in in-

dustrial accidents.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 418-422.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15203. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Mortality experience of International Typographical Union, 1931.) *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1310-1314.—The mortality experience of the International Typographical Union for 1931 showed a slight increase over the previous year in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and cancer and a marked increase in mortality from diabetes. The number of deaths from nephritis, which is often held to mask deaths from lead poisoning, has decreased during recent years, and during the past three years no deaths have occurred from lead poisoning. This notable improvement in a former serious hazard of the printing industry is the result of better sanitation and ventilation of printing plants throughout the country.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15204. UNSIGNED. Proceedings of the eighteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held at Richmond, Va. October 5-8, 1931. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #564. Apr. 1932: pp. 309.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

15205. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. Women labour in India. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (4) Oct. 1931: 376-409; (5) Nov. 1931: 536-572.—Of the 29 million wage earners in India in 1921 for whom definite information is available, 13 millions were women; 74% of these were field laborers and farm servants. This study however is confined to women employed in organized industries which are regulated by labor legislation, such as plantations, factories and mines. The number employed in these industries is relatively small, with the largest number working on plantations. In 1921 women comprised 47% of the more than one million plantation workers. In 1928, only 16%, or 252,933 of the factory workers were women. In 1929, out of 269,701 workers in mines, 70,656 were women and 34% of these worked underground. Weekly hours of work in factories are fixed at 60, and in mines at 54 for underground and 60 for surface work. Indian labor is migratory and fluctuating with an annual turnover in some industries of 60%. While the majority of women mine workers come from the neighboring locality, many of the city factory workers remain attached to their native villages. The kind and number of occupations open to women are very limited. Work on plantations is usually paid at piece rates, and also in mines, while in factories both time and piece rates are found. In 1926, for example, the proportion of piece work among women in Bombay was 52.62%. Money wages are usually paid, but there are also concessions, especially on plantations, which are paid in kind. Deductions from wages are made for breaches of discipline, bad or negligent work, damage to the plant, etc. In the Bombay Presidency in 1926, in 45 textile plants employing 20,588 women, deductions were made in 24,654 instances. The standard of housing of the Indian masses is very low. The social conditions of city workers are worse than those on plantations and in mines.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

15206. MORITO, T. Female labour in Japan. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 302-334.—This report shows the number of gainfully employed females in Japan proper, their industrial distribution and concurrent changes in female employment with the increasing growth of capitalism in the country. Using the definition of a separate income as an index of gainful employment the author finds 12,000,000 out of 28,000,000 females gainfully employed in Japan proper in 1920. This is 43% of the total or 60.5% of all in the ages of 15 to 69. The remainder of working ages are nearly all gainfully employed with their families but

have no separate incomes. Of the nearly 10,000,000 in primary occupations, nearly 6,500,000 are in agriculture where their working life, for the most part, is still in harmony with their family life. Furthermore, of the nearly 3,000,000 engaged in industry, commerce and transport, perhaps half have not yet broken their home ties. Women listed as "helper-members" and in secondary occupations are decreasing while factory girls and professional women are increasing. The majority of women work but a few years between the ages of adulthood and marriage. Of 252 occupations, military and naval service is the only one exclusively monopolized by males.—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 13463)

15207. MERRITT, ELLA ARVILLA. Review of the White House Conference Report on Child Labor. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1278-1285.—Large numbers of children in the United States are still engaged in taxing, disagreeable, and even dangerous occupations. This is made evident in a report of the subcommittee on child labor of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection recently issued, which brings together all the available data on child labor in this country. Employment in agricultural and nonagricultural work, hazardous occupations, industrial accidents to minors, and administration of laws affecting the employment of minors are all covered in the report.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15208. SCHÜRCH, CHARLES. Faut-il prolonger à 15 ans l'âge d'admission aux travaux industriels. [Postponement of the age of admission to industry to 15 years.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24 (5) May 1932: 152-157.—The age of entrance in industry was fixed at 14 years by Swiss federal law in 1877. Labor organizations are now generally in favor of advancing the age to 15. The principal objection is the variation in the age of compulsory school attendance in the different cantons. Postponement to 15 years would lessen unemployment.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 14701, 14964, 15340)

15209. KEMPISTY-STAUOWA, J. Stopniowanie płac robotniczych według zawodów. [Wages and occupations.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (2) 1930: 116-133.—A study of wage rates in different trades showing the importance of arbitration and conciliation and of workers' organizations in this direction.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15210. PROKOPOVIČ, S. N. Mzda průmyslových dělníků ve Svazu SSR. [Industrial workers' wages in the USSR.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (3-4) May 1932: 207-225.—The author was head of the section on workers' wages in the labor bureau of Moscow in 1920 and 1921. He shows the difficulties of calculating real wages and cost of living indices, especially in Russia. A table showing the trend of workers wages of 1913, 1928-30, indicate that real wages decreased in extraordinary fashion during the communist period and that only the return to the system of private enterprise brought them back to the prewar level. During the transition to the five year plan real wages have slowly decreased. The increase in wages during 1924-27 paralleling an increase in productivity slowed up in 1927-28 and then fell off later.—*French summary.*

15211. RICH, A. B. Time study and wage systems. From the point of view of the production manager. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 53-56.—The workers' consent should be secured in setting up standards for wage payment, production schedules, etc., through time

study. Men should be told the purposes behind such studies and their aid asked. The production manager, in other words, should know not only the theoretical and economic aspects of time study and wage systems but the human reactions of his operators. If this approach is not taken energy that could be used to increase production is apt to be used to retard it, because the workers feel their interests demand such a course. If wage payment is based on standards arrived at with the workers' consent the method of wage payment is unimportant. In the case of wage incentive plans care must be taken that changes in rates are made only when workers recognize that conditions have changed.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

15212. SCHLÜNZ, FRIEDRICH. Krisenverluste der Arbeiterschaft. [Workers' losses in the crisis.] *Metallarbeiter Ztg.* 50 (21) May 21, 1932: 121.—The United Steel works claims that it lost 19,000,000 marks in 1931. The men employed by this firm numbered 192,047 on Oct. 1, 1929, and only 85,000 on April 1, 1932. It is calculated that the wage loss in the year ending Oct. 30, 1931, as compared with the year ending Oct. 30, 1929, amounted to 160,000,000 marks. Taking the average number of unemployed during 1931 in all industries as 4.6 millions, and the average wage income as 2,000 marks, the total loss in wages may be estimated at 9,200,000,000 marks. But wages have been still further diminished through wage cuts, estimated to average at least 33 1/3%, short time, and sharing of work, which taken together have caused a wage loss of 10 billion marks for the workers still employed as compared with the pre-crisis figure.—*Horace B. Davis.*

15213. THALHEIM, KARL C. Die Einkommenslage der deutschen Rechtsanwält. [The income situation of German attorneys-at-law.] *Juris. Wochenschrift.* 60 (49-50) Dec. 5-12, 1931: 3497-3500.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15214. UNSIGNED. Agricultural wages in Italy. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (3) Mar. 1932: 389-393.—This is an abstract from a report by the Italian National Confederation of Fascist Agricultural Trade Unions on wages of agricultural day laborers (*braccianti*) from 1919-31. Data given include daily money wage rates and index numbers by provinces and regions, and national indices of money wages and real wages (1913-14=100). Data are given only for performance of ordinary tasks common to all day laborers in agriculture. Prevailing methods of remuneration of day laborers are outlined,—i.e., hours of work, piece wages, progressive scales, produce sharing, sliding scales.—*Josiah C. Folsom.*

15216. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in gasoline filling stations, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1388-1394.—Earnings of employees of gasoline filling stations averaged 39.3 cents per hour in 1931, according to a study by the Bureau Labor Statistics, the first made by the bureau for these workers. The range in hourly earnings in the different occupations was from 19.3 cents for porters to 63.1 cents for managers. Full-time weekly earnings averaged \$23.58, the range being from \$12.56 for porters to \$36.16 for managers. Average full-time working hours per week ranged from 48.3 for relief men to 67.9 for tire men, while the hours actually worked ranged from 46.6 for relief men to 67.8 for tire men.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15217. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mining, 1924 and 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1394-1401.—Hourly earnings in metalliferous mining in 1931 averaged the same as in 1924—55.9 cents—although full-time earnings per week showed a reduction from \$29.63 in 1924 to \$28.84 in 1931. Nominal full-time hours per week averaged 51.6 in 1931 as compared with 53 in 1924. These and other

data from the 1924 and 1931 surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages and hours of labor in this industry are given.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15218. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 1401-1419.—Average hourly earnings in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in 1931 were 47 cents for males and 32.1 cent for females, as compared with 52.5 cents for males and 36.9 cents for females in 1929, the date of the last previous study of wages and hours of labor in this industry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Full-time weekly earnings of males in 1931 averaged \$23.12 and of females \$15.70, as compared with \$25.88 and \$18.04, respectively, in 1929. Average full-time hours per week of males in 1931 were 49.2 as compared with 49.3 in 1929; for females they averaged the same in 1929 and 1931—48.9.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15219. UNSIGNED. Salary and wage policy in the depression, January, 1930-April, 1932. *Service Letter Indus. Relations. Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.* #89. May 30, 1932: 421-423.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 14988, 15177, 15277, 15414, 15419, 15472)

15220. BARKIN, SOLOMON. The employment of the older worker—the economically middle aged and aged. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 102-108.—The economically middle aged are workers whose working capacity has begun to decline but who are employed; whose capacity has begun to decline and who are unemployed; whose capacity is fully available but whose age is against their reabsorption into industry. The economically aged are partially employable, capable of working in well-adjusted jobs, or entirely unemployable. Inquiries in two New York State industries indicate that older workers are barred from employment or hired only after special examination; bar raised as low as 35 years, more commonly at 40 or 45 for men; the limit is higher in highly skilled trades. A Pennsylvania study (1919) indicates 50% of workers in several industries and partial earning impairment at 50 years; 84% at 65. U. S. census returns for Delaware reveal a higher percentage of idleness among men above 45 years than below. Surveys at Buffalo and New Haven show increasing severity in idleness as well as rate for older groups. Of 370 displaced clothing cutters, over 90% had earning reductions on new jobs, among those of 45 years and over; while most younger men showed increases. Of a displaced rubber-worker group, 71% of those under 45 found work in 3 months; 43% of those over 45; 22 of 28 failing to find work were 45 years or over. In Pennsylvania, 62% of persons studied experienced total impairment before age 65; over 75% before 70. Contributory pensions, sheltered industries, rehabilitation facilities, penalty bonuses against employers who fire on age basis, employment agencies geared to middle age and old age needs are needed.—*D. M. Schneider.*

15221. BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM. Unemployment and the tariff fallacy. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (70) Feb. 1931: 156-169.—Unemployment in Great Britain presents a problem of four main strands: (1) pre-war unemployment, exclusive of cyclical depressions; (2) post-war unemployment between the slumps of 1921 and 1930; (3) decline of industrial activity since 1929; and (4) provisions made for unemployment through the state insurance scheme and poor law relief. The first and fourth factors are of lesser importance, and should be dealt with according to the recommendations of the Poor Law Commission made 20 years ago, and the recent report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. In connection with the third factor, the de-

pression of 1930, there arises the question of the effect of protection on trade fluctuations. Depressions have been common to protectionist and free-trade countries. The obvious facts and a consideration of the probable causes of fluctuations are against the view that fluctuations are made less violent by protection. To each of the four main elements in the problem of unemployment a tariff for Britain is irrelevant.—*Helen Baker.*

15222. DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Men, women and unemployment. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 31(1) Jan. 1932: 105-113.—Of the over 38,000,000 men and nearly 11,000,000 women in the United States ordinarily engaged in gainful occupations, 2,500,000 men and 370,000 women were unemployed in April, 1930, twice that number in January, 1931, and during the winter of 1932 the number will probably exceed 7,000,000. Unemployment among men has progressed faster than among women. Even in ordinary times women have a better hold on their job than do the men. Improvement in industrial processes, the division of labor, and hair-trigger specialization have brought millions of women into competition with millions of men for the same positions. More dependents are affected through the unemployment of men than through that of women. Our economic and cultural salvation depends upon the development of material consumers who can devote themselves to immaterial production.—*E. M. Violette.*

15223. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. Some remarks on Professor Hansen's view on technological unemployment. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 558-565.—(With rejoinder by Alvin H. Hansen.)

15224. HARAOUÏ, C. Civilisace v průmyslu a světová nezaměstnanost. [Civilization in industry and world unemployment.] *Moderní Stát.* 5(4) 1932: 103-111.—*J. S. Rouček.*

15225. HOPKINS, JESS T. The public employment center of Rochester: its plan and purpose. *Personnel J.* 10(5) Feb. 1932: 297-306.—Out of recent legislative sanction of the State Advisory Council on Employment Problems has grown the idea of the creation of an experimental employment office in a typical city in New York State. Rochester was selected. The purpose is: (1) to bring employers and workers together to satisfy their mutual employment needs; (2) to gather data and study employment trends; and (3) to determine the most practicable scope of a public employment office and the most effective way of operating it. The Division of Employment of New York regards the Rochester Public Employment Center as the laboratory or testing ground for the state service. The organization of the work is described.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

15226. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Nezaměstnanost v Anglii v roce 1930. [Unemployment in England in 1930.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12(5-6) Jun. 1931: 369-372.—*J. S. Rouček.*

15227. LEVIN, SAMUEL M. The Ford unemployment policy. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 101-108.—The statement made in 1926 that "the fear of unemployment which haunts many a man to the detriment of his efficiency has been practically eliminated in the Ford industries" is not borne out in fact. In April 1931 the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Detroit reported 5,061 of former employees of the Ford plants as on the city dole. At the same time the Ford properties, with the exception of the Lincoln plant, were located outside the city limits so that they were not liable to the tax assessments needed to care for the unemployed of their own plant.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

15228. MOMBERT, FRANZ. Arbeitsbeschaffung mit Kreditausweitung? [Creating work with credit expansion.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 11(1) 1932: 43-53.

15229. MONTAGUE, E. N. Fluctuations in manufacturing employment in the Pittsburgh district and

in the Nation—January, 1923 to April, 1932. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 2(5) May 28, 1932: 14-16.

15230. PARKER, W. E. Methods of the public employment center of Rochester. *Personnel J.* 10(5) Feb. 1932: 307-317.—Each applicant is met by a woman receptionist and ushered into a private office for interview. Best data are obtained when the receptionist records the name and address, while the interviewer completes the form during and after the interview. Applicants are given many varieties of tests the validity of which will later be measured by performance on the job. Confusion in existing job classifications has necessitated trips to factories to gather data necessary to placement. Serious consideration is given to training and retraining, specific courses being established through cooperation with the public school authorities. Tables are presented which show the registered unemployed as to occupation, nationality, age, marital status, number of dependents, living arrangements, years lived in the community, number of past jobs held, number of years spent on last job, and educational background.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

15231. RICHTER, J. Erleichterungen für die vorstädtische Kleinsiedlung und für die Bereitstellung von Kleingärten für Erwerbslose. [Encouragements for small holdings in suburban areas and small gardens for the unemployed.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12(10) Apr. 5, 1932: II 133-136.

15232. SCHWENNING, G. T. Dismissal legislation. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 241-260.—(A compilation and summary of statutes enacted by industrial nations with a view to stabilizing contracts of employment for employees by restricting the employers' right of discharge.) It is sought to accomplish this objective by the legal requirement that employers give their employees the stipulated advance notice of the termination of employment or pay them a specified compensation in case of abrupt dismissal. While workers in some European countries have demanded a legal right to their employment for nearly three-quarters of a century, this type of social legislation is the product almost wholly of the last decade. Laws on the subject are now in force in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rumania, Soviet Russia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. In the United States only a few states and Porto Rico appear to have passed this type of law in modified form. Present efforts to deal with the country's unemployment have stimulated interest in dismissal compensation legislation comparable to that of other industrial nations.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

15233. ST, J. Unternehmer in Frankreich und Deutschland. [Employers in France and Germany.] *Metallarbeiter Ztg.* 50(22) May 28, 1932: 128.—The annual report of the Union des Industries Métallurgiques et Minières for 1931 emphasizes the employers' policy of keeping everybody at work, if only on part time, and of delaying wage cuts as long as possible. In plants employing 100 or more the proportion of those employed who were working full time was 93.61% on Dec. 1, 1930, but had fallen by March 1, 1932, to 43.84%, while the number employed in these plants had diminished over the same interval by only 480,000.—*Horace B. Davis.*

15234. STERN, BORIS. Technological change as a factor in unemployment. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177 A) Mar. 1932: 73-75.—Two examples which emphasize the need for a generally accepted definition of terminology and scope of study in technological unemployment: (1) The introduction of sound equipment in motion picture theatres at once displaced 50% or more of the musicians employed to accompany silent pictures; a majority of legitimate and vaudeville theaters found themselves without patronage and had either to close up or turn to sound pictures, displacing actors, musicians, stagehands. (2) A young industry, which has

grown rapidly within the past decade, shows a large increase in productivity per labor unit (Bureau of Labor Statistics Index); but inspection of the major plants reveals standardization of product, change in cost-accounting system (bettering coordination of semi-independent parts-production departments), change in labor policy (reducing turnover from 200% to 10% or more in 10 years), as apparent chief factors in increase, the third, in the belief of the general manager, being dominant. Any change in product, method, labor type, or equipment which displaces labor is technological. The bureau's studies should extend to more industries; the industrial census should include data for labor-productivity indices continuous in type, so that striking change would focus study on industries involved; a series of larger surveys should cover fields—fuel, transport, etc.—so that labor displaced in one phase could be studied in relation to chances for activity in another, and should incorporate follow-up studies of displaced labor groups.—*D. M. Schneider.*

15235. STERN, HANNA. Arbeitsbeschaffungs-Programme. [The program for creating work.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 11(1) 1932: 38-43.

15236. UNSIGNED. The international regulation of hours of work in coal mines. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(5) Nov. 1931: 506-535.—As a result of the demands of the International Congress of Christian Miners' Unions and the International Miners' Federation in 1928 and of the lengthy discussions at a preparatory technical conference and at the 14th International Labour Office Conference in 1930, a draft convention which limits the hours of all underground coal miners to 7½ hours was adopted by the 15th (1931) Conference of the International Labour Office. Although the final draft was the result of many compromises, it is notable because it sets a standard method of reckoning the 7½ hours spent in a mine and because it opens the way for further agreements. The special problem of the lignite miners was solved by allowing 8½ hours, if a thirty-minute break was given, and 150 hours of overtime a year instead of 60 for the other coal miners. One-half of this overtime is subject to collective bargaining. Surface lignite miners may work 8 hours and overtime is limited to 200 hours, one half of which is subject to collective bargaining.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

15237. UNSIGNED. The use of the employment exchange service in Great Britain as a labour clearing house. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(4) Oct. 1931: 410-417.—The 1,200 local employment exchanges of Great Britain placed in 1930, 1,750,000 workers of whom 300,000 were given positions as the result of the clearing house function of the exchanges. If the local office knows of jobs which cannot be filled by its own applicants, it notifies other offices in the "neighboring clearing area" or, in the case of those in one of the six large cities, the other offices in the "intensive clearing area." The next step is to notify all offices in one of the seven geographical divisions and finally all offices in the country may be informed. The clearing house function serves especially well in the case of special skills, seasonal trades and the drainage of excess workers in a particularly depressed area.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

15238. UNSIGNED. Productivity and displacement of labor in ticker telegraph work. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 1269-1277.—Technological changes in ticker systems for handling market quotations have had an important effect on the employment of telegraphers. There has been a greater indirect displacement of Morse operators than a direct displacement of ticker operators. This is shown in a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because of automatic reception by tickers, the number of ticker operators has never been large. But the country-wide extension of ticker service has eliminated large numbers of telegraphers (mainly Morse operators) formerly employed and has made un-

necessary the employment of even larger numbers which would have been required to meet the growing demand for market news.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

15239. VAN KLEECK, MARY. Planning to end unemployment. *Survey*. 67 (11) Mar. 1, 1932: 618-620, 638-639.—The means which may be used to insure continuity of earnings include the following: (1) a national public employment service; (2) unemployment insurance so handled as to promote regularization in individual establishments; (3) taxation; (4) finance; (5) production planning. A national economic council is an essential companion to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—*M. Keller.*

15240. WELCH, EMMETT H. An index of unemployment and part-time employment in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 152-159.—Demand for information regarding whole or partial unemployment in Philadelphia impelled the Industrial Research Department to estimate monthly the necessary figures, basing them on indices compiled by the local Reserve Bank and on surveys in cooperation with the Bureau of Compulsory Education of the Board of Education. Figures for 1931 indicate that the city has stabilized unemployment at around 240,000; fluctuations in partial unemployment show that labor needs are being met by increasing or decreasing hours for the employed population. A weighted composite index of employment was computed from four indices covering four fields; three of the indices referred to Pennsylvania but it is believed they represent the city reasonably well; 54.7% of the city's wage earners are in the fields represented; weights used were aimed at making the composite represent all workers in the city. That this was sound procedure is proved by checks of estimates against results of surveys since 1929. The composite weighted index was related to April 1929 as 100%. The monthly composite weighted index was multiplied by 797,000 to calculate the number of employed wage earners each month; 10.4% were found unemployed in April 1929 equals 93,000, deducting which from wage-earning total (census 1930), gives 797,000. The term "unemployed" refers only to persons usually gainfully employed, but who through temporary illness or inability to find work are unemployed. Data and formula for calculating part-time employment conclude the article.—*D. M. Schneider.*

15241. WOYTINSKY, WLADIMIR. Wieder und wieder: Schafft Arbeit. Vom Schlagwort zur praktischen Verwirklichung. [Make work. From slogan to practical realization.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42 (11) Mar. 12, 1932: 162-164.—The most pressing question facing the German trade unions today is how to provide the most work for their unemployed at the smallest possible expenditure of public funds. Woytinsky estimates that with an expenditure of 2,000,000,000 M, 1,000,000 men can be employed at current union rates of pay for one year at road-building, building small houses, work on river-beds and canals, public improvements, and necessary work for the National Railways and Post. In these kinds of public works labor costs range from 50%-90% of the total expenditures. More than half the necessary funds could be raised without disturbing the present balance: (1) By employing such a large number of workers, the unemployment insurance funds, public welfare allowances and the like would be released from the expenditure of 800,000,000 M, 600,000,000 M of which could be diverted to labor costs in public works. (2) The state would benefit directly in increased income taxes from these formerly unemployed men to the extent of 300,000,000 M. (3) In addition the state will have another 300,000,000 M as a result of increased tax returns from industries whose products would be used in the projects, increased returns on transportation taxes, sales, taxes, etc. The remaining 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000

M would be raised (1) through communal loans secured by communal enterprises such as street-railway systems, electric plants, etc. and (2) by a national "Public Works Loan" subscribed to through the banks by the people. A central Public Works Bureau would act as intermediary between banks, state, communes, and contractors.—*Alice Hanson.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 15812)

15242. HUBBELL, A. H. Employee housing. *Engin. & Mining J.* 133 (5) May 1932: 270-275.—A description of the housing facilities and living conditions in such widely scattered mining regions as the Gulf Coast of Texas; Pinear del Rio, Cuba; and the Upper Pecos Valley, in New Mexico.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15243. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Studie o rodinných budgetech na Novém Zélandě. [Study of family budgets in New Zealand.] *Stat. Obzor*. 12 (5-6) Jun. 1931: 372-375.—*J. S. Rouček.*

15244. MATSUDA, T. The family budget enquiry in Japan 1926-27. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 265-301.—In 1926 the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet undertook the first governmental household budget enquiry. The investigation was distributed among six different occupational classes and over a large number of localities with various characteristics, namely:—2,236 low-salaried class families were studied in the 11 largest cities in the country; 3,008 families of factory workers in 12 leading industrial centres; 520 families of mining laborers in 5 mining districts; 633 families of wage-earners in communications, and 663 families of day laborers, in the 6 principal cities; and 736 farm households of small income in 9 prefectures. Records were kept for a year by 6,505 families or 82.8% of the total enlisted. Incomes of the salaried workers averaged 137 yen monthly, for the wage-earners 102 and for the peasants 96. Food and drink accounted for 32.7, 39.7 and 45.7% respectively. For the urban groups food and sundries appeared to obey Engel's law. Dwelling and clothing expense presented no general regularity of movement with income but the percentage used for heating and lighting showed a gradual fall with increasing income. Details by economic groups and by land tenure are given. (Four detailed tables.)—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

15245. TAKANO, I. Über Haushaltserhebungen und deren Durchführungen in Japan. [The development of family budget enquiries in Japan.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 335-342.—This summarizes three studies of urban family budgets made in Japan, one in 1916 and the others in 1918-19. The first concerns 20 members of a Japanese labor union. Each family kept daily records of income and expenditure for a month. The head of the household furnished 83% of the family income with his wages. The income was used as follows: food 41.42%; dwelling 17.56%; fuel and light 6.14%; clothing, washing, shoes 7.50%; health 8.17%; and sundries 19.21%. The other two studies consisted of 40 laborers' households in the Tsukishima district of Tokyo and 95 households of elementary school teachers in the whole city. The laborers kept records for an average of about 5 months per family. The school teachers averaged about 7 months per family. In both cases the wages of the head of the household amounted to 87% of the family incomes. Food accounted for about 47% of the workers' expense and only 40% of the teachers' expense. Necessities (food, dwelling, fuel, light, clothing, washing, shoes, etc.) accounted for 77.35% of the workers' expense and only 69.93% of the teachers' expense. Only percentages and methodology used in collecting materials are dis-

cussed. The analysis is limited to the author's own studies.—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 15011, 15162, 15213)

15246. BRIGGS, L. L. Some legal aspects of stock rights. *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 221-249.

15247. MINTY, L. Le M. Banking transactions with married women. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 53 (6) Jun. 1932: 391-400. (British law.)

15248. UNSIGNED. The uniform principal and income act. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1932: 118-126.—The characteristics of property in which present and future interests are commonly created have raised troublesome questions in apportioning receipts and expenses between the holders of the different interests. To meet these difficulties, the National Conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws drafted the Uniform Principal and Income Act which is designed to be operative in the absence of express directions of the creator of the interests involved. This act provides for the division of receipts from corporate shares,—a much debated issue,—by allocating to principal stock dividends and subscription rights of the declaring corporation. The act obviates amortization of either bond discount or premium. With respect to promissory notes, the commissioners have dealt mainly with the problem of apportionment when interest is in default. Provision is likewise made to cover gains and losses of principal invested in a going business. Apportionment of expenses, treatment of unproductive land, disposition of natural resources, and wasting assets are the main considerations involving income from landed investment.—*J. H. Marshall.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 14929, 15497)

15249. CAMBURN, O. M. Cooperative creamery operation in Vermont. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #335. Sep. 1931: pp. 55.

15250. DUPRAT, G. L. Coopération et syndicalisme. [Cooperation and syndicalism.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 581-629.—The cooperatives form a class of heterogeneous social facts: rural cooperatives do not have the same character as the urban; they are different from communist and anarchist colonies. There are capitalist cooperatives, either of producers, as most of the large agricultural cooperatives, or of consumers; there are workers' cooperatives; some called cooperatives are not really so. Syndicates (unions) are of employers or of workers; these are not always opposed to each other; There are syndicates for the liberal professions; some are revolutionary, and some are paternalistic. The justifications of cooperatives and of syndicates are numerous, some are antagonistic. The social factors of the antagonism of cooperatives or of syndicates of workers to capitalist institutions are primarily of political and economic order—high cost of living, inadequacy of wages, desire for well being and for security, collective defense, class struggle, urban demagoguery, etc. To realize the complete system of syndicalism and of workers' cooperation it is necessary to proceed to the nationalization of the means of production (to put them back in the hands of syndicates or guilds) because of the expropriations which would present society profoundly. Syndicalism and cooperation can only be realized under a change of social structure.—*G. L. Duprat.*

15251. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Družstevnictví v zemědělství a rybářství ve Velké Británii. [Agricultural and fish cooperatives in Great Britain.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (3-4) Apr. 1931: 241-244.—(Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

15252. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Spotřební družstva ve Spojených Státech Severoamerických v roce 1929. [Consumers cooperatives in U. S. in 1929.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (3-4) Apr. 1931: 244-248.—(Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

15253. MANN, ALEXANDER. Absatz-Organisation und Standardisierung von Viktoriaerbsen. [Marketing organization and standardization for Victoria peas.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (2) Jul. 1931: 82-85.—The fundamental aims of the Mitteldeutscher Erbsenverband are strict quality requirements and payment according to quality. The cost margin between the producer's price and that of the consumer has been reduced. The farmer is paid the full proceeds of his merchandise after deducting the association's out-of-pocket expenses, the association waiving any profits, and acting as commission agent and confidential representative of the farmer, thus following the most important principle of modern marketing namely, not to appear as the principal acting in his own account.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

15254. MILLER, PAUL. Agricultural cooperation in Ireland. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 69-72.

15255. TAYLOR, RALPH H. State cooperative councils: their possibilities and limitations. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 58-64.—State cooperative councils represent a recent development. Of the 20 active councils the oldest has been organized only twelve years. There are two types. (1) The Agricultural Legislative Committee of California may be taken as an example of the type maintaining a full time secretary, and whose membership is limited to representatives of farmer-controlled commodity organizations. (2) The Oregon Cooperative Council is representative of the type which includes as members all groups interested in cooperative marketing—cooperative societies, general farm organizations, State College of Agriculture and State Department of Agriculture. The expenditures are small. Most of the services are contributed without charge by members. There are no full time employees. Both types have their place. In general their activities are similar,—a pooling of cooperative forces in defence of cooperative interests.—*Asher Hobson.*

15256. HEGG, FRITZ. Die gewerblichen Bürgschaftsgenossenschaften in der Schweiz. [Guaranty and loan societies for small businesses in Switzerland.] *Mitteilungen d. Statist. Bur. d. Kantons Bern.* (10) 1932: pp. 89.—The purpose of these societies is threefold: (1) to take over the guaranty of credit; (2) to advance the deposits small business men are often required to put up as guaranty for performance of contract; (3) to assist them in the keeping of their bookkeeping records, and in making estimates and calculations on proposed work. Members subscribe to the capital and, in addition, stand guaranty for an additional sum. This provides a basis upon which the societies can obtain credit from the banks. The experiment is in Switzerland of recent origin, but it would appear that the small amount of "own" funds has not enabled the societies to extend their operations on such scale as conditions warrant. Income has not enabled them to strengthen their position, and consolidation with third companies will be necessary before operations can be extended. The allocation of government subsidies has justified itself fully in enabling the societies to perform the highly commendable social task of assisting small business to obtain the necessary credit. As intermediary between the banks and the businessmen, the banks should interest them-

selves in these societies, as they provide the banks with customers and prevent the establishment of numerous small banks.—*C. D. Bremer.*

15257. WARRINER, DOREEN. Present day economic problems. II. The elimination of profits. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25(4) Apr. 1932: 134-138.—The principle of the abolition of profits is a foremost one in the cooperative program. The cooperative movement holds that profits are not a necessary element of cost.—*George A. Nicholayeff.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 15241, 15348, 15409, 15412, 15418-15419)

15258. BROWN, C. M. The function of tax payers' associations in expenditure control. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 245-249.—The ever-mounting cost of government must be halted. This is to be accomplished by education of the taxpaying public, and here one of the best instrumentalities is an efficient state taxpayers' association. The set-up of an association is described and its functions are briefly discussed.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15259. MIESSE, HARVEY. The function of an association of taxpayers in connection with the control of public expenses. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 249-259.—In 1923 the Indiana taxpayers' association was formed. The association watches all bills placed before the legislature in order to check raids on the public treasury. The publicity campaign of the association has become more influential every year. The help of the press has been enlisted and a group of field men, available to officials and to taxpayers, has been formed. These men persuade officials to make reductions before budgets are published and they urge appeals by taxpayers when that seems necessary. Since organization it is estimated conservatively that the people have saved themselves between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 annually.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 14553, 14566, 15051, 15060, 15283, 15321, 14323-15324, 15329-15330, 15337, 15339, 15345, 15410, 15413, 15415, 15417, 15531, 15539-15540)

15260. BECKER, ENNO. Von der Selbständigkeit des Steuerrechts. Klare Entwicklung seiner Grundgedanken als Lebensbedingungen des Steuerrechts. Zur wirtschaftlichen Betrachtungsweise. [The independence of tax law; the clear development of its fundamental idea as an essential principle of tax law. The economic mode of approach.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 11(4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 484-551.

15261. BERNHARD, WITOLD. Obciążenie państwem podatkami bezpośrednimi. [Direct taxes in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(4) 1931: 901-918.—(Statistical data for 1929 relating to direct taxes. Also data regarding the number of agricultural enterprises classified according to type, value of production of industrial plants, etc.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

15262. JOHNSON, MILBANK. Control of local expenditures. *Tax Digest.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 184-188.

15263. KNIGHT, C. H. [Fiscal] Developments in Alabama. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 84-88.—There have been few recent developments in the fiscal system of Alabama. The principal taxes are briefly described. The problem for the future is one of obtaining better administration, particularly of the general property tax.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15264. LOTZ, FELIX. Die Steuerverhältnisse in Basel und seinen Vororten. [Taxation in Basle and its

suburbs.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(4) 1930: 510-521.

15265. MUSSATTI, JAMES. State and local tax system of California. An explanation of how tax levies are fixed. *Tax Digest.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 195-199.

15266. OWEN, PAUL K. Offers in compromise of federal income taxes. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 150-151, 156.—Offers in compromise constitute one of the relief provisions of the present tax law provided for the benefit of those upon whom payment of taxes for deficiencies would work a real hardship. After the merits of a particular case have been decided and the deficiency in tax has been decided, the taxpayer, although resigned to the amount payable, may find his financial condition to be such as to make it practically impossible to make payment in full. Offers in compromise permit a thorough review of his ability to pay and his liability may be settled accordingly. This differs from a compromise such as is reached prior to the determination of the sum due.—*H. G. Meyer.*

15267. SHIOMI, S. The burden of taxation on the citizens of big cities of Japan.—On the Osaka citizens in particular. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 343-371.—The six largest cities in Japan are Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, and Yokohama. The citizens of these cities bear a three-fold burden of taxation. They pay national, prefectural, and municipal taxes. A study of the taxes imposed upon the citizens of Osaka shows that half the national taxes collected in 1928 accrued from the income tax, while the prefectural taxes in that city were much lighter than both the national and municipal. The municipal taxes showed the greatest increase in 29 years. In 1928 the six largest cities paid one half of all direct national taxes collected while their share of local taxation was only 14% of the total for the country. National taxes thus play an important part in the direct tax burden of large cities.—*Janet L. Weston.*

15268. SHOU, CARL. Some problems in state and local taxation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 401-412.—A sales tax, especially if levied by a state or local government, is not a simple, uniform levy but is certain to bear unequally upon business and consumers. This happens: (1) because it is administratively wise to exempt small business firms; (2) because firms turn over stock at very different rates, and therefore, so far as the tax is not passed on to the consumer, the quick turnover firm bears a heavier burden; (3) because taxable expenditures are very different for different classes of consumers, e.g. an urban family would bear a heavier burden from a sales tax than would a rural.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15269. SIMPSON, HERBERT D. The incidence of real estate taxes. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 219-230.—Scientific reconsideration of incidence in this field, so far as there has been any, has commonly taken the form of questioning the traditional treatment of taxes on land value. A more promising field for needful qualification is that of taxes on buildings and improvements. Two comments: (1) The business cycle, as reflected in the building field, has created a more or less "normal" condition, to which the conventional analysis of shifting does not apply, and has thereby placed upon building owners the greater part of the burden of taxes, which they are commonly assumed to share with tenants and others. (2) Modern business relationships, accentuated by factors associated with the business cycle, have frequently had the effect of making the "payment" of taxes more significant than the "burden," even if the latter were shifted *in toto*. Both these tendencies have increased the hardships and maladjustments brought about by the rigidity of a tax system based chiefly on property, and point to the necessity, under modern business conditions, of a tax system in which both "payment" and "burden" will be more definitely

related to income or financial capacity.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

15270. SIMPSON, HERBERT D. The effect of a property tax offset under an income tax. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 126-134.—The data for the study were obtained from a sample of 5,100 individual taxpayers in Dane county, and 13,104 corporations in Wisconsin reporting to the tax commissioner. The assumption was made that a given amount of revenue was to be gained by three alternative types of taxation: (1) a straight property tax; (2) a property tax combined with an income tax without offset; (3) the same as (2) with property tax offset. The governing factor with respect to distribution of the burden is not the amount of property one owns, but the ratio of his income to his property. A chart is worked out by which the effect of these alternatives can be calculated for any person. The property tax offset beyond any doubt benefits the recipients of the largest incomes among both corporations and individuals. Moreover, the facts bring out the fundamental illogicalness of any offset device, by which taxes are distributed not on one basis of taxation or another, but on the ratio of one tax basis to another. Discussion (134-150): Robert M. Haig: The offset device is usually an emergency measure, urged by opponents of a new tax with the object of rendering more or less ineffective a reform which they cannot directly defeat.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15271. SMITH, CLARENCE. Property taxation in an agricultural state. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 371-379.—Figures are given of the assessed value of and the taxes paid by urban and rural property in Kansas in recent years. The depression has affected farm land and also city properties to a marked degree and Kansas has been obliged to cut expenditure to the bone. The difficulties in National Bank taxation arising from the constitutional amendment of 1924, which attempted to give special treatment to intangibles, are discussed, as well as the unusual political situation which developed as a result in 1930.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15272. ZELLER, ALFRED. Das Grundsteuerkadaster der Feldgüter in Württemberg. [The land tax cadastre for landed estates in Württemberg.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55(6) Dec. 1931: 105-128.—The present land tax cadastre in Württemberg dates from 1873, although there had been an earlier provisional cadastre, and some changes have been made since that date. It followed a cadastre of Baden, which was based up on market value, and one of Prussia, based upon net annual yield. It was an adaptation of the Prussian cadastre. The informational basis was provided by the local tax officials. In each of 111 districts typical "model" estates were selected, which were carefully appraised, and the other estates in each district were appraised on the same basis. The cadastral roll thus prepared was adjusted from time to time for changes in ownership or cultivation. All the land was classified, too minutely perhaps, according to the kind of cultivation, and according to the character of the soil and other characteristics affecting value. In appraising the "model" estates, the basis was the prevailing local price of the produce, whether marketed or used at home, with deduction for all production costs. In after years, falling grain prices caused a shrinking of the appraised values, which was officially recognized in 1903, to the extent of about 20%; but the reduction was withdrawn after the World War. Various tests, such as sample appraisals made from time to time, rentals paid on domain lands, and appraisals made in connection with the imperial income tax law of 1927, indicate that the original cadastre was surprisingly accurate, as is also indicated by the negligible amount of protesting. The chief difficulty has been found in keeping the valuation of individual estates in line with changes.—*J. P. Jensen.*

15273. ZEVEN, H. A. Verpondingschuldige onro-

rende goederen en verpondingsplichtingen. [Real estate subject to land tax and land tax obligations.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16(1) Feb. 1932: 66-94.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 15411, 15414, 15420-15421)

15274. ASPLUND, R. F. Local expenditure control through uniform budget and accounts. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 212-243.—The system of centralized control over local expenditures in New Mexico was derived in part from the territorial laws. However, in the early days of statehood the legislature adopted still more effective means for this purpose. In 1915 a state tax commission was established and it was given power to supervise assessment and collection of taxes. Since then there has been considerable legislation to improve local budgetary and accounting procedure. A county budget law has been enacted, a school budget commission has been created for each county, a state comptroller has been appointed with the duty of prescribing and installing a uniform system of accounting and reporting for all local governments and institutions. In general New Mexico has legislation which gives the state full power to control local expenditures. (Discussion.)—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15275. NANRY, W. H. San Francisco's first complete budget. *Tax Digest.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 189-190.

15276. VANDEGRIFT, ROLLAND A. Control of state expenditures through budgeting and budgetary procedure. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 189-211.—The state director of finance outlines the progress of California toward a complete executive budget. Prior to 1913 there were no state budgets. Then followed a period, 1913-21, of informal budgets, covering only some 60 to 70% of state expenditures. In 1923 an executive budget was provided by constitutional amendment, the authority for the budget and significant features of it being written into the constitution. In 1927 the first relatively complete budget of California was presented. The efficacy of the budget is then evaluated. A description is given of how the budget is prepared with emphasis upon recent difficulties arising from election of a new governor and from depression. Despite these difficulties many improvements have been made. A number of further changes, contemplated for the next budget, are briefly summarized. (Discussion.)—*J. A. Maxwell.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

15277. KENT, FRED I. The dole leads to bankruptcy. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(4) Oct. 1931: 203-204, 303.—The British internal debt is now \$36,000,000,000. The internal debt of the United States is \$16,000,000,000. Germany increased their governmental expenditures from 3,600,000,000 marks in 1913 to 10,600,000,000 marks in 1929. This expense for social services was far in excess of reparations.—*Helen Slade.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 15603, 15620)

15278. AULD, GEORGE P. International debtors and creditors. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 134-142.—Every civilized nation, in normal times produces a surplus over consumption. In the more highly organized countries the capital reservoirs fill up and spill over to fertilize the rest of the world, in obedience to economic forces ceaselessly at work to equalize the general world development. The recent tendency of England to overinvest abroad makes it apparent that her foreign financing and investing tradition has persisted when her energies needed to be turned inward, as

ours were before the war. If the economic equilibrium of the world is to be maintained the United States is bound further to develop its international banking and foreign investment machinery. Germany, for the long term, is a first class economic risk. Her real trouble is reparations. The weight of the reparations burden on the German people and on the whole system of international trade and finance is psychological. The stability of Europe is of greater importance than reparations and inter-Ally debts. With the restoration of confidence in credit, the ebb and flow of capital will recommence and prosperity will return.—*H. G. Meyer.*

15279. FOSSATI, ERALDO. *Le problème des réparations. Observations et critiques.* [The problem of reparations. Observations and criticisms.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise Stat.* 9(4) 1931: 475-485.—Basic economic facts which must be taken into consideration include: (1) ultimately all reparations are paid in goods; (2) reparations curtail the imports and accelerate the exports of the debtor country with a converse effect on the imports and exports of the creditor country; (3) a change in price level is produced, at first, downward in the debtor country and upward in the creditor country. The ability of an indebted nation to meet her obligations depends on these necessary economic adjustments, especially in a case where the debt is large and there are no accumulated resources that can be drawn upon, such as in the case of Germany. Germany has borrowed extensively. A large part of her loans have been utilized in reorganizing her productive industries, so as to meet her obligations. But the United States, which is virtually the sole creditor, has put up such high tariff barriers that it is impossible for Germany to export goods to the United States with any margin of gain. The flow of German production to other markets, has encouraged a movement for increased protection in these countries.—*B. S. Sanders.*

15280. WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN H. Eleven years of reparations. *Current Hist.* 36(3) Jun. 1932: 291-297.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 15328, 15338, 15344, 15517-15536)

15281. CROW, WILLIAM H. Financial management of public utilities. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4(3) Mar. 1932: 9-17.—Only through low rates resulting in rapid expansion can the public utility be of maximum service to the community. The holding company was organized, therefore, for the purpose of operating more efficiently, marketing the service more aggressively, financing more readily, and purchasing more cheaply than the local subsidiaries were able to do. Some of the criticisms of the holding companies are doubtless justified and where irregularities occur, such as excessive charges to the subsidiaries for services rendered, or improper accounting methods, the laws should be such as to prevent such practices. A system of intercompany control resulting from the need for accelerating financing to keep pace with the rapid growth in consumer demand is referred to as pyramiding, but a better term would be "inverted pyramiding" since such capital structures rest on a narrow base represented by the voting common stock of the ultimate holding company. On the whole, this method, though subject to much criticism, has been an effective means of building huge systems to meet the tremendous consumer demand.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

15282. LEVITT, ALBERT. Who should pay the cost of rural extensions? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(9) Apr. 28, 1932: 514-520.—The cost of making extensions should be paid by the utility corporation. The lack of profit on a given extension is not a valid excuse for failure to construct the extension unless such construction would make the entire system unprofitable. It is

the duty of the company to serve all the people within the territory it is chartered to serve. If necessary to make extensions in order to perform this duty the company must pay for the extensions. It is exceptionally bad practice for the company to establish rates based upon floor-space measurements.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15283. RAVAGE, MAURICE. Valuation of public utilities for ad valorem taxation. *Yale Law J.* 41(4) Feb. 1932: 487-517.—Under the ad valorem system of taxation as applied to public utilities the problem of determining the value is almost insurmountable. No rules or formulae have been developed which serve as a guide. A physical appraisal is a long and uncertain task. The use of stocks and bonds as a measure of value give wide differences. The capitalization of net income is a common method, but this requires an arbitrary determination of a rate for capitalization and the net income is frequently impossible of determination on a state basis. Several states use the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate base figures as a tax base. In some cases the taxable value as found by the state authority has varied as much as 500% from the valuation found by the commission. The author recommends the gross earnings tax as a reasonable solution for this complex problem. Minnesota, California, and several other states have used the gross earnings tax successfully.—*Emerson P. Schmidt.*

15284. WEST, HAROLD E. The power trust bugaboo. *Amer. Mercury.* 25(98) Feb. 1932: 234-244.—Publicly owned power companies cannot produce power at lower rates than privately owned companies because (1) the power industry is dependent on promotional effort, i.e., increasing the demand by finding new ways of using current, and government agencies are not successful in this type of enterprise, and (2) there must be continuity of policy, management and effort to make a business successful and government ownership can make no such guarantee. None of our government units is organized to manage business enterprises. Moreover, the public cannot be made to take any great interest in the anti-power program, because the fact remains that rates are coming down.—*M. Keller.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 13142, 13159, 13641, 13642, 13651, 13673, 13677, 13834, 13866-13869, 13872-13873, 13875-13877, 13879-13882, 14048, 15248, 15298, 15450, 15485-15486, 15489, 15493, 15500, 15504, 15506, 15508-15510, 15515, 15521)

15285. HAMILTON, WALTON H. The control of big business. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134(3490) May 25, 1932: 591-593.—Anti-trust statutes must be revised to accommodate public control to the varying necessities of different industries. Of the three distinct types of organizations, each requires a different kind of public control: (1) industries producing non-essentials, (2) railroads and power corporations, and (3) coal and steel industries.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 14608, 14982, 15001, 15250, 15293, 15299, 15387, 15463, 15490, 15617, 15687)

15286. BERENBERG, DAVID P. What of the class struggle? *Amer. Socialist Quart.* 1(1) Jan. 1932: 7-15.—

The class struggle cannot be discarded as a myth. The Belgian socialist, Henri de Man, sees the class struggle dominated by an inferiority complex that arises out of the exploited and submerged condition of the worker. Even admitting the truth of this unproved psycho-analytical theory, does not disprove the existence of the class struggle, though this may rob it of some of its dignity. This is opposed to the Marxian's picture of the struggle. To him it has the dignity of inexorable forces contending in inevitable conflict in which one of the two forces must be destroyed. What moves them is not a sense of power on the one hand, or a sense of inferiority on the other—but the inner necessity of the situation.—*H. V. Thornton.*

15287. KAMPFFMEYER, PAUL. Die Krise im Sozialismus. [The crisis in socialism.] *Sozialist. Mon-*

atsch. (4) Apr. 1932: 311-317.—The idea of Marx that socialistic consciousness necessarily forms itself out of a certain existence under the capitalistic economy, cannot be maintained. A correct analysis of our society leads to the conclusions that, under the present social and political conditions, the growth of socialism is dependent upon the cooperation of related social classes and that this development is now more than ever before bound to conscious actions of political parties. To successfully work for socialism, one must consider seriously the state of mind and the spiritual wants of men.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

15288. RYCHLIŃSKI, STANISLAW. Ideały społeczno-gospodarcze Bertranda Russela [Bertrand Russell's socio-economic ideals.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (4) 1930: 78-94.—*O. Eisenberg.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 14451, 14533, 14608, 14703, 14725, 14730, 14761, 14767)

15289. ALEXEJEV, N. N. Der Ursprung der politischen Ideale des russischen Volkes. [The sources of the political ideals of the Russian people.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (6) Mar. 1931: 313-329.—The author traces the people's ideals as recorded in the sagas, folk lore, maxims, and proverbs of the past. He finds two separate currents. The ruling group is steeped in the Asiatic ideal of absolute monarchy, the czar ruling over church and state. The peasants are divided; the strongly religious "old believers" struggle against the czar in favor of the old church; the various sects vainly protest; the ever-recurrent revolutionary movements give birth to a nomadic democracy as early as the 16th and 17th centuries. Sten'ka Razin and Pugachev spread their influence especially on the wide steppes. The revolution found the people versed in collectivizing their life, ready to conclude the social and political program that the peasant leaders had introduced.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15290. KOJOUHAROFF, CONSTANTINE D. Niccolo Machiavelli. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (2) May 1930: 21-81.—Machiavelli posed problems which still occupy us to-day. He neither rejected morality nor considered it outside of politics. He had found morality like politics to be an historical phenomenon, not absolute and eternal but relative, derived from common interest, and depending on social factors. His aim was the practical one of discovering the art of politics from the past and thus pointing a remedy for the political disintegration of Italy. The *Prince* embodies the particular application of principles derived from history in the important but neglected *Discourses*, the two books supplementing each other. Despite eclipse during the religious centuries, Machiavelli's influence has been immense. He, rather than Vico, was the modern founder of positivism, the historical school of jurisprudence, the philosophy of history, and the inductive method in social science. Francis Bacon followed him in method and in ethics; Montesquieu borrowed his method and many ideas; and the fundamental principles of Utilitarianism were formulated by him, as well as the moral theories of the followers of Comte.—*D. M. Amacker.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 15371)

15291. HAYMANN, FRANZ. Naturrecht in Amerika. [Natural law in America.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staats-*

wissensch. 90 (3) 1931: 582-594.—*Fritz Morstein Marz.*

15292. KRAFT-FUCHS, M. Kelsens Staatstheorie und die Soziologie des Staates. [Kelsen's political theory and the sociology of the state.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 404-415.—Kelsen admits the validity of sociological inquiries into the foundation of the state, but denies that pure legal theory is concerned with them. Reality shows that a claim to legality distinguishes state acts from other social acts. This claim is conceded, even if the acts claiming it are not just. A theory of state cannot be based on norms of ethics. Its acts are normative, but they must be regarded as norms *sui generis*. The obligatory nature of state acts is not explainable by their mere factuality, but by a legal hypothesis, the original norm, the *Grundnorm*. With its help we (1) separate law from all normative systems of a categorical nature, (2) connect legal rules into a system by principles of delegation and imputability, (3) determine law as relatively binding. Thus it becomes possible to establish a positive legal system. We are not concerned with questions of value, but of formal relation. The *Grundnorm* delegates the ensuing structure of norms and the authority of the state. This conception clouds the outlook upon the social actuality of power. The introduction of the legal hypothesis, or scheme of interpretation, is permissible if it helps to find the objective basis of the legal significance which certain social acts claim to have subjectively. The characteristics that determine the elaboration of that norm are social in their nature, and thus a connection with the social sphere is, after all, maintained. Sociology, then, investigates (1) which conditions produce relations of authority, (2) which coercive forces maintain authority, (3) which conditions favor the rise of ideologies necessary for the maintenance of power. Kelsen treats a different problem, arising from the claim to legality of acts of states. He investigates the normative sphere and shows what conditions must be fulfilled if social acts are to be considered legal norms.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

15293. MOURANT, JOHN A. A philosophical criticism of socialism. *New Scholast.* 6 (2) Apr. 1932: 130-143.—The philosophical fallacy of the Marxian doctrine lies in the postulation of communism as the final stage and perfection of an economic and materialistic development in a dynamic universe. The implication that a world evolutionary process is always directed toward perfection need not be granted and the doctrine of an historico-evolutionary development can be denied on the ground that different stages of societies merely represent man's attempts to harmonize his society with eternal God-given truths. According to the

Marxian doctrine of a continually changing society, truths at the basis of a socialistic order would be merely relative; and by making man the measure of all things, the communist implies that the communistic state is not the final outcome of an historical process. Communists are also guilty of the logical fallacy of the *argumentum ad baculum*.—*E. B. Schulz*.

15294. ROHATYN, G. Rechtsstaat und Polizeistaat als historische Typen. [Constitutional state and the police state as historical types.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 429-435.—The contraposition of the two types results mainly from liberal demands, or from a political and ethical condemnation of the existing power in a state. The cardinal distinction relied on is the absence of administrative law in the police state. But every activity of the police in a police state results from authority, which is tantamount to law, and a constitutional state cannot bring all administrative actions under a rule of law, since room must be left for discretion. The claim that only a democracy can be a constitutional state forgets that every state is a legal phenomenon, and formal distinctions simply designate different ways in which the legal order is produced. In reality there is no fast border line between forms. Every monarch, however absolute, must delegate his jurisdiction partially, and no democracy can eliminate completely personal considerations.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15295. ROHATYN, S. Über das Recht zur Freiheit. [The right of freedom.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 436-440.—Logically, there could be no freedom, unless there were unanimity in political decision. Since this is impossible, the rule of the majority has been evolved, and thus, strictly speaking, arbitrary interference with the freedom of anyone is possible. In reality, however, there are certain relations which cannot be subordinated to legal regulation. Otherwise there would be too great a tension between the norm that claims validity and the actual conduct of man. This reserved sphere is attested by the belief in a right of resistance. It has been banished to the realm of natural law ever since powerful states destroyed it in its positivity. A strict positivist will refuse to admit that there is a right of resistance, unless expressly granted, since its existence would be a negation of the legal position of the state as such. Yet, every political body will encounter individual spheres, the extent and character of which will depend on the state of civilization, with which it cannot possibly interfere.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15296. ROSS, A. Völkerbund und Staatssouveränität. [The League of Nations and the sovereignty of states.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 441-464.—A material, quantitative view of sovereignty makes it synonymous with the actual range of the power of a state; a qualitative, formal view asks for the position of the state in the universal legal order. The most likely definition of sovereignty maintains that it is the power of a legal order to determine absolutely the conditions of its own existence. The mere co-existence of states makes such a sovereignty impossible. More carefully defined, sovereign states are states which recognize only contractual obligations above them. The League is, juridically speaking, a confederation of states, and,

in terms of the traditional distinction, the individual confederated states enjoy sovereignty, while federal states lack it. This distinction is tainted with the quantitative view and does not enable us to form any idea concerning the material distribution of rights within the two types of political structure. Nor does Verdross' doctrine of international immediacy bring us beyond that dead point. We can, however, make the following concrete conclusions: (1) The League does not insert itself as an intermediate body between the society of nations and the individual states with any considerable legislative competency. (2) The material, quantitative view of sovereignty has influenced the League compact to a regrettable degree.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 14190, 14783, 14787-14788, 15286, 15387, 15632)

15297. LUNATSCHARSKI, A. Hegel in Russland. [The influence of Hegel in Russia.] *Osteuropa*. 7 (2) Nov. 1931: 65-72.—An explanation of the communists' use of Hegel's materialism doctrine in their development of the Leninist theme.—*Samuel Kalish*.

15298. McFADYEAN, ANDREW. The state and economic life. *Internat. Affairs*. 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-21.—Though a prejudice in favor of *laissez-faire* is admitted, it is thought that increasing state interference in economic life is demanded. Some consequences must be faced, however: (1) state enterprise will be unduly cautious; (2) state administration of business is incompatible with present-day parliamentary government; (3) states cannot be permitted to retain their sovereign status when acting in a trading capacity. The integration of national industries under government control is bound to lead to increased international friction unless international cooperation is better developed. The solving of the disarmament problem and certain territorial problems by the League of Nations will enable that organization to devote itself to its real future sphere, the resolving of conflicting economic interests of international producers and consumers.—*Luther H. Evans*.

15299. NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. The religion of communism. *Atlantic Mo.* 147 (4) Apr. 1931: 462-470.—Communism is a religion of mixed ethical values, but its energy proves that it is a religion. The closest parallel is Mohammedanism. It has the same consistent determinism; the same fierce ardor and desire to conquer the world. It may rule a good portion of the world for years to come.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15300. OTTLIK, LADISLAUS. Az új deszpotizmus. [The new despotism.] *Társadalomtudomány*. 10 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 116-124.—A criticism of Lord Hewart of Bury's *The New Despotism* which opposes the modern tendency of granting to governments legislative power. The author finds that this is a result of democratic parliamentary principles, and he believes that Lord Hewart's proposal of making the courts supreme over administration is anti-democratic.—*J. Moór*.

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See Entries 9021, 9024, 9062, 9066, 9071, 9081, 9089, 9191, 9199, 9202, 9207, 9214, 9238, 9245, 9252, 9320, 9350, 9377, 9386, 9414, 9504, 9510, 9512, 10011, 10833, 10841, 10976, 10995-10997, 11000, 11002, 11006-11007, 11014, 11017, 11025, 11035, 11057, 11280, 11344-11345, 12770, 12774-12775, 12786, 12790-12791, 12859, 12862, 12864, 12884, 12886, 12890-12892, 12899, 12904, 12923, 12926, 12960, 13034-13035, 13083, 13097, 14372, 14536, 14545, 14556, 14574, 14583, 14591, 14603)

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 14673, 15318, 15550, 15566)

15301. BERTRAND, ALBAN. État comparé des lois en ce qui concerne le mariage civil, le mariage religieux et le mariage "de facto." [Comparative law of civil marriage, religious marriage and marriage "de facto."] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé. Rev. Trimestr.* 18 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1932: 158-212.

15302. BONDY, O. Organschaft und Stellvertretung. [Organ theory and the agency doctrine.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 321-333.—Gierke introduced the organ concept in contradistinction to the agency doctrine into legal theory. His critics point out that both organ and agency acts are imputable to persons other than the actor and, therefore, there is no real difference between the two. But the organ theory is concerned with a concept of "person," serviceable to legal speculation, presupposing that a person, in any case, is a phenomenon apart from the men that act for it. Criticism from the standpoint of legal imputability is, then, amiss. To distinguish between organ and juristic person means that one must also differentiate between man legally competent to act and the physical person to whom his acts are imputed. Physical and juristic persons are subdivisions of the more comprehensive concept of person as the law understands it. A person in this sense is, in the last analysis, a realm of legal competency. One may have more than one realm of competency, as one man corporations show. If an act is done within a realm of competency, by one primarily designated by the legal order to act in it, then it is, legally speaking, the own act, or the act of an organ of that person. If done by one not primarily authorized, then we speak of an agency act.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

15303. FLEISCHER, G. Vertikale Kompetenzverteilung. [Vertical allocation of jurisdiction.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 465-495.—In Kelsen's jurisprudence the legal order is compared with a pyramid with different stages of delegation and realization. In that pyramid jurisdiction may be allocated horizontally or vertically. A vertical division assigns jurisdiction to successively subordinated stages, with a prohibition of delegation directed to the higher, and a *privilegium de non evocando* protecting the competency of the lower. The power of delegation is authorized by the constitutive act that originally assigns an available competency to an organ. Concerning the legality of legislative delegation opinions are divided, but there is fair agreement that sub-delegation is not permissible unless specially authorized. In the matter of vertical arrangement of jurisdiction we must consider the constitutive, the primarily constituted, and the subordinated norm. Looking at it from above, the question of delegation, but if viewed from below, the question of evocation becomes material. In neither case can the competency as divided by the constitutive norm be legally disturbed, because a constitutive norm cannot be abrogated by a lower one, and delegation is such an abrogation. Special importance is to be attached to this problem in mat-

ters of administrative interpretation and of appeal.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

15304. GROSS, L. Der Rechtsbegriff des Common Law und das Völkerrecht. [The common law idea of law and international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 353-367.—In the Anglo-American system of law, empiricism has been victorious over speculation in determining what law is. Law is that body of rules which the courts will apply and enforce. As a starting point this definition is superior to the continental formulations which, for the most part, are based on the doctrine of will. The problem of the theoretical relation between the common law and international law has aroused interest only as far as it touches the extent and application in actual adjudications of the principle that the law of nations is a part of the law of the land. The beginnings of this doctrine may be put into the year 1710. As stated, it leaves open the matter of international treaties. When the distinction between self-executory treaties and treaties that require further legislation was developed, the rule that the law of nations is the law of the land was not even mentioned. The fundamental rule comes down to this: whenever the necessity arises, one must go back to those rules of international law which are universally recognized, provided the principle of *stare decisis* permits their application. Viewed in this light, *Queen v. Keen* is not a modification of the general principle.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

15305. HEYDTE, F. von der. Der Verpflichtungsgrund des Völkerrechts. [The obligatory basis of international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (4) Dec. 1931: 526-546.—In the movement away from juristic positivism during the last two decades, three schools may be distinguished. One explains the binding force of international law by reference to natural law. Another seeks it in a subjective feeling of right. A third adheres to Kelsen's *Grundnorm* theory. Kelsen refutes the positivist who sees in law the command of a competent power, by asking: When is a power legally competent? He answers: When it has been so constituted by the *Grundnorm*. One asks immediately for the origin of this norm. Subjective idealists like Kelsen will say that it is a hypothesis; objective idealists like Verdross will attempt to anchor the *Grundnorm* to objective values. The *Reine Rechtslehre* has not answered satisfactorily what the content of the *Grundnorm* is. Aside from criticisms of a technical nature it has been said that it has no normative force *per se*. If we view it as the legal expression of the meta-legal concept of justice, this objection falls. Its content might be said to be contained in the maxim *suum cuique*. The vagueness of this formula becomes less marked if we remember that law is a moral demand. What is a man's own must necessarily be determined by morality. This presupposes an objective morality, but not an eternally valid one and, to some extent, it works a synthesis of all three schools mentioned. The *Grundnorm* is identical with the concept of natural law. Le Fur conceives natural law simply as a superior norm, forming the connection between morality and law and furnishing the basis of validity for positive law. Natural law is not equivalent to morality, but is based on it. Its norm is a legal, not a moral one. Morality requires change of heart, but it suffices if natural law is obeyed.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

15306. METALL, R. Skizzen zu einer Systematik der völkerrechtlichen Quellenlehre. [Sketches of a system of international law sources.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 416-428.—A fundamental tenet of modern legal theory is the doctrine that it is necessary for the systematic comprehension of any legal order to reduce its entire legal material to one original norm, the *Grundnorm*. This applies to particular

branches as well as to entire systems, and suggests the problem of reducing the universal legal order similarly to one hypothesis. The rule *pacta sunt servanda* has been suggested as the starting point in entire misunderstanding of the real nature of the *Grundnorm*. It is the top of a legal pyramid, generating by a succession of delegations, a hierarchy of norms which either produce law as far as the next lower level is concerned, or concretize it with respect to the next higher layer. The original norm has no positive content, and a definition of it need not be attempted. For the purpose of conceptual economy we set apart a particular layer of law production at the top of the pyramid, the constitution. It contains substantive norms as well, but they are put there only to make their derogation more difficult. The main function of the constitution is a formal one. It regulates the generation of other general norms. In positive reality, this force is assigned to custom and the general principles of international law. Agreements belonging to a lower level, since they result from the *pacta sunt servanda* rule. Viewed from the standpoint of continuing concretization of the law of nations, all three alike are methods of making international law specific. However, such a viewpoint prevents a correct conception of the priority of sources. Individualization of general norms takes place by means of treaties, judgments, and awards. The process of concretization by delegation is continued into the sphere of the state proper, whose acts and legal order are also delegated by the international *Grundnorm*.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15307. RADIN, MAX. Correlation. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(7) Nov. 1929: 901-905.—The term "correlative" is found in legal literature but is lacking in established meaning, as witness the writings of Cook, Kocourek, and Hohfeld. Specifically in the instance of "claim" and "duty," there is no true "correlation." Here the terms are two aspects of the same thing, not two separate things logically or arbitrarily connected. The better designation of the relation would be to call

each the "converse" of the other. The accurate use of "correlative" in the sense of "converse" here distinguished is important since the word "correlative" does not indicate what probable assumptions we may make about the pressure of other relations when we find one of them; whereas "converse" implies two aspects of a single relation, and no more than two.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

15308. RADIN, MAX. The endless problem of corporate personality. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1932: 643-667.—Both the insistence that the corporate group is a real person distinct from its members, and that the human being as a person is not quite real but a mere bundle of relations, are medieval conceptions. Human personality is a construction of the law only if we accept that "relations" are the ultimate units of the law. The difficulties in the way of understanding the effect of corporate personality are derived from the wholly varied uses to which the idea has been put. First is that of a convenient symbol by which a great many factors can be designated by a single word. It is also an important mercantile device made necessary by a credit economy. The dangers of the corporate entity are mainly imaginary, arising from fear, for it is after all only a symbol, a device. The real danger is the tremendous accumulation of wealth. These entities are facts to be regarded by the law as in the case of partnership, but they ought not to be multiplied except for necessity.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

15309. RADIN, MAX. The permanent problems of the law. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 1-24.—It is important that each person shall know the lawfulness or unlawfulness of his act at the time he commits it; yet that is not feasible since the question of lawfulness is to be declared by the judge *ex post facto*. There is no method by which he can arrive at the truth of fact involved, and there is no standard of justice. These two present themselves as persistent and unsolvable problems in law.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 14673, 14703, 14728, 14750, 15303, 15361, 15378, 15400, 15417, 15449, 15458, 15500-15501, 15528, 15549)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

15310. PHILLIPS, G. GODFREY. The dominions and the United Kingdom. *Cambridge Law J.* 4(2) 1931: 164-173.—A summary of the proposals leading up to the Statute of Westminster.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

FRANCE

15311. EISENMANN, CH. Die Theorie von der "délégation législative" und die französische Rechtslehre. [The theory of legislative delegation and French legal theory.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(3) Oct. 1931: 234-252.—The *conseil d'état* first entertained no action to cancel decrees of public administration, made in pursuance of delegation of power, for excess of power, but later allowed the plea of excess of power by way of defense, thus according to decrees the force of laws. Legal theorists attacked this view, saying that the law making function cannot be delegated. In view of this argument the *conseil d'état* entertained, for the first time, in 1907, a complaint for excess of power, maintaining, nevertheless, that decrees are made in pursuance of legislative delegation. This did not mean that legislative powers can be delegated, but that the executive can be given the quite different competency of regulating matters administratively by decree, in pursuance of specific legal authorization. Legislative delegation does not give the executive an added compe-

tency in each case. By art. 3 of the constitution, he has power already to execute the laws. The competency to enact supplementary material regulations results from the fact that the legislature can make material provisions itself, or it may give the competency to the executive to make detailed provisions. This choice is impossible in only a few cases where the constitution expressly forbids it.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

GERMANY

15312. KLINGHOFFER, H. Der Schutz der Grundrechte in der deutschen Reichsverfassung und der österreichischen Bundesverfassung. [Protection of fundamental rights in the German and Austrian constitutions.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(3) Oct. 1931: 378-401.—Many of the rights specifically mentioned in the Weimar constitution, and of those incorporated by reference into the Austrian constitution, can be changed by simple laws. In Austria those that can be changed by simple laws, in Germany those specifically enumerated, may be suspended by emergency decrees. Many of them remain intact. A governmental act may be directly or indirectly unconstitutional. The former type of unconstitutionality is attackable either within the same branch of administration, or in administrative courts, which, according to the Weimar constitution, shall be created. The routine of the appeal is regulated in Austria, but not in Germany. Administrative courts are very sparsely developed in the *Reich*. Those of the

Länder give relief also against acts of federal administration. Greater uniformity is assured in Austria, where there is a supreme administrative as well as a supreme constitutional court. Acts indirectly unconstitutional are not reviewable by the administration and can be attacked before administrative courts in Germany only by the affirmative in the dispute whether courts may declare laws unconstitutional. In Austria this is impossible, because such a practice would be an interference with the supreme constitutional court's jurisdiction. The *Staatsgerichtshof* of the *Reich* does not hear individual complaints. The Austrian constitutional court can entertain such actions and may annul the unconstitutional norm at the same time. The reviewability of indirect judicial violations of fundamental law also depends on whether courts can declare laws unconstitutional, a proposition to which there is increasing assent since the judgment of the *Reichsgericht* in RGZ, 111, p. 323. This power is denied to ordinary Austrian courts. They may, however, move to have a law declared unconstitutional before the supreme constitutional court.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15313. LANGHOFF, W. Kann Militär zur Teilnahme an gottesdienstlichen Veranstaltungen kommandiert werden? [Can soldiers be detached to participate in a religious function?] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11(4) Dec. 1931: 579-608.—A military band was detached to participate officially in a Corpus Christi procession. Art. 136, sec. 4 of the German constitution forbids any compulsion in matters of religion; the detachment of bands to religious services is, therefore, unconstitutional. The decision of the minister of defense, that such a participation was part of military duty, cannot be upheld. Nor can the detachment be justified under art. 135, sec. 3 since it simply states that obedience to state law cannot be refused because of religious beliefs. Art. 136, sec. 1 likewise does not apply, because duties cannot be decreed in violation of organic law. As a rule, unconstitutional orders are attacked by way of defense in proceedings for their enforcement. But a soldier cannot resist a command, unless it makes him liable to civil or criminal punishment. Since a complaint for the violation of fundamental rights cannot be entertained, the only way open is a petition to parliament. The protection of the fundamental right of religious liberty is absolutely inadequate as far as military persons are concerned.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15314. PRIEBE, W. A. Die Gesetzestheorie und die Vertragstheorie bei der Lösung der Tarifkonkurrenz. [The theory of statutory liability and the theory of contractual liability in their application to the legal conflict between different collective labor agreements.] *Juris. Rundsch.* 7(24) Dec. 15, 1931: 253-256.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*. (Germany.)

15315. STEINBACH, P. Das Prüfungsrecht des internationalen und des nationalen Richters gegenüber völkerrechtswidrigen Gesetzen. [The right of national and international judges to review statutes in violation of international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11(4) Dec. 1931: 547-554.—Since individuals cannot be plaintiffs before international tribunals, except before special claims commissions, governments will endeavor to protect their citizens from injury either diplomatically, or by complaint before international judges. They may consider whether laws of single states violate international obligations. Even so-called governmental acts are reviewed in this way, as the practice of the general claims commission shows. Whether national judges may similarly declare that laws of their state are in disharmony with international law and, therefore, refuse to apply them, is answered divergently. There is no principle in the German constitution, similar to art. 6, paragraph 2 of the constitution of the U. S., pro-

hibiting such practice. Besides, art. 4 of the Weimar constitution declares expressly the generally recognized principles of international law to be part of the national law. It would seem, then, that at least simple laws in violation of international law are reviewable, and if the doctrine of the primacy of international law is accepted, even constitutional provisions must be tested by the same principle. Recent adjudications of the *Reichsgericht*, as well as of the German supreme court of tax appeals, show a tendency in this general direction.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15316. STEINBACH, PETER A. Die Stellung des nationalen Richters bei Widersprüchen zwischen Völkerrecht und Landesrecht. [The legal position of the national judge in the case of conflicts between international law and national law.] *Juris. Rundsch.* 7(24) Dec. 15, 1931: 256-259.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*. (Germany.)

15317. TRIEPEL, HEINRICH. Ein Eingriff in die wohlverworbenen Beamtenrechte. [An encroachment on the duly acquired rights of civil servants.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 36(24) Dec. 15, 1931: 1537-1542.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*. (Germany.)

USSR

15318. KARADŽE-ISKROV, N. P. Die öffentlichen Sachen nach Sovetrecht. [Res publicae in Soviet law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht*. 5(12) Dec. 1931: 849-870.—The question whether Soviet law differentiates between private and public law has been answered in the affirmative by Pašukanis, Stučka, Čerepachin, Kornilow, Kečekjan, Čeljapov, and Sinicyn. The distinction between private and public law is proving to be of special significance for the Soviet Union in the sphere of objects of public ownership (*res publicae*), i.e., of objects entirely withheld from private ownership, or transferable to private ownership only under conditions established by the public law owner, i.e., the Union or any other juristic person of a public law nature. The article analyzes the judicial practice and juristic literature on the further question whether and to what extent the various categories of the *res publicae* are subject to public or private law adjudication under the following headings: (1) the legal nature of *res publicae*; (2) ownership of *res publicae* by various subjects of law, i.e., the Union and other juristic persons of a public law nature; (3) regulative administrative acts in the field of economic planning; (4) beginning, cessation, and transfer of objects of public ownership.—*Johannes Mattern*.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

15319. G., C. J. The state and its liability for torts of policemen. *So. African Law J.* 49(1) Feb. 1932: 4-16.—Assuming that a policeman is liable for a tort committed by himself, is the government liable for his acts and so liable in damages, especially in cases concerning unlawful arrests? The appellate division has decided in the negative in *B.S.A. Co. v. Crickmore* (1921, 107). This decision should be overruled. Sec. (a) of act 1 of 1910 states that any claim shall lie against the government, which, had it arisen against the subject, would give a ground of action. So the enquiry should be: Is special provision made in the Police Act (14 of 1912) limiting the liability or exempting the government from all liability? There is not. The liability or otherwise of the government is clearly defined in railway and post matters, while no express exemption is made in police affairs. The court in *Crickmore's* case did not intend to decide this matter of the exemption or responsibility of the Union government for the actions of the police within the Union. The decision in that case is based on two propositions, viz: that the policeman in effecting arrests performs a statutory duty and that

he is not a servant in the sense of being under absolute control of the government, so that the government cannot be liable. The application of these principles in the Union since 1921 has, however, caused many difficulties. The liability of the government for unlawful arrests should be governed by the same factors that operate in other cases of liability, and upon proof of instructions and orders in the particular case, control and direction will be established, in which case the government should be liable.—*L. J. du Plessis.*

UNITED STATES

15320. ADAMS, WM., Jr. Power of legislature to prevent waste of natural resources. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 284-287.—Laws to prevent waste of natural resources have generally been held to be a valid exercise of the police power. They have been sustained on either of two theories: first, that natural resources are a common heritage, involving the interests of all citizens; and second, that the state is merely adjusting the rights of surface owners, or preventing one owner from so using his property as to injure another.—*J. H. Leek.*

15321. B., R. M. L. Consolidated income tax returns—treatment of a consolidated income tax return of a prior year's net loss of a corporation, sustained prior to affiliation—construction of the "net loss" provisions of the Revenue Acts of 1918, 1921, 1924, 1926 and 1928. *So. California Law Rev.* 5(4) Apr. 1932: 318-324.

15322. COHEN, LUCY. Constitutional law—Police power—Obligation of contract. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 263-266.—Opinion of the Justices, *Mass. Adv. Sh.* (1932) 263.

15323. CROZIER, BLANCHE. Assessment of wife's income to husband. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 327-332.—*Hoeper v. Tax Commission of Wisconsin*, 52 S. Ct. 120.

15324. CURTISS, ANSEL B. Personal judgment may not be rendered in Ohio for delinquent general taxes and special assessments on real estate. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6(3) May 1932: 251-294.

15325. DICKINSON, EDWIN D. Recall of witnesses under the Walsh Act. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 35(4) Oct. 1931: 723-727.

15326. GOLDBERG, JACOB J. Municipal corporations—effect of recitals in bonds. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 308-314.—*Bolton v. Wharton*, 161 S.E. 454 (S.C.).

15327. H., H. L. Constitutional law—elections—constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act—the Kohler case. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(2) Dec. 1930: 228-232.

15328. HANFT, FRANK W. Public utilities—Power to compel railroads to provide union stations. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 276-284.—Before the Transportation Act of 1920 the state had the power to compel railways to provide union stations. In the famous Los Angeles case the U. S. Supreme Court at first handed down an ambiguous decision which left unsettled the question whether the power had been transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the act of 1920. The commission itself held that the act did not extend such power, but that it did have authority to pass on such extensions or abandonments of track, etc., as might be necessary. In a case arising out of this decision, the supreme court definitely declared that the I. C. C. did not have the requisite power, and subsequently upheld an order of the state commission compelling the erection. Thus both federal and state authority are required to compel the building of a union station.—*J. H. Leek.*

15329. HARSH, ALFRED. State income taxation as affected by property tax limitations. *Washington*

Law Rev. 6(3) Jul. 1931: 97-111.—The decisions of various courts holding that income taxes are property taxes are discussed, after which are presented those with *contra* views. By weight of authority the courts holding these taxes not to be property taxes win the laurels and the author's approval. Much of the confusion among legal and other writers is due to their inability to observe that taxes rest fundamentally upon individuals rather than upon property, upon income, or other objects. Basic differences between capital and income are also recognized.—*Simeon E. Leland.*

15330. HENDRICKS, HOMER. Federal income tax: definition of "reorganization." *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(4) Feb. 1932: 648-667.—*W. Katz.*

15331. HOVIS, ROBERT A. Municipal corporations—validity of bond issue—Recital in bond as estoppel. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 303-306.—Municipalities have no inherent power to issue bonds, and must comply with all constitutional and statutory requirements in doing so. But the mere declaration that such requirements have been complied with does not create authority to issue the bonds. State courts generally hold that such declarations will not stop the municipality from repudiating such bonds where requirements have not been met, but the federal courts generally hold the corporation liable, unless the facts are available to purchasers. The federal court rule is more fair to investors, and tends to make municipal bonds more marketable.—*J. H. Leek.*

15332. HUIE, WILLIAM B. Municipal corporations—Power to amend zoning ordinance. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 86-87.

15333. JAMES, GEORGE F., Jr. Power of congress to remand cases to the court of claims. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 68-70.

15334. M., J. C. The Supreme Court. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 483-489.—A survey of recent decisions.

15335. McDOUGAL, C. B. Validity of vagrancy statutes. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 67-68.

15336. MAXANT, W. H. Equity—Injunction to prevent violation of a statute. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 84-86.

15337. MAXANT, W. H. Taxation—Classification—Fourteenth Amendment. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 89-91.

15338. MEDFORD, WILLIAM. Public utilities—Fixing minimum rates. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 318-320.—When state laws give only a general power to fix reasonable rates the courts disagree as to whether a power to fix minimum rates may be exercised. Most courts hold such a power to be implied. In a very recent case the court held that such a power could be exercised, but that a rate which interfered with competition in a field which would support but one utility would be void.—*J. H. Leek.*

15339. MELNICK, MORRIS. Inheritance taxation—Avoidance of multiple taxation—Corporate stock. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 332-337.—*First National Bank of Boston v. State of Maine*, 52 Sup. Ct. 174.

15340. NUTTER, EDMUND W. Prevailing rate of wages. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 266-269.—*Mayhew v. Nelson*, 178 N.E. 921 (III).

15341. POWERS, JOHN A. Purposes of statutes as affecting constitutionality. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 70-72.

15342. SILVERSTEIN, MARTIN M. Radio reception as public performance for profit—Copyright Act. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 243-248.

15343. SIMONTON, ELIZABETH H. Use of injunction against criminal social evil—loan sharks. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(1) Dec. 1931: 65-67.

15344. SPURR, HENRY C. A new and significant test of the right to be regulated. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.*

9 (4) Feb. 18, 1932: 195-202; (5) Mar. 3, 1932: 284-289.—The state of Texas is attempting to regulate the rates of private truckmen by attaching conditions to its permits to use its highways. It is contended that such action forces the truckmen to surrender their constitutional rights. A private business cannot be converted into a public utility and regulated as such by mere legislative fiat. Supreme court cases lead to the conclusion that a condition in the grant of a privilege by the government that citizens surrender constitutional rights is void; that unconstitutional conditions in grants of privileges will not be enforced by the courts; and that unconstitutional conditions in grants of privileges can not be indirectly enforced by the revocation of the privilege.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

15345. UNSIGNED. Coolidge v. Long: A criterion of retroactivity in inheritance taxation. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (7) May 1931: 1103-1106.—A Massachusetts statute levying a succession tax upon the receipt of property held as an irrevocable trust (reserving life income to the settlers) was held retroactive and unconstitutional by a five-to-four decision. This appears untenable in face of the doctrine that the imposition of a

tax does not impair the obligations of a contract.—*E. Cole*.

15346. UNSIGNED. The manufacture of state or federal jurisdiction. *Yale Law J.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 639-641.—*Mecom v. Fitzsimmons Drilling Co.* (54 S. Ct. 84) is the occasion for a discussion of creating or avoiding diversity of citizenship, and the interpretation of collusive attempts to evade federal jurisdiction.—*E. Cole*.

15347. UNSIGNED. Reparation award under rates set by Interstate Commerce Commission. *Yale Law J.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 625-626.

15348. UNSIGNED. Rights of innocent purchaser of municipal bonds issued for illegitimate purposes. *Yale Law J.* 41 (1) Nov. 1931: 135-137.—Taxpayers are liable for dishonesty of their officials in issuing bonds, whose holders may sue for installments of interest or principal. Legislation to prevent such litigation has been passed in some states, requiring a declaratory judgment on the validity of a security issue.—*E. Cole*.

15349. WEBSTER, BETHUEL M., Jr. The power of the Court of Appeals, D.C., to review decisions of the Federal Radio Commission. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 416-418.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14702-14703)

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF

15350. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La riforma della costituzione di Danziga. [The constitutional reform of Danzig.] *Europa Orient.* 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 153-162.—Outlines the reforms introduced into the constitution of Danzig by the law of July 4, 1930, and compares the new and old constitutions.—*O. Eisenberg*.

GERMANY

15351. HULA, E. Deutscher und englischer Parlamentarismus. [German and English parliamentarism.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 368-377.—The German constitution tried to set up a parliamentary government in which the executive and the legislative are equally strong and where conflicts that may arise between the two are solved by reference to the people. In Great Britain the prime minister is the strong executive; only by dissolution of parliament can his position be affected. Changes in broad lines of policy are similarly impossible without the assent of the voters. The English solution of shifting power to the executive with preservation of democratic principles is an added witness of the political genius of that nation. While the German president is elected by the people, his executive acts in check of the legislature must be countersigned by a cabinet which depends on the confidence of the very body which it is supposed to check. The English executive is strong because it can dissolve parliament and because the party leader and the prime minister are the same person. The presidents' right of dissolving the Reichstag has not proved an effective means of domination over parliament. Besides, ministers and chancellors are not party leaders, but the *Fraktion* (party board) stands over them and sends them into the government with definite mandates. The German system is not truly parliamentary, and the few admixtures of radical democracy rather aggravate than meliorate arising difficulties.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

INDIA

15352. JENKS, WILFRED. Some international aspects of the Indian constitutional problem. *Asiatic Rev.*

28 (94) Apr. 1932: 271-282.—In drawing up a new constitution for India full consideration should be given to the needs of international cooperation. This could be done by including articles renouncing war, adopting compulsory arbitration, recognizing the League of Nations, and endowing the executive with emergency power to fulfill India's obligations under the Covenant. The federal court should have power to enforce international above municipal law, and the federal government as a whole should be allocated power to cooperate with international bodies even in matters assigned to the provinces, such as labor legislation.—*Charles A. Timm*.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14814, 15026, 15324, 15413, 15524, 15538)

UNITED STATES

15353. WHITE, HOWARD. Revising Ohio's constitution: legislative provisions. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 4 (1) Feb. 1932: 4-22.—The Ohio constitution should provide for a unicameral legislature elected by the single transferable vote system. If this cannot be obtained, the popular majority should be more adequately represented in the house by combining sparsely populated counties or by withdrawing the right of each county to one representative. The initiative and referendum should be made easier for the majority to invoke. The legislative product should be improved by simplifying procedural rules, by providing for a legislative council, and by authorizing short, frequent sessions.—*Howard White*.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 12914, 12942, 13634, 13655, 13657, 13661, 13751, 13782, 13794, 13804, 13849, 13855, 13858-13859, 13884, 13886, 13890, 13892, 15326, 15331, 15392, 15414, 15467, 15475-15476)

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entry 14567)

UNITED STATES

15354. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. County government in Michigan. *Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.,*

Papers, 16 1931 (pub. 1932): 439-451.—The institutional structure of local government in Michigan is the product of a pragmatic historical development. The existing political entities of county, township, and village are sadly out of joint with modern times. They were devised to suit the needs and temper of the early 19th century. Michigan suffers in 1931 not only from the plethora of townships which it is her lot to support, but also from an oversupply of counties.—*C. M. Kneier*.

15355. EBERT, A. C. A survey of rural townships. *New Jersey Dept. Agric., Circ. #203*. 1931: pp. 84.—The township governments are too small and this multiplicity too expensive. Officials can give only a part of their time to township problems; with larger government units in operation and officials paid enough to devote their entire time to the governmental problems, a great improvement would be accomplished. Most townships lack work programs. A well developed plan of operation for each township would save a great deal of money. Pages 14 to 84 are devoted to statistics of the various townships and a description of each township.—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 14194, 14196, 14254-14255, 14355, 14712, 14733, 14745, 14747, 14760, 14796, 14802, 14808, 14810, 14821-14822, 14866, 15352, 15412, 15479, 15537, 15595)

GENERAL

15356. GYBLAND OOSTERHOFF, H. H. A. van. A present-day menace in the Orient. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 310-319.—Western powers have in large measure created new states and peoples in the Orient by giving them peace, order, public health, industry, and other essential bases of satisfactory community existence. Consequently, the imperial powers have what might be called an author's right to their colonies, provided the interests of collaborators be protected, and the duties in the premises be recognized. The work of the West in the East is now being threatened by bolshevism and by the reckless nationalism of peoples not yet able to set up and maintain orderly governments.—*Charles A. Timm*.

BELGIUM

15357. HEYSE, T. Le régime des concessions et cessions des terres agricoles et forestières au Congo Belge. [The regime of concessions and cessions of agricultural and forest lands in the Belgian Congo.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 21 (2) Jun. 1930: 314-341.—Presents the regulations governing the methods of obtaining land for agricultural purposes.—*M. Warthin*.

FRANCE

15358. ANGOULVANT, G. Le nouveau programme des réformes indo-chinoises. [The new reform program in Indo-China.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (440) Jul. 10, 1931: 30-42.—The recent disturbances in Indo-China have called for several changes. First and foremost the new program provides for an increase in the powers of the governor-general. Financial reforms concern themselves mostly with the salt and alcohol tax. Labor changes have been made to conform more closely to the European regulations on women and child labor.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15359. UNSIGNED. La France et le mandat syrien. [France and the Syrian mandate.] *Corr. d'Orient*. 23 (405) Sep. 1931: 108-112.—In a report to the mandates commission the French representative stated that it was France's intention to establish in Syria a regime similar to that established by Great Britain in Iraq.

The representative had intended to convey the idea that this new regime would be set up as soon as Syria showed herself capable of maintaining a responsible government. The author gives in chronological order the actions which motivated the agitation in the French mandate.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

GREAT BRITAIN

15360. BROCKWAY, A. FENNER. Government by ordinance in India. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134 (3477) Feb. 24, 1932: 226-227.—During 1930-32 the government of India has resorted to ordinances to suppress unconstitutional movements. To this end the Bengal ordinance, applicable to a large part of India, permitted the government to commandeer lands, houses, furniture, vehicles, to conscript specific classes of the community, including teachers, and to set up special tribunals to try and punish violators. A special ordinance, promulgated Dec. 14, 1930, permits the government to arrest and punish anyone who incites the peasants to a land-rent strike. The unlawful instigation ordinance declared the Indian national congress illegal. The prevention of molestation and boycott ordinance prohibits peaceful picketing. The most inclusive ordinance gives British authorities power to conscript property and persons.—*Geddes W. Rutherford*.

15361. HOLDSWORTH, W. S. The Indian states and India. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1930: 407-446.—The opinion of Sir Leslie Scott that the law governing the Indian states is to be derived solely from treaties and the like, and not from the changes brought about by practice, is rejected in favor of that put forth by the Indian States Committee which reported that this law was largely based upon usage; it is therefore essentially municipal law, although it had borrowed some principles from international law, and paramouncy, though not derived from the prerogative, is nevertheless a part of the prerogative. Political usage rests upon consent, and so the relations of the crown and the native states cannot be affected by the grant of responsible government to British India, or by constituting responsible ministers of British India as crown agents for dealings with the Indian states. Such a course would infringe upon the principle of equality which rests upon treaty or usage, and in either case cannot be changed, even by an act of the imperial parliament, without the consent of the states affected. The situation is clearly one which calls for a federal scheme.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

15362. MONTMORENCY, J. E. G. de. The half-way house in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 191-211.—A study of the basic facts of the Indian problem in comparison with the old Chinese and the Roman empires reveals the need of a strong central government coupled with a system of provincial delegated governments. Independence would inevitably lead to chaos; the group system in India is the proper basis on which to construct an empire by a gradual process of federation and devolution controlled by the central power; India, as an Aryan state, is capable of a system of representation and is prepared for further advance toward constitutional federation. Partial advance is entirely feasible, but devolution must always be dominated by a strong center in India and at Westminster.—*Charles A. Timm*.

15363. SHIELS, DRUMMOND. The East Africa report. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 70-87.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

15364. WARDLAW-MILNE, J. S. The future of Iraq. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 320-329.—It is likely that Britain has too lightly considered its responsibilities in Iraq, but it is now too late to turn back since the 1930 Treaty of Alliance has definitely set Iraq upon the path to independence, which will probably be attained in Sept. 1932, upon the entry of

Iraq into the League of Nations. Iraq should be required to give guarantees for the protection of minorities. The economic situation is not serious and foreign relations give no cause for concern since Iraq is an ally of Great Britain.—*Charles A. Timm.*

15365. ZETLAND, Marquess of. After the Indian Conference. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 369-381.—The duty of the British government is to go steadily forward with its Indian policy neither making concessions because of violent agitation nor refusing to grant such new privileges as the justice of the case may demand.—*B. H. Williams.*

NETHERLANDS

15366. BOER, D. W. N. de. De kern van de staatkundige hervorming in de Bataklanden. [The quintessence of political reform in the Batak lands, Sumatra.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (2) Mar. 1932: 129-142.—A scheme of a governmental reorganization for the Outer Districts has been accepted by the people's council of Netherlands India. Details will be worked out later. The native communities will be the base of the new system; above these villages groups of communities will be formed. In some territories, i.e. in the Batak lands (Tapanuli), the native population has highly developed politically. In 1923 the institution of native municipalities in Tapanuli was tried, but proved unsuccessful. The living center of Batak society (Tapanuli) is the native village which has always been an independent community; moreover, groups of villages exist there which are exactly the kind of federative communities suited to the reorganization scheme in order to form the link between the villages and the European government. The formation of these native communities as parts of the new governmental system will not give rise to serious difficulties.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15367. JONQUIÈRE, P. H. De vereeniging van de vorstenlanden op Java onder het bewind van één gouverneur. [The union of the principalities in Java under one governor.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (2) Mar. 1932: 162-170.—The union of the principalities of Djokjakarta and Surakarta under one governor would have the following advantages: (1) the territory

would be of the same importance as the other provinces of Java; (2) uniformity in governmental measures would be obtained; (3) it would mean economy. Drawbacks include: (1) the different agrarian and social conditions of the two territories; (2) their different political contacts; (3) the difficulty for the governor to keep in contact with both the native princes. These are considerable drawbacks.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15368. NEYTZELL de WILDE, A. Genève en de arbeid onder dwang in overzeesche gewesten. [Geneva and forced labor in overseas territories.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (2) Mar. 1932: 143-161.—In Netherlands India the regulation of forced labor corresponds largely with the League draft convention of 1930. A reservation had to be made as to the forced labor on the so-called private lands in Java which are at present gradually being redeemed by the government. The regulation of forced labor in the Outer Districts of Netherlands India has been recently modified; the maximum of work days per person has been at 24 (the convention admits a maximum of 60 days). It has been decided gradually to abolish forced labor. At first 500,000 fl. a year will be required; present financial conditions prevent carrying out this scheme. At the beginning of 1930, 531,380 coolies with a coolie contract worked in the Outer Districts, in June 1931 this number had decreased to 200,000; in the last few months about 5,000 coolies a month have returned to Java. In 1931 a new coolie ordinance was introduced, by virtue of which a gradual abolition of the system of penal clauses is provided; the proportion of laborers with a coolie contract to the free laborers on each estate is set at 75-25, Jan. 1, 1932; at 60-40, Jan. 1, 1934; and at 50-50, Jan. 1, 1936. In 1935 the possibility of the total abolition will be considered. The tobacco estates on the East coast of Sumatra have unexpectedly abolished the system of penal clauses in connection with the America decision concerning a prohibition of articles produced with indentured labor. More recently the U. S. has decided that Sumatra tobacco may be imported. It would be preferable that colonial questions be treated by an expert commission of the League of Nations and that the plenary meeting could only accept or reject a scheme.—*Cecile Rothe.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14378, 14661-14662, 14751, 14755, 14778, 15289, 15409)

ALBANIA

15369. BAJZA, J. de. "L'Albania" del Prof. Antonio Baldacci. [Professor Antonio Baldacci's book on Albania.] *Europa Orient.* 11 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 334-357.—A critical and detailed analysis of Baldacci's book, a standard work for those interested in Albania and the Balkans in general.—*O. Eisenberg.*

AUSTRIA

15370. JOXE, LOUIS. La situation politique en Autriche. [The political situation in Austria.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (730) Feb. 6, 1932: 166.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15371. MERKL, ADOLF. Hans Kelsen als Verfassungspolitiker. [Hans Kelsen as constitutional politician.] *Juris. Bl.* 60 (18) Oct. 3, 1931: 385-388.—Emphasizes with specific data the importance of Kelsen as a practical statesman, quite aside from his significant contributions to political theory.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

CHINA

15372. DEN SHI-CHUA. Der Boycott. [The Chinese boycott.] *Tagebuch.* 13 (6) Feb. 6, 1932: 208-212.—The Chinese scholar Den Shi-chua gave a full account of his life to the Russian writer Tretiakov who put it on record in a recent book. These pages, taken from Tretiakov's volume, describe the boycott in action in China, initiated and supervised by the university students with the ready assistance of the professors.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

15373. RAWLINSON, FRANK. Chinese students test patriotism. *Chinese Recorder.* 63 (3) Mar. 1932: 153-161.—During the period of the Japanese *coup de main* in Manchuria, students in Chinese schools engaged in strikes, parades, demonstrations, huge delegations to Nanking, stormy debates, etc. The students are politically the most articulate group of China's intelligentsia and constitute the most valuable check upon the behavior of the government. At the Christian missionary colleges and universities, school work was in most cases suspended for some time. In general the effect of the agitation upon the students was beneficial. Their methods were moral rather than violent; they gained valuable experience and information about their country and its government.—*Homer H. Dubs.*

15374. RÜDENBERG, ERNST. Die politischen Mächte Chinas. [The political forces in China.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 19-34.—There are five domestic groups of power: (1) the defendants of the old traditional rural mode of economics,—leaders Yen Shi-san and Feng Yu-hsiang; (2) Cheng Hsnuh-liang, marshal of Mukden, usufructuary of an international agricultural method in Manchuria; (3) the representatives of the capitalist class of financiers and merchants in the coastal cities—leaders Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong; (4) representatives of southern Chinese industry which is shut off from capitalistic development, the trade union organization centralized in Canton, the generals of the Kwantung and Kwangsi parties; (5) the communists. The Canton government of 1931 represents the efforts of Chinese industrial capitalists to emancipate themselves from financial and commercial capitalists.—*Werner Neuse.*

EGYPT

15375. EL HADID, M. AJJAN. Le "trait d'union oriental." (Er Râbitat Ech Charqiya.) [The "movement for Oriental union" (Er Râbitat Ech Charqiya).] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (3) 1930: 289-296.—The Râbitat Ech Charqiya, an association to combat or offset the occidental influences in modern Egypt and to keep alive a spirit for common liberation among the Islamic states of the East, was formed at Cairo in 1921. A summary of their conferences, publications, and achievements to 1930 is here reported.—*E. Cole.*

INDIA

15376. HOLLAND, ROBERT. Mr. Gandhi's arrest: Was it inevitable? *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 250-267.—On the one hand it is claimed that the arrest of Gandhi and the rule of British India by ordinances, in the face of Gandhi's willingness to confer with the viceroy regarding excesses committed by the Congress party in alleged violation of the pact with Lord Irwin, was a regrettable blunder. On the other hand, it is argued that those same excesses of the Congress party had created an emergency in large areas, that Congress had thus torn up the path of conciliation; that Congress is not sincerely cooperating in the effort to devise a new government but is chiefly interested in setting up an exclusively Hindu regime; that Congress is not representative; and that Gandhi was not able to rise above the party. Consequently, the only road open to the government of India was to take the whole situation firmly in hand and correct past impressions of weakness and lack of policy. The truth probably is that Gandhi, after all, is a reformist and not a revolutionary; thus it may well be that imprisonment came to him as a means of escape from a great spiritual conflict.—*Charles A. Timm.*

IRISH FREE STATE

15377. GWYNN, STEPHEN. The shift in Irish leadership. *Current Hist.* 36 (1) Apr. 1932: 8-14.—The substantial work of Cosgrave's government during the past ten years which included the reorganization of the administration, reconstruction of the national finances, acquisition of political concessions from Great Britain, and the harnessing of the Shannon, does not appeal to the romantic imagination of the Irish as does the character and legend of de Valera. Other factors in the recent trend of support away from Cosgrave have been the government's high-handed regulations for establishing and keeping order, stringent economies, and failure to propitiate public opinion and to cultivate popular support.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

15378. LAW, HUGH A. Ireland and the common-

wealth. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131 (785) May 1, 1932: 545-554.—From the standpoint of reason the de Valera program of abolishing the oath of loyalty to the king is trivial. Abolishment would not substantially alter the attitude of members of the Irish parliament nor dangerously separate Ireland from the British Commonwealth of Nations. The matter is unfortunately largely one of sentiment. The long identity of Irish Unionists and the crown is largely responsible for the lack of feeling for the king in the mind of the ordinary Irishman. The burdensome land annuities should be handled on the basis of inability to pay rather than on a legal basis of right not to pay. It is difficult to see how de Valera is to be prevented from plunging Ireland into a conflict in which both countries are bound to suffer.—*Harold Zink.*

NEAR EAST

15379. ASAF, MICHAEL. "רעיון הפדרציה הערבית," חולדותיו וסכוייו. [The idea of an "Arab federation," its history and prospects.] *Achduth Haavodah.* 3 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 131-144.—In spite of the fact that Arabia, Iraq, Syria, and Palestine were one political unit for some 250 years (636-878 A.D.) and that the Arab language is common to some 14 out of the 15 millions inhabiting these areas, the prospects of an Arab federation seem to be remote. Geographical difficulties; the deep-rooted religious animosity among the 6,000,000 Sunnis, the 5,000,000 Shiites and 2,000,000 Wahabis; the lack of homogeneity between the nomadic and the settled population; the age-long independent tribal organization; the petty and high insurmountable jealousies among the ruling families of Hussein, Ibn-Saud and Yehye; the imperialistic interests of England and France,—all militate strongly against an Arab federation.—*Moshé Burstein.*

PALESTINE

15380. KATZENELSON, B. לשאלות המשטר המדיני בארץ [Political organization in Palestine.] *Achduth Haavodah.* 2 (3-4) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 207-219.—This article presents the views of Jewish labor in Palestine, the strongest single organized political unit in the country.—*Moshé Burstein.*

15381. VILNAI, Z. המעוטים המוסלמים בארץ ישראל [The Moslem minorities of Palestine.] *Achduth Haavodah.* 3 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 167-172.—A discussion of the following Moslem minorities among the Arabs of Palestine: Egyptians, Maghrabi (from Northern Africa), Bosnians (of Balkan origin), Circassians (from the Caucasus), Tormans (Mongolians), and Kurds. They number altogether some 10,000.—*Moshé Burstein.*

RUMANIA

15382. BERCOVICI, KONRAD. King Carol's eventful year. *Current Hist.* 34 (5) Aug. 1931: 686-690.

15383. ROUČEK, JOSEPH S. Zednářství v Rumunsku. [Freemasonry in Rumania.] *Svobodný Zednář.* 6 (5-6) Apr. 30, 1932: 88-90.—The first Mason in Rumania was an Italian, Cara, who lived around 1735, and initiated Prince Mavrocordato into Masonry. In 1823 the Rumanian Star lodge was founded, but lasted two years only. The young revolutionists of 1848 were nearly all Masons. With political freedom came the opening of regular lodges. In 1930 there were 2450 members and 36 lodges. Of political influence was the fusion of the Transylvanian lodge with the grand lodge of Rumania in 1930. Rumanian chauvinists oppose Freemasonry because they believe it is a Jewish organization. Recently Freemasonry became a subject of parliamentary interpretation, when Argetoianu, a Mason, as minister of the interior, confiscated an anti-

Masonic periodical, *Revista Antijudeo-Masonic*.—J. S. Rouček.

SPAIN

15384. GUIXE, JUAN. La question religieuse en Espagne. [The religious question in Spain.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (718) Nov. 14, 1931: 1536-1540.—A detailed study, from the concordat of 1851 to the recent constitution.—Luther H. Evans.

15385. O'HERLIHY, T. Spain. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (763) Jul. 1931: 1-8.—A small party worked long and consistently by underhand means against the monarchy in Spain. Much Russian money and propaganda assisted. The complete and swift manner in which the overturning was accomplished was due partly to the impetuous temperament of the Spanish people and partly to the apathy and unsophistication of the people away from the great centers.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

USSR

15386. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Gegenwartsprobleme der Sowjetunion. [Contemporary problems of the Soviet Union.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (11) Aug. 1931: 631-647; (12) Sep. 1931: 709-719.—The standard of living is below that of 1927 and new wide gaps in the system appear as soon as others are plugged up; yet the spirit of the masses is so pronouncedly aroused that almost any accomplishment is possible. Stalinism is state socialism using state capitalistic methods. The workers, although nominally the ruling class, are forced to keep up with the tempo of the plans. The system is turning out a social human type in the *Komsomoli*, shock-troopers *Kolkhozniki*, red soldier, *et. al.*, fit to carry on a planned economy.—Samuel Kalish.

15387. VULTURNUS. Sovietrussische Wirklichkeit und kommunistische Doktrin. [Soviet Russian reality and communist doctrine.] *Volks u. Reich.* 8 (2) 1932: 95-105.—Bolshevist reality in Russia is much more indigenous and Russian than generally imagined. The new rulers are increasingly intent upon a Russian state and less upon a doctrinarily construed form of society. The transfer of this system to other countries with different traditions and structures is impossible without destruction of essential, existing conditions.—John B. Mason.

15388. YARCHUK. ЯРЧУК. Институт Техники и Технической Политики. [The Institute of Technology and Technical Policy.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (12) Dec. 1931: 62-66.—This report includes a table showing the national, social and party composition of the faculty of technology, and the importance of different branches of learning in the curriculum. Of the 80 members, 63 were under 35 years of age. Forty-five were Russian, 18 Jewish, 9 Ukrainian, and the rest (one each) Italian, Lettish, Polish, etc. Fifty-four were of worker origin, 14 office workers, 12 peasants. In 1917, 20 were Communist party members, 33 were from 1917 to 1920, and 27 from 1921 to 1925.—Eleanor Wheeler.

YUGOSLAVIA

15389. SETON-WATSON, R. W. The Yugoslav dictatorship. *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 22-39.—The four landmarks in the history of King Alexander's dictatorship are: (1) The decree of Jan. 6, 1929, abolishing the constitution of 1921 and suspending civil liberties; (2) the decree of Oct. 3, 1929, changing the name of the kingdom to Yugoslavia and creating nine large provinces; (3) the manifesto of July 4, 1930, in which the king declared to the people that the old provinces and the old parties had disappeared forever; and (4) the constitution of Sept. 3, 1931. The king has put himself in the forefront, without resorting to the

protection of ministerial responsibility; has acted without any plan of procedure; has pursued centralist aims, with the army and the bureaucracy as his chief instruments; and has legislated completely by decree. A system of political terrorism and repression has been instituted, including the complete muzzling of the press and all public expression of opinion. Political liberties are at the mercy of legislation; a senate of officials and crown appointees has been introduced; the ballot has been abolished, and there is now open voting before a commission, resulting in much intimidation; parties on regional, racial, and denominational bases are prohibited, and a party must put candidates in the field in all constituencies (305); an economic council has been created; and vast powers are reserved to the king. In the recent elections there was widespread abstention from voting. Few persons of any significance are in parliament or the cabinet. No fear is entertained for the unity of the Yugoslav state.—Luther H. Evans.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 14704, 14714, 14840)

GREAT BRITAIN

15390. PERCY, EUSTACE; STEEL-MAITLAND, ARTHUR; MOSELEY, OSWALD; PONSONBY, LORD; CRIPPS, STAFFORD; GRAHAM, WILLIAM; BAKER, P. I. NOEL; and ELTON, GODFREY. The future of the political parties: a symposium. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 18-57.—Percy: There are three alternatives—parties may remain divided on the issue of wealth, they may remain mere training schools for efficient managers, or they may get back to cleavage on principle. The division on principle appears to arise over the further collectivization of society. Steel-Maitland: It is possible that in a reorganization the government may be supported by a great center party, with opposition from the right and left. Or the third party might be squeezed out and two-party system reappear. Moseley: If a period of quiet comes Britain may sink to second or third rank under Conservative guidance, but if the critical period is intense there may arise a more insistent party of political modernism. Ponsonby: Though cut to 52 members of parliament in 1931 the Labour party had risen from 2 in 1900 to 287 in 1929. In its two ministries it failed to pursue a socialistic policy. It must go back to educational work. If it gets into power again it must pursue a serious socialist policy and be beaten on it rather than compromise. Cripps: The National Liberals and National Labourites will become out-and-out Conservatives; against them will be ranged the progressive Samuel and George Liberals, moderate Labourites as one party, and the Labour party proper. Graham: Issues are falling into Conservative and Socialist, which may be future grouping as national and progressive. Baker: Criticism of the Labour party is not of its programme but of its recent parliamentary tactics. Elton: The Labour party must not be class party, but broadly socialist in seeking the well-being of the whole community, and must be released from control of trade union leadership.—H. McD. Clokie.

USSR

15391. HURWITZ, ELIAS. Der Geist der Roten Armee. [The morale of the Red Army.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (3) Dec. 1931: 141-153.—Utilizing *The Red Army* by St. Ivanowitsch (Paris), the author traces the various efforts to assure the unquestioned support of the Red Army in the defense of the socialist state. The proportion of workers and peasants within the army is rapidly growing. The party dominates all strategic posts, and has instructors attached to detachments.

Despite the need of the G. P. U. within the ranks, the Red Army has now become so reliable a protector of the communist principles that it could be utilized in the collectivization drive.—*Samuel Kalish.*

UNITED STATES

15392. ROBINSON, GEORGE F. Jr. The Negro in politics in Chicago. *J. Negro Hist.* 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 180-229.—Negroes became a political factor in Chicago following their migration northward during and after the World War. Religious organizations, social and civic agencies, and commercial enterprises have exerted the largest influence in this direction. Negro voters rallied to the political party which had most to offer. The majority of them, therefore, affiliated themselves with the Thompson-Small faction. For their ballots they received liberal patronage. Negroes comprise 6.3% of Chicago's population and have 4% of the city's aldermen, as well as 400 of their number in its classified service. There is little prejudice in appointments. The Thompson-Small machine was responsible for the election of Congressman Oscar DePriest.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 14721, 14824, 14867, 15327)

GERMANY

15393. AUBRY, MAURICE. Les consultations électorales de mars et avril en Allemagne et leur signification. [The significance of the German elections of March and April.] *Grande Rev.* 36 (5) May 1932: 451-482.—A survey of the presidential election and the elections to the diets of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Anhalt, and Hamburg.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15394. KAISENBERG, GEORG. Wahlreform. [Reform of the federal electoral law.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 90 (3) 1931: 449-481.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15395. TECKLENBURG, ADOLF. Vorschläge zum Entwurf eines Reichswahlgesetzes. [Suggestions for the draft of a federal electoral law amendment.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 91 (3) 1931: 449-456.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15396. UNSIGNED. La bataille pour la présidence du Reich. [The struggle for the presidency of the Reich.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (735) Mar. 12, 1932: 341-347.—The open letters of Hitler to Brüning and Hindenburg, the reply of Brüning, and declarations by Hindenburg.—*Luther H. Evans.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 14778, 15317, 15321, 15367, 15410, 15450)

15400. BURCKHARDT, WALTHER. Die Verwaltungsgerichtsbarkeit in der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. [Administrative justice in Switzerland.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 90 (2) 1931: 225-248.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15401. CLARK, JANE PERRY. Aliens in the deportation dragnet. *Current Hist.* 36 (1) Apr. 1932: 27-31.—This article is a critical presentation of some decisions and problems connected with the deportation of aliens. Special emphasis is placed upon the interpretation of the "moral turpitude" clause and upon the machinery of deportation.—*N. Alexander.*

GREAT BRITAIN

15397. KETCHEN, W. T. The Ballot Act, 1872. An appeal for revision. *Scottish Law Rev.* 48 (565) Jan. 1932: 4-9.—When this act was passed constituencies had fewer voters than at present, and so its detailed provisions for a double count, etc. are now the source of unnecessary delay. Obscurities have also resulted in divergent interpretations in Scotland and England.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

15398. MACMAHON, ARTHUR W. The British general election of 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 333-345.—England had "the shortest, strangest, and most fraudulent election campaign of our time." The question of reservations in the appeal for a "free hand" divided the Liberals into three groups. Labour, which received 30.6% of the total vote cast, secured 8.4% of the contested seats, at the rate of one for 144,000 votes, whereas the government groups gathered theirs at a cost of 29,000 votes per seat. The immediate effect of Labour's recession has been to move the center of gravity of its parliamentary membership further into the official circles of trade unionism. In retrospect, the wonder is less that Labour's parliamentary losses were so devastating, exceeding all anticipations, and more that in a defensive action on a disadvantageous field it managed to hold its lines at all and to preserve the body of its army.—*P. M. Cuncannon.*

15399. WEBB, SIDNEY. What happened in 1931: a record. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-18.—Events leading up to the 1931 elections are described. In the elections a whirlwind "fear" campaign resulted in 69% of the voters electing 91% of the house of commons as supporters of the National government, which has proceeded to put through a thoroughly Conservative program. The Labour party is not smashed, receiving 7,000,000 out of 23,000,000 votes; women voted differently from the men (for their savings and promised security); the election reveals the cohesion and power of the British capitalist and governing class. The Labour party is not over 25 years old and does not represent a majority. It must keep quietly working on propaganda and education.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See Entries 14718, 14735, 14737, 14798, 14826, 14831, 14861, 14862, 14878, 15654, 15688-15691, 15731)

15402. DELVAUX, L. Essai d'une application de la classification décimale aux documents et dossiers et l'administration des télégraphes. [Trial application of the decimal classification to documents and papers of telegraph administration.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 2 (3) 1929: 276-289.

15403. HAUSSLEITER, OTTO. Zur Organisation der inneren Verwaltung in Österreich. [Organization of the administration of the interior in Austria.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 90 (1) 1931: 82-96.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15404. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Die Verwaltung in Sowjetrussland und ihre Probleme. [Problems of administration in Soviet Russia.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (3) Dec. 1931: 125-141.—The author notes the evolution of an officeholder type, not differing greatly from the *tschinovnik*, but impelled by a totally different ideology. The administration has become highly centralized by

the interlocking of the legislative bodies from the smallest village to the Union itself. Administrative functions are carried on by the executive in praesidium rather than through the larger bodies. All important posts are in the hands of proved party men. This is becoming more essential as the socialized sector under state control is expanding under the five year plan.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15405. JAHN, GUSTAV R. Eine Verwaltungsrechtsordnung für Württemberg? [An administrative code for Württemberg?] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 91 (2) 1931: 225-258.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15406. MUGGERIDGE, G. D. The borough of Southwark. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1930: 54-70.—Modern licensing acts retain an anomalous jurisdiction of the justices in petty sessions to license ale-houses in Southwark concurrently with the metropolitan police magistrate. The origin of this is the medieval conflict between London and Southwark. The history of this conflict is traced and the bounds of the borough of Southwark and the liberty of the Clink are described. The Globe theatre was within the Clink.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 15225, 15230, 15420, 15537)

15407. MORSTEIN MARX, FRITZ. Berufsbeamtentum in England. [Civil service in England.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 89 (3) 1931: 449-495.—The British civil service has wrested the monopoly of legislation from parliament and the monopoly of jurisdiction from the high court of justice. Whether this means progress or decline is contested in England; distrust of the new bureaucracy is based rather on emotional than on rational grounds, since the integrity and the efficiency of the service are beyond doubt. In general, the British civil service has proved to be neutral in party politics, devoted to the common good, and loyal to any cabinet, either Unionist or Labour.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15408. WHITE, LEONARD D. The British royal commission on the civil service. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 315-318.—The records of the long series of English commissions are invaluable landmarks identifying successive stages of institutional and ideological development. The report of the Tomlin Commission is conservative in its recommendations, finding the basic service organization adequate and satisfactory, and confining its recommendations to relatively minor modifications of practice. The chief innovation proposed is the substitution of a contributory pension scheme in place of the present non-contributory retirement allowance. The organized staff is of growing importance as an inventing and initiating body.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 14566, 15258-15259, 15262, 15274, 15276, 15323-15324, 15329-15330, 15337, 15339, 15345, 15348, 15477, 15531, 15539, 15540)

15409. ANDREADES, A. Japanese finance since the war. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 485-501.—The treaties of Shimonoseki, Portsmouth, and Versailles each brought in their train fears of still greater wars and increasing expenditures for the army and navy. The increase in expenditures was met almost entirely by new debts, which were caused by mistakes of the government, by diplomatic complications, by the earthquake of 1923, and by the prolonged economic depression. The suspension of the gold standard may bring temporary relief, but it also generates numberless evils. A huge effort will be necessary to balance the budget and to stabilize the national currency. This is

the fourth time, at least, since the restoration of the emperor in 1868, that the Japanese people have been called upon to surmount extraordinary financial obstacles and it is probable that once again they will show their financial patriotism.—*W. F. Hummel.*

15410. BETTERS, PAUL V. State-administered locally-shared income taxes. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6 (5) May 1932: 108-111.—Tables show the status of the income taxes and the share given to counties and municipalities in the various states.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

15411. FRUMKIN, H. בארצות המזרח [In the Eastern countries.] *אחדות העבודה Achduth Haavodah.* 2 (3-4) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 334-342.—The governmental budgets of Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, and Iraq are critically analyzed and compared. Tables.—*Moshé Burstein.*

15412. GERRITSEN, D. J. De veranderde betekenissen van het toezicht der Algemeene Rekenkamer Nederlandsch-Indië. [Modification in the supervision of the general audit office in the Netherlands Indies.] *Maandbl. d. Vereen. v. Inspecteurs v. Financiën.* 7 (2) Feb. 1932: 39-48.—The general audit office supervises the financial administration of the government. In 1875 the financial administration was regulated in such a way that the heads of the departments had the financial care of all the services in their departments, but their supervision could not go into details. This was the task of the audit office. Purely executive measures are now more and more trusted to the different services, they have to improve their own supervising system, the departments have become general supervisors, and the audit office exercises supervision by means of tests. Now a reorganization of this system has been drawn up. The second supervision by the audit office will be abolished; the office will examine locally whether the lower bodies perform their supervising task in the right way; verification by the audit office will have a merely additional character.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15413. HEER, CLARENCE. Effective state control of local expenditures. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 418-425.—During the last decade the per capita state and local tax burden in the south has expanded rapidly and the present depression has brought serious fiscal difficulties. The feeling has grown that state control over local finances should be made more effective. The Brookings Institution has recently prepared two reports on the organization and administration of state and county government in North Carolina. The Brookings plan provides for a state department of local government finance with extensive powers. These are outlined briefly.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15414. HEINEMANN, LEOPOLD. Der Zusammenbruch der Städte. [The collapse of the German cities.] *Tagebuch.* 12 (34) Aug. 22, 1931: 1320-1325.—Shows how the budgets of German cities have been growing since 1924 and with them the expenditures for social insurance. The proposed economy measures only increase unemployment and make new demands on unemployment insurance. (6 tables.)—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

15415. KEISTER, ALBERT S. The prevention of deficits in the southern states. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 412-418.—It is not proper to assume that a budget should be balanced every year. Governments should plan in terms of the business cycle. In order to prevent deficits for local governments in normal years, state control is necessary. Again, governments should plan more carefully the maturities of bonds. The problem of deficits in the south would be simplified if the tax paying power of its people were increased.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

15416. LANCEE, L. Een algemeene wetsbepaling tegen de juridische belastingontduiking. [A general legal provision against juridical tax evasion.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16 (1) Feb. 1932: 25-42.—Three forms of tax evasion are distinguished: tax-concealment, or keeping

secret the acts or facts to which taxes attach; tax-saving, by denying oneself things because of the tax attached to them; and (juridical) tax-evasion, the use of another legal form than that ordinarily followed merely for the purpose of evading a tax. The latter can be prevented by a general regulation which at one stroke makes all legal tax-evasion profitless. This was done by Germany in 1919 and by the Netherlands, though not for the whole field of tax-law, in 1925. The Netherlands law provides that in levying personal and income taxes no account shall be taken of legal transactions which do not have for their object an actual change of relations, and which because of other specified facts and circumstances indicate that they would not have taken place if the tax, in whole or in part, would not thereby become inapplicable.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

15417. NEWMAN, MILTON, and ERAM, CESAR. The taxation of American business in France. *Columbia Law Rev.* 22(3) Mar. 1932: 450-475.—This article is an analysis of the involved French fiscal system as it affects American business in France. The newer aspects of the system apply to income. Sales made directly to French customers and sales made to a French merchant who subsequently sells in France in his own name and for his own account and sales made to a French commission merchant who resells on a consignment basis are not subject to tax. Taxation of income and profits is divided into two major parts under the present system. The first part comprises those taxes levied on a particular kind and section of the tax payers total income; the second includes the tax levied on the income regarded in its entirety. The application of these taxes and court decisions involving them are discussed.—*F. G. Crawford.*

15418. PISTORIUS, TH. von. Reichs-, Staats- und Gemeindefinanzen. [Federal, state, and local finances in Germany.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 88(3) 1930: 545-579.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15419. SEWELL, NELSON B. How 37 Western cities are meeting 1932 conditions. *Western City.* 8(5) May 1932: 7-10.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

15420. UNSIGNED. De uitgaven voor de pensioenen. [The expenses of Netherlands India for pensions.] *Stuw.* 3(2) Jan. 1932: 18-25.—Drastic governmental economizing measures are necessary in the Dutch East Indies. A reduction of 10% of all pensions paid directly from the government budget would mean an economy of 5,000,000 guilders. This deduction may be applied to the active officials, too. Lowering the maximum limit of the pension will not cause an important economy. The best measure seems to be a relative diminution of the number of pensioned persons by lengthening the required time of service. Social and hygienic conditions in consequence of which a rather short time of service was stipulated for imported officials have considerably improved. Apart from the pensions paid directly by the treasury, pension funds exist since 1917 for the widows and orphans of those officials who have entered into service after 1916. When this system is applied to all officials the accumulation of interest will mean that the country spends a smaller yearly amount than with direct payments, but in the period of transition the country has to spend a larger amount: the pensions to be paid in 1932 amount to 51,500,000 guilders of which only 1,000,000 are derived from the funds, while the expenses of the treasury for pensions amount to 71,000,000. It might be advisable to divide this burden more regularly over the future and to lower the contribution in these critical years.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15421. UNSIGNED. Rising costs of government, our mounting tax burden. *Index.* (New York Trust Co.) 11(7) Jul. 1931: 148-156.—In 1915 federal expenditures amounted to \$7.66 per capita; in 1930 they were

\$32.96 per capital. Veterans' pensions in 1930 cost the country more than all federal expenses combined in 1916. Past wars and current military expenditures are responsible for 72 cents of every dollar spent by the federal government. The two principal factors in state and local government have been highway and education costs. The problem should be attacked first at its source,—federal government expenditures.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

JUSTICE

(See Entries 14773, 15733, 15774-15776)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 14502, 14814, 15308, 15495)

15422. ALMARAZ, JOSÉ. La creación y el funcionamiento del consejo supremo de defensa y prevención social de Mexico. [The creation and organization of a supreme council for the social defense and protection of Mexico.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8(2) 1931: 105-114.—The most important considerations with reference to the suggested council are: (1) The personnel should be specialists; (2) the council should have complete political and economic independence; (3) punishment should be carried out under the exclusive surveillance of the council; (4) the entire personnel should be trained and assigned for special tasks; (5) no one should be freed until he has adequately atoned for his misdemeanor and is capable of earning an honest livelihood; (6) when freedom is contemplated the prospect should be carefully watched.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15423. BARKER, F. A. The Andaman Islands and the transportation system in India. *Howard J.* 3(2) 1931: 36-41.—The government of India some years ago abolished transportation of prisoners to remote places; however, the penal settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands is still in existence, and transportation still goes on, though subject to certain conditions and entirely on a voluntary basis. The Indian government realizes the anomaly of a penal code which still necessitates as an alternative to capital punishment some other form which has been abolished; but on account of the improved conditions of health, conduct, education, and the general normal life existent in the Andaman Islands, even if the punishment by transportation is deleted from the code, prisoners will still be sent to Port Blair.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15424. CHANDLER, H. GRADY. Attacking credibility of witnesses by proof of charge or conviction of crime. *Texas Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 257-290.—A discussion of Texas law.—*Jesse T. Carpenter.*

15425. CONFORTO, GIORGIO. I principi della rielaborazione del codice penale della R. S. F. S. R. [The principles of a new elaboration of the penal code in the RSFSR.] *Europa Orient.* 11(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 173-201.—Translation of a report submitted by Krilenko, commissioner for justice of Russia, during a meeting held at the commissariat of justice, May 1928.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15426. CRAVEN, CICELY M. The prison commissioners; report for 1929. *Howard J.* 3(2) 1931: 42-47.—The report shows that more than 1/2 of the total number of persons imprisoned during the year were either innocent of any crime, or guilty of offenses for which the court considered imprisonment too severe a sentence. Since 1929 two prisons have been closed. This is no indication of a decrease in crime but an outward evidence of the disappearing faith in imprisonment as a cure for crime. The work of the prison visitor and teachers, and the system of paying wages to prisoners show favorable results.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15427. EGGEN van TERLAN, J. L. The crime of desertion and the execution of foreign decrees for sup-

port. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6(3) Apr. 1932: 408-427.—There is drastic need for international cooperation in the punishment of desertion; a multiplicity of obstacles interfere with successful enforcement. Drafts of two proposed international conventions are given. The first relating purely to the enforcement of sentences rendered in actions regarding the support of children, adopted at Luxembourg at the Child Welfare Congress of 1925, and presented to the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations, the writer disparages in favor of the broader method of treatment of all foreign judgments set forth in the second, adopted at The Hague in 1926.—*Wm. H. Rose.*

15428. GARLE, H. E. Judicial reform and the Egyptian settlement. *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (2) Mar. 1932: 229-250.—The first step in judicial reform is to secure the abrogation of capitulatory rights by the 14 states enjoying them. This step can be successful only if Great Britain guarantees the future interests of these states. The contemplated reform should provide for a court of appeal, with the power to review Egyptian legislation to see that it conforms with the obligations undertaken relative to foreigners, and a high court of justice, with civil, criminal and personal divisions. There should also be provincial courts, with a certain civil jurisdiction over natives, but neither civil nor criminal jurisdiction over foreigners. All the present elements of the complicated substantive law would probably find a place in the new system of law. Adjective law presents great difficulties: the present mixed courts procedure might be employed in the civil division; but new codes would have to be drawn up for the criminal and personal divisions. Egyptian independence must be given far more recognition than in the past.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15429. HARGROVE, A. L. Britain and the death penalty. *Howard J.* 3 (2) 1931: 27-32.—The issue, in Dec., 1930, of the report of the select committee of the house of commons on capital punishment, will, no doubt, be regarded in the future as one of the final stages of Britain's journey toward the death penalty. The testimony of distinctive jurists and prison administrators, representing the abolition countries, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, indicated positively that abolition did not result in increase of murder; other authorities on the subject advocated abolition. Italy, who is reinstating the death penalty on account of the necessity for uniformity of punishment for civil murders and political offenders, shows a decrease of crime over a period of 40 years.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15430. KINBERG, OLOF. Les lois suédoises de défense sociale contre les anormaux criminels et les délinquants d'habitude. [The Swedish law of social defense against abnormal criminals and habitual delinquents.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8 (2) 1931: 154-171.—Since 1927 two laws have been instituted in Sweden which are undoubtedly the most important innovations in Swedish penal law since the establishment of the present penal code in 1865. Punishment of a criminal is based upon the judgment of jurists and psychologists, and the duration of sentence is left unfixed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15431. NAPOLITANO, ALBERTO RAFAEL, and DAVIDE, JUAN. El proyecto de estado peligroso de 1924. [The provisions for dangerous state in the Argentine project of 1924.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 18 (108) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 707-728.—In 1923 a commission of lawyers, psychiatrists, and penologists was formed to study measures of security against vagrancy, begging, inebriety, and dementia. This commission presented its work as an integral part of the penal code; since it attempts to legislate on pre-criminal dangerousness as well as criminal dangerousness it would have been preferable to make this law independent of the penal code. It legislated for: (1) irresponsible

delinquents; (2) insane; (3) recidivists; (4) vagabonds and habitual beggars; (5) drink and drug addicts; (6) go-betweens; (7) those who lead others into a bad life; (8) ex-delinquents who live as vagabonds or beggars. Among the measures proposed were: special custodial establishments for various types of cases, workhouses, and deportation. A bureau to aid released men is needed. But these new institutions are out of the question for the present so that the law cannot be carried out as it should be. For confirmed criminals an indeterminate sentence of at least 10 years was provided. It should have been five. This project was superseded by another in 1926.—*Jessie Bernard.*

15432. NOVELLI, GIOVANNI. L'esecuzione delle misure di sicurezza. [The execution of measures of security.] *Riv. di Diritto Penitenz. Studi Teorici e Pratici.* 3 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 257-313.—The author examines the problems relating to the execution of the measures of security by detention, introduced in the new Italian penal legislation. The general principle in the execution of measures of security may be formulated as follows: After having assured respect for order and discipline, the state of detention should be considered as a means for making possible the success of reeducation and care; it must be freed from all restriction not necessary to attain the aims of the institution. Italian legislation in conformity with this principle is described.—*Riv. di Diritto Penitenz. Studi Teorici e Pratici.*

15433. PALOPOLI, NICOLÁS. Un precursor de las reformas penales fascistas. [A precursor of the fascist penal reforms.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (109) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 14-18.—The work of Silvio Longhi may be taken as the precursor of fascist penal reforms. According to him the principle of authority is preëminent in the struggle against crime. He shows the necessity of certain punishments like death, which until recently were considered medieval relics. He also believes in the abolition of the jury, control of the press, and punishment of anti-fascist crimes committed outside of Italy. In brief, he believes in the general principle of the union of force and the state in the name of fascism. He both influenced the construction of the penal code and helped to put it into effect.—*Jessie Bernard.*

15434. RAPPAPORT, EMILIO ESTANISLAO. Nuevo sistema de codificación penal. [New system of penal codification.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 19 (109) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 37-50.—Today the fundamental elements in penal law are crime, the criminal, and the individual undergoing punishment. There should be a legislative code corresponding to and regulating penal treatment, just as there are codes defining crimes and punishments. It should not be rigid nor so inelastic as to be uncertain or vague. It should provide for the most scientific type of treatment of criminals and also for their after care. Prison officials should be highly trained specialists, and they should be accorded more esteem by public opinion. It would be excellent if young men aiming at careers as criminal judges would spend some time administering penal establishments.—*Jessie Bernard.*

15435. S., N. B. Expanding principles of jurisdiction. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (6) Apr. 1932: 947-950.—The fundamental doctrine of *Pennoyer v. Neff* that for jurisdiction to render personal judgment against a non-resident there must be personal service of process has been materially affected by statutes permitting service on a resident agent of foreign corporations doing business; statutes requiring non-resident motorists to register their vehicles and permitting service on a resident agent; and the Massachusetts statute permitting a resident sued by a non-resident and having a cause of action in the way of set-off to bring his counter action and have process on the nonresident through service

on the attorney of record in the main action.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

15436. SARANOFF, NICOLAS. Rapport présenté au IIIe Congrès International de Droit Pénal. Accusé comme témoin. [Report presented to the 3rd International Congress of Penal Law. Accused as witness.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 8(4) 1931: 438-443.—In continental legislation to allow the prisoner to act as a witness in his own case is contrary to the fundamental principles of penal procedure; his position is incompatible with that rôle. The greatest danger would be the possibility of testifying in jeopardy to his own interests.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15437. SCHUIND, GASTON; PARYS, JEAN VAN; RIQUELME, RAFAEL FONTECILLA. Rapports présentés au IIIe Congrès International de Droit Pénal. Jurys d'honneur. [Reports presented at the 3rd International Congress of Penal Law. Honor juries.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 8(4) 1931: 331-344.—In a country where laws have been instituted to take count of slander against individuals or public officials it is not necessary to establish a special jury for this purpose. The legislature should, however, facilitate the method by which a victim of slander may be redressed. Belgium has provided for the punishment of slander.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15438. SIMON, JULES, and RIQUELME, RAFAEL FONTECILLA. Rapports présentés au IIIe Congrès International de Droit Pénal. Spécialisation du juge pénal. [Reports presented to the 3rd International Congress of Penal Law. Specialization of the penal judge.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 8(4) 1931: 443-457.—The task of a judge daily becomes more important and more delicate, and he should continue to broaden his knowledge not only of criminal laws but of psychology, pathology, biology, and criminology. This present day necessity should vehemently discourage the tendency to specialize.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15439. UNSIGNED. Capital punishment. Memorandum of evidence submitted to the select committee of the house of commons on capital punishment on behalf of the executive committee of the Howard League for Penal Reform, July, 1930. *Howard J.* 3(2) 1931: 92-98.—The Howard League believes that capital punishment gives a false sense of security and therefore hinders progress in the only direction which will lead to greater efficiency in the prevention of homicidal crime. Experience of abolition countries has proven that it is not the most effective means of punishment and Britain has proven that it has an evil influence in social life. It precludes the possibility of redress in cases of miscarriage of justice, involves unnecessary suffering on the part of others and is liable to result in perverse verdicts in murder trials.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15440. UNSIGNED. Comité de défense des enfants traduits en justice de Paris. [Committee for the defense of juveniles brought before the courts of Paris.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminol.* 55(1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 66-91.—A history of French legislation concerning the repression of obscenity from 1819 to the present, with special reference to the protection of juveniles from offenses against the public morals.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

15441. UNSIGNED. The Gastonia strikers' case. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(7) May 1931: 1118-1124.—Criticism of the North Carolina court's admitting as evidence testimony of defendants concerning their political and religious beliefs which, though relevant, was certainly prejudicial in character.—*E. Cole*.

15442. UNSIGNED. Juvenile-court statistics—1929. Based on information supplied by 96 courts. *U. S. Children's Bur. Publ.* #207. 1931: pp. 61.

15443. UNSIGNED. Séance de la Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle du 23 janvier 1931. [Sessions of the Society of Prisons and Crim-

inal Legislation, Jan. 23, 1931.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminol.* 55(1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 2-25.—A summary of the discussions and recommendations regarding penal legislation and administration, crime prevention, and juvenile delinquency made by the Tenth International Penal Congress which met at Prague Aug. 25-30, 1930.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

15444. VABRES, H. DONNEDIEU de. La IV conférence internationale de unificación de derecho penal. [The fourth international conference on the unification of penal law.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19(109) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 19-23.—The International Association of Penal Law, organized by the law faculty of Paris, in 1924, was intended to be a successor to the pre-war International Union of Penal Law. In 1926 it organized the International Office for the Unification of Penal Law, whose main function is the calling of conferences, the fourth of which was held in Paris, December, 1931, with delegates from 17 countries present. The organization does not hope to standardize national penal laws which depend upon local mores and customs, but it does hope to establish unity in regard to crimes like piracy, cutting of submarine cables, traffic in slaves, women, and children, obscene publications, and terrorism as a result of anarchists or bolshevists. In the matter of extradition it limits itself to general principles. The actual accomplishments of the fourth conference were in the nature of abolishing prejudices and creating relationships.—*Jessie Bernard*.

15445. VIEITTES, MOISES; MAGNOL, JOSEPH; SOLNAR, VLADIMIR. Rapports présentés au IIIe Congrès International de Droit Pénal. Code d'exécution des peines. [Reports presented to the 3rd International Congress of Penal Law. Code for the execution of punishment.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 8(4) 1931: 344-368.—The dual system of codes which now exists has often been questioned. To add a third for the execution of punishment would further complicate matters and would preclude the human element which has become one of the most important considerations in criminology. Such a code would be a retrogressive institution.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

15446. WEBER, PIA. Das Blutprobeverfahren als Beweismittel im Vaterschaftsprozess. [The blood test as a means of identification in a suit to prove paternity.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 25(3) Oct. 1931: 279-292.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 15496, 15549)

15447. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Legal aid clinics in less thickly populated communities. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(6) Apr. 1932: 905-921.—The legal aid clinic at Duke University inaugurated a most interesting experiment. The educational aims of the clinic are set out in a suggested outline of a legal case in action.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

15448. FIXEL, ROWLAND W. Use of aircraft during martial law. *Air Law Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1931: 44-50.—The standards of war being the same as the standards prevailing under martial law, the limitations on the use of aircraft under martial law would be the same as in war between two countries.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

15449. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. A note on diversity jurisdiction—in reply to Professor Yntema. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(8) Jun. 1931: 1097-1100.—Frankfurter explains why Yntema was puzzled by certain figures he gave out indicating that diversity of citizenship occupied from 20 to 30% of the time of the federal courts. In explanation he offers (1) a count based upon the percentage of full opinions found in the *Federal Reporter* representing diversity of citizenship and amounting to a total of 27% over a period of ten

years; (2) the fact that the total business of the federal courts includes many prohibition cases which take up a small part of the judges' time.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

15450. FREUND, HEINRICH. Die Zukunft des Zivilrechts in der Sowjetunion. [The future prospect of civil rights in the Soviet Union.] *Osteuropa*. 6(12) Sep. 1931: 695-709.—The so-called reconstruction period brought with the warfare against the kulaks the first breach against civil rights' guarantees. As the struggle deepens, empirical need rather than law guides the conduct of the state. By its control of the large cooperatives and of all credit institutions and its uncontrolled right to interpret contracts which are essential to the planned economy the state has practically done away with all semblance of a free market. As a result, civil law cases in our sense of the word would normally include a state organ as party and would come under a state committee for settlement. Administrative rulings herein formulated are tending to be accepted as the law of the land.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15451. HEINDL, R. Das "International Kriminalpolizeiliche Bureau." [The International Criminal Police Bureau.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 105-107.—A reproduction of Heindl's motion and plea which led to the formation of the International Criminal Police Bureau, offered in 1924. It is reproduced because it is usually misquoted, due to an error in the original transcript.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15452. PERREAU, BERNARD; d'AMÉLIO; RAP-PAPORT, EMIL STANISLAW. Rapports présentés au IIIe Congrès International de Droit Pénal. Jury ou échevinage? [Reports presented to the 3rd International Congress of Penal Law. Jury or échevinage?] *Rev. Internat. de Droit. Pénal.* 8(4) 1931: 368-438.—The author discusses the question as to whether or not the jury system should be exchanged for *échevinage* by first presenting three possibilities of improving the juridical system: (1) Elimination of the jury; (2) exchange of the jury for *échevinage*; (3) reform of the jury. The jury may make the mistake at times of putting too much heart and not enough reason into its verdicts, but in the interest of humanity it seems advisable to reform the jury rather than to eliminate or exchange it.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15453. SCHULTZ, BRUNO. Das Internationale Bureau für die zwischenstaatliche Zusammenarbeit gegen das Verbrechen. [The Bureau for International Cooperation Against Crime.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 97-104.—The functions of the international bureau consists of: (1) the collection and utilization of information concerning international criminals received from the national central bureaus; (2) the collection and publication of information concerning persons wanted for crimes; (3) the integration of this material to be available as evidence; and (4) the transmission of identifying information. The director of the bureau attempts to clear up some misconceptions. (See Entry 4: 2944.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15454. "A SOLICITOR." Quis custodiet? The right of appeal from courts of summary jurisdiction.

Howard J. 3(2) 1931: 15-26.—England's system of administering justice is in itself fundamentally sound, but reform is needed in the selection of magistrates and in the procedure relating to appeals from the magistrate's court. An appeal should in all cases proceed from the magistrate's decision to the county court judge of the district. There should be further appeal to the high court.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15455. W., J. B. President Hoover's recommendations—Waiver of right to accusation by grand jury indictment. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(6) Apr. 1932: 928-933.—Congressional action in pursuance of the president's recommendation might be supported on the grounds of public convenience, and on the position of the supreme court in *Patton v. U. S.* (1930) 281 U. S. 276; that is, in cases where the accused desires to plead guilty and acquiesces in procedure by information.—*Lyman Chalkley.*

15456. WINSHIP, BLANTON. Court-martial procedure compared with criminal procedure in civil courts. *Federal Bar Assn. J.* 1(2) Mar. 1932: 3-14.

15457. WORMSER, I. MAURICE. Court reform—a job for laymen. *Nation (N. Y.)*. 134(3477) Feb. 24, 1932: 224-225.—The length of court calendars, the freedom possessed by judges in declaring recesses, and the actual antagonism of judges to procedural reform delay the administration of justice and make it impossible for American courts to cope with modern conditions. Laymen, as was the case in England, must institute reorganization. The layman can insist on legislation unifying the state courts under a council of justice and advocate that judges be elected on a non-partisan ballot, the qualifications of the candidates having been previously approved by the council.—*Geddes W. Rutherford.*

15458. YNTEMA, HESSEL E., and JAFFIN, GEORGE H. Preliminary analysis of concurrent jurisdiction. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(7) May 1931: 869-919.—The contemporary discussion as to the jurisdiction of the federal courts in controversies between citizens of different states has been based largely on individual, intuitive opinion, not on a scientific study of facts. A number of methods in detail are suggested by the authors for an exhaustive study of the business of the federal and state courts. Among these suggestions are: (1) selection, tenure, and powers of judges; (2) character of juries; (3) substantive rule of law governing the specific type of cases; (4) procedure; (5) state of calendar or docket; (6) cast of litigation in the state as contrasted with the federal courts; (7) convenience and accessibility of location of federal and state courts to specific litigants; (8) specialization of practice in law offices which may influence selection of forum and qualify personnel of the local federal bar. An appendix giving certain features of the problem is included and figures for the number of cases decided in the federal courts of each class. These lists show that only about 11% of the cases are placed in the federal courts on the grounds of diversity of citizenship.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 15036, 15409)

15459. CHARITIUS, G. Die Überspannung öffentlicher Strassen mit Antennen. [The spanning of public streets with aerials.] *Arch. f. Funkrech.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 65-73.—The objections usually raised are: that damage may be caused to vehicles and pedestrians in the event the aerial should fall; that the aerial would be a hindrance to the city in case it should at any time in the future desire to construct wiring of its own; and that

aerials over public streets mar the aesthetic beauty of the city. Very seldom do properly constructed aerials fall, but even if they should they are not likely to cause damage on the street. City wiring systems are generally placed underground. Many courts have upheld the objection based on aesthetic grounds. However, the civilized person of today pays no attention to overhead wires and what he does not see cannot disturb his aesthetic senses. The objection that aerials may interfere with the passing of fire trucks is not well founded, since the city's interest in the freedom of way for fire

trucks is based on its guardianship of the public safety and not on its capacity of street owner.—*R. T. Rollo.*

15460. FRIEDEL, JEAN. A propos de l'objection de conscience. [Concerning conscientious objection.] *Études Théol. et Relig.* 6 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 415-424.—A simple solution for the reconciliation of conscientious objectors with military obligation would be to prepare them for the health service. This service would be directly in their line of thought and at the same time would render a very necessary war service.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15461. MILLS, JAMES E. Chemical warfare. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 444-452.—Gas is a comparatively humane method of warfare. Its casualties result in a smaller percentage of fatalities than other battle casualties. Gas is a defensive type of weapon adapted to blocking the approach of an invader. If used by an army on the offensive it would retard that army's advance. A treaty, attempting solely to limit the use of gas, should, therefore, be worded as follows: "The signatory powers bind themselves not to use beyond the limits of their own territory gases or other chemical agents capable of producing fatalities in the concentrations used."—*B. H. Williams.*

15462. WARNER, EDWARD P. Can aircraft be limited? *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 431-443.—The fear of civil aviation makes the abolition of military aviation a most difficult matter. A compromise arrived at by civil aviation experts at Brussels in 1927 and incorporated in the draft convention of the preparatory commission, looks to the development of civil aviation for purely economic reasons, its separation from military aviation, and the prohibition of governmental control of civil air transportation for military reasons. Plans to abolish military aviation have found little support. A modified proposal is to retain military aviation under the control of the League of Nations. Great Britain and the United States will doubtless oppose this. Any agreement affecting air forces is likely to permit a building up to something above the present levels.—*B. H. Williams.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 14582, 14800, 15388, 15697, 15699, 15800, 15853)

15463. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Kulturpolitik in Leningrad. [Cultural progress in Leningrad.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (11) Aug. 1931: 647-659.—A survey of the progress within Leningrad of the Soviet's efforts to dissipate illiteracy, to spread anti-religious propaganda, and to prepare the young for highly specialized technical posts in short order—all under the title of culture. The lack of schools, materials, teachers or the money to procure them is aggravated by the influx of new pupils under the compulsory education edict. Quality has had to be sacrificed. Only those factory schools which are particularly favored are well equipped. Party members supersede even superior teachers since the *tchischka*. Despite all difficulties the vitality of the movement is unquestioned.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15464. LANE, DAVID A., Jr. The report of the National Advisory Committee on Education and the problem of Negro education. *J. Negro Educ.* 1 (1) Apr. 1932: 5-15.—The National Advisory Committee on Education appointed by President Hoover in 1929 in its first organization had no Negro representative and in its tentative report in 1930 showed no tendency toward safeguarding the interests of Negro education in states maintaining bi-racial school systems. Negro members were added and eventually entered a minority report that all future federal aid should be general and the states left free to expend the funds as they saw fit. The southern states are least able financially to support one adequate system of education while they are attempting

to support two; one result has been a striking disparity in provisions for white and Negro education; historical considerations place upon the federal government the moral obligation of granting special aid to the education of the Negro.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

15465. ROWID, HENRYK. Reforma ustroju szkolnictwa w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. [School reform in Poland.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 19 (2) Feb. 1932: 33-38.—Some 14 years have passed since the state schools of Poland were established, with two main purposes: to produce a citizen with social ideals and to provide him with the needful tools for living. Education was made compulsory, nearly homogeneous, and free for all children. The schools bill now before parliament will implement these principles. A seven-year minimum will be confirmed. The age of going to work will be 14. Provision will be made for private experimentation. The facilities for vocational training will be enriched and expanded. Special provision is made for more adequate training of teachers.—*W. J. Rose.*

15466. ZOOK, GEORGE F. Model junior college legislation. *Amer. Assn. Junior Colleges, Proc. 10th Ann. Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J. Nov. 19-20, 1929:* 40-46.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 14249, 14480, 15110, 15133, 15180, 15204, 15228, 15232, 14235, 15368, 15652, 15751, 15764, 15769, 15771, 15772, 15780-15781, 15782)

15467. ANGELI, DIEGO. Il piano regolatore di Roma. [The new plan of Rome.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1440) Mar. 16, 1932: 192-202.—A strong criticism of the building plans of the Roman architects between 1870 and 1900 and of the spirit which prompted them, and an examination of present plans which is mostly laudatory.—*Carmen Harder.*

15468. BIBBINS, J. ROWLAND. The economic effect of transportation in planning and zoning of large cities. *Aera.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 799-804.—Organized mass transportation, with its several agencies properly coordinated, must be preserved at all costs as being the first and basic principle of the whole economic structure of home distribution and ownership.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15469. CAMERON, S. A. Medical service in Nicaragua. *Military Surgeon.* 70 Jan. 1932: 38-56.

15470. FERRELL, JOHN A.; SMILLIE, WILSON G.; PLATT, W. COVINGTON; MEAD, PAULINE A. Health departments of states and provinces of the United States and Canada. *U. S. Pub. Health Service, Pub. Health Bull.* #184. (Revised.) Apr. 1932: pp. 785.

15471. FREEMAN, HARRY J. Municipal airport as a park purpose. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 481-484.

15472. JACOBSON, J. MARK. The Wisconsin unemployment compensation law of 1932. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 300-311.—The act is not to go into effect until June 1, 1933, and not then if by that time 175,000 workers of the state have been covered by unemployment insurance plans set up voluntarily by the employers and approved by the state industrial commission. Employers who have established satisfactory private plans will be exempt. The compulsory compensation plan exempts farm laborers, domestic servants, employees in a governmental unemployment relief project, public officers, teachers, part-time workers, employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and employees in the logging industry. The more seasonal industries are excluded by the act. A worker to be eligible to benefits must have been employed within the state for 40 weeks within the two-year period immediately preceding his unemployment. The commission is empowered to create as many free public employment offices as are necessary, inasmuch as the system is to be administered through the cooperation of

these offices. The entire cost of unemployment insurance is placed upon the employer and there is a separate fund for each employer. Each must pay into the state fund an amount equal to 2% of his pay-roll. Whenever an employer's account amounts to \$55 per employee, his contributions are to become 1%; and whenever his reserve reaches the sum of \$75 per employee, he is required to pay no further contributions. An unemployed worker receives as benefits for unemployment 50% of his average weekly wage. The maximum benefit is \$10 and the minimum \$5. Benefits run for ten weeks in a year after a waiting period of two weeks. These benefits are to be paid to each worker from his employer's account in the state fund.—*Louise Stitt.*

15473. LANDMAN, J. H. The legal status of education against drug addiction in the United States. *Education.* 52(7) Mar. 1932: 417-423.—All 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the U. S. provide for instruction in the effects of the drug habit. Of these jurisdictions 37 provide for compulsory habit-forming drug education in all the schools maintained in part or in whole by state funds, ten in public elementary schools, one in the public high schools, six in the public normal schools, and three in the public military and naval academies and in the public colleges and universities. This law, however, is not always enforced. A questionnaire sent to 5,000 school administrators was answered by only 704, of whom 205 admitted that they did not include habit forming drug education in their curricula. The guilt of failing to enforce education laws rests with the school administrators. The citizens of the state have at their disposal the remedy of mandamus. (Bibliography of the education laws in 48 states.)—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

15474. MAY, ERNST. Städtebau in der Sowjetunion. [Town building in the USSR] *Neue Russland.* 9(1-2) Feb. 1932: 25-29.—The construction of towns is part of the program of economic development in Russia. Interest is not in artistic buildings, merely in abodes. Construction goes on with tremendous speed. In a few months a town for 160,000 can be erected. In other countries architects build individual houses; in Russia one finds only types of construction. A group of architects plans and works together in conformity with the Russian principle of cooperation.—*Walter Hanckel.*

15475. MILLS, EARL O. Portland's planning perseverance pays. *Western City.* 7(5) May 1932: 13-16.—Data relative to the physical characteristics of Portland, Oregon, are combined with an account of early efforts to bring about effective city planning. In addition to two maps illustrating the major street plan, there is presented a table comparing the major streets of Portland, Rochester, and Louisville, three cities with almost identical population.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

15476. ORICGÁZKA, L. P. L'abolition des taudis en Tchecoslovaquie. [The abolition of slums in Czechoslovakia.] *13th Internat. Housing and Town Planning Congr., Berlin. Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 14-23.—Legislation necessary to effective control of building or for the elimination of slums is lacking. What legislation does exist is too diverse, or too general to be effective. Special legislation is necessary before any particular slum can be torn down and rebuilt. Very often evicted poor have moved to the periphery and created more slums. Authorization and funds for the building of new houses for the poorer sections of the population are needed. Even authority to expropriate land or buildings for the purpose of street improvement is lacking.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

15477. PIERCE, JOHN M. State aid to needy aged. *Tax Digest.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 419-424.—The California Old Age Security Act of 1929 does not establish an old age pension system, but rather a policy which commits the state to financial participation in county

charities on a fifty-fifty basis. Several tables are presented in support of the view (1) that the number of applications for relief has greatly increased since the act was passed; (2) that the nature of the provisions of the law are popularly misunderstood or misinterpreted; (3) that considerable evidence shows a too great leniency on the part of those charged with the administration of the law; (4) that, unless there is a substantial improvement in the quality of such administration and a better popular understanding of the provisions of the law, the increased financial burden will become serious.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

15478. PERKINS, E. M. Gaming laws—Legalized race track betting. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 293-297.—Oral betting on horse races in North Carolina is not held to be illegal, whereas pari-mutual betting is illegal. Many states prohibit any betting on horse racing. On the other hand, several states have specifically legalized race track betting under strict conditions, generally enforced by a commission.—*J. H. Leek.*

15479. SCHMID, L. A. Het staatstoezicht op de fabrieksnijverheid in het belang der veiligheid en gezondheid der werknemers. [The Netherlands Indian governmental survey of factories in behalf of the security and health of laborers.] *Indisch Bouwkundig Tijdschr.* 35(2) Jan. 1932: 15-20.—In 1905 a set of regulations was issued to protect the security and health of factory laborers in the Netherlands Indies. Observation of these rules was supervised in the first years by officials of the civil service. In 1925 a separate security service under the supervision of the bureau of labor was instituted. The present security ordinance describes all obligations of the heads of factories and the task of the officials of the security service. The head of this service has issued for special cases additional regulations which are regularly modified in connection with modern inventions, etc. Native laborers feel the supervision mostly as unnecessary and obstructive.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15480. WAGNER, MARTIN. Russland baut Städte. [Russia is building cities.] *Tagebuch.* 12(30) Jul. 25, 1931: 1173-1180.—In the huge program of land planning in Russia, the creation of many new cities is contemplated. These are to have a population of between 100,000 and 200,000. The whole movement is carefully planned. The economic point of view is dominant and the new cities will be placed where they can best serve industry. As a rule each city will be given over to one industry: coal, iron, oil, etc. Regional planning will give these cities close relations to agricultural supplies. The inner economy of the cities will be entirely socialistic. The aesthetic problem involved has hardly been given consideration.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

15481. WEBER, DR. Sozialpolitik im Schweden. [Social welfare measures in Sweden.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12(12) Apr. 25, 1932: II 148-153.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 14187, 14906-14907, 14935, 14936, 14938-14939, 14966, 14984, 14986, 14993, 15009, 15030, 15040, 15110, 15133, 15159, 15225, 15230, 15234, 15248, 15255, 15285, 15298, 15349, 15450, 15521, 15561, 15586)

15482. AMBROSINI, ANTONIO. (Grumbrecht, Erdwin F., and Sloovere, Frederick J. tr.) Liability for damages caused by aircraft on the ground: a proposed international code. *Air Law Rev.* 3(1) Jan. 1932: 1-15.—The Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens (CITEJA) completed a draft covering liability for damages caused to third persons by aircraft, which was approved in the fifth meeting at Budapest in October, 1930. The draft recognizes absolute

liability on mere proof of the fact that damages exist and that it was caused by aircraft. The operator of the aircraft is made solely liable. Many delegates favored a requirement guaranteeing payment of possible damages to third persons. The Swiss aeronautical act and in part the Italian aeronautical ordinance of 1925 require holders of concessions to assume such guarantee for all possible damages caused by them. The draft of the committee with comments is appended.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

15483. ASHBY, A. L. Legal aspects of radio broadcasting. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 331-348.—Topics covered: (1) Development of radio broadcasting in the U. S. and abroad: operation, technical aspects, all stations must have licenses, broadcasting in interstate commerce, state regulation; (2) Federal Radio Commission: General Order 40, channels, hearings, right of priority, appeals, the Davis Amendment; (3) resulting situations: pirating of programs, copyright, infringement of programs, trade names and trade marks, slander and libel, contempt of court by radio, unfair trade practices, right of privacy, not a common carrier or a public utility, censorship, contracts, lighting and painting of radio towers, cleared channels, and new legislation.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15484. BOUVÉ, CLEMENT L. Private ownership of airspace. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 232-257; (3) Jul. 1930: 376-400.—The following topics are covered: (1) ancient conceptions of private property rights in airspace; (2) the maxim *cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad coelum*; (3) navigable airspace not susceptible to human occupancy; (4) applications of the maxim prior to the era of human flight; (5) views of publicists regarding the application of the maxim to the airspace; (6) judicial views with respect to the application of the maxim to air navigation; (7) the true function of the maxim; (8) the rights of the land owner with respect to the airspace above his land.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15485. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. The copyright problems of broadcasters. *J. Radio Law.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 287-314.—(A reprint of an argument presented to the House Committee on Patents, Feb. 15, 1932, on behalf of broadcasters.) Broadcasting is conducted under a license from the federal government, on the basis of public interest, convenience and necessity. No private individual should be in a position practically to nullify the license privilege, which is what the present Copyright Act permits. Broadcasters can not bear the burden of extensive copyright research. The broadcaster seeks protection against innocent infringement—especially such as is caused where a key station of a chain originates an unauthorized performance which the other stations can not help receiving. Here liability should rest solely on the person originating the program. The present minimum damage of \$250 is really a penalty. The organizations which pool copyrights have, under the present system, a power virtually to dictate license terms to broadcasters. Various remedies have been suggested. As the creator of original work, the broadcaster wishes adequate protection against piracy of his programs—he claims to stand on the same footing as, say, a motion picture producer.—*Robert Kingsley.*

15486. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. The new rules and regulations of the Federal Radio Commission. *J. Radio Law.* 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 66-99.—The regulations, promulgated Nov. 7, 1931, to go into effect Feb. 1, 1932, are discussed in detail, and their relation to the previous orders is given.—*Robert Kingsley.*

15487. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. The standard of public interest, convenience or necessity as used in the Radio Act of 1927. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 295-330.—(1) An analysis of the material provisions of the act; (2) history and antecedents of the phrase "public interest, convenience or necessity"; (3) cases involving

certificates of convenience and necessity; (4) application of the standard to the quasi-legislative functions of the Federal Radio Commission; (5) application of the standard to the quasi-judicial functions of the commission.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15488. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. A suggested model for a copyright act. *J. Radio Law.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 315-329.—Gives the text of the pertinent sections of a proposed act.—*Robert Kingsley.*

15489. CLAXTON, BROOKE. Legislative control of radio in Canada. *Air Law Rev.* 2 (4) Nov. 1931: 439-454.

15490. DELHAYE, PIERRE. L'expérience du gouvernement socialiste en Australie. [The experience of the socialist government in Australia.] *Correspondant.* 103 (1661) Dec. 10, 1931: 673-686.—The program of Premier Scullin, Mar. 12, 1930, includes the following proposals: (1) to give to the federal chamber full power over all industry; (2) to suppress all excess production; and (3) to discourage importation and institute a national monopoly of wheat. Government control has to some degree helped to maintain stability.—*Florence Hoffer.*

15491. DONOVAN, WILLIAM J. Origin and development of radio law. *Air Law Rev.* 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 107-129; (3) Jul. 1931: 349-370; (4) Nov. 1931: 468-477.—The following topics are covered: origin and development of the art; bearing of scientific considerations on the development of radio law; necessity for development of a jurisprudence that will meet social and economic interests; radio communication as a public utility; statutes and treaties; decisions of general application; opinions of the attorney general; decisions under the Act of 1912; decisions rendered since the Act of 1927; decisions of the Federal Radio Commission; future development through international law and legislation.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15492. EEMAN, BARON, and QUINTIN, PAUL. La perception des droits d'auteur en matière de radio-diffusion. [Author's rights in broadcasting.] *Rev. Jurid. Internat. de la Radioélectr.* 7 (27) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 165-178.—The right of authors and composers to reimbursement for the broadcasting of their productions from public and private radio stations is recognized and methods have been devised in many countries for collection. Jurists generally hold this rule applicable to the reception of such productions in public places. In principle it should apply also to private reception, as in the home.—*P. M. Segal.*

15493. ELLIOTT, SHELDEN D. Radio and rate regulation. *J. Radio Law.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 272-286.—Radio communication is regulated: (a) By the federal government, primarily by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is given express statutory authority to regulate rates and conditions of service. The Federal Radio Commission, although it grants licenses to operate, has no direct supervision over rates and practices. (b) By the states. Since wireless waves, by their nature, are not under the physical control of any one state it has been decided that all radio communication is interstate. However, various state acts frequently purport to give the state bodies control, and the federal Transportation Act expressly denies to the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over services wholly within one state. (c) By international and foreign regulation. Various conventions have set up bases for computing rates for international radio-telegraphic services, and some have carried detailed systems of rates. The U. S. has objected to such arbitrary fixing of rates. The problem must be settled by treaties. If rate regulation exists at all with respect to radio broadcasting, it is lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission. A case is now pending before the commission in which this jurisdictional question is raised.—*Robert Kingsley.*

15494. ELSTER, ALEXANDER. *Technik und Urheberrecht unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Rundfunks.* [Technical science and copyright, especially as applied to radio.] *Arch. f. Funkrecht.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 127-143.—Technical science is the nucleus of the object protected by patent law. The object of technical science is the tangible result of human creative application of the forces of nature. The independent intellectual creation which does not require the application of the forces of nature in order to be utilized, belongs in the field of copyright. Radio should not be given different juridical consideration than other inventions for reproduction, such as phonographs or films. As a result of new technical developments the author of literary and artistic works has acquired considerably more rights than he previously had. Radio broadcasting is essentially a reproduction. The various technical means of reproduction do not require that different legal consideration be given to each method. In considering whether the copyright permission given for broadcasting is sufficient to cover new technical acts such as re-broadcasting, the technical consideration is not alone controlling. Other things must be considered, such as the intent and purpose of the permission, the legal and economic interpretation of a new act of reproduction, and also who it is that performs the new technical act. The basic principle of copyright law is that the composer shall have the right to prohibit or control any changes in his work. This extends to changes occasioned by technical reproduction of the work.—*R. T. Rollo.*

15495. FRAENKEL, OSMOND K. *The New York arbitration law.* *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1932: 623-642.—An enforceable right to arbitration may be created either by a contract to submit future controversies or by an agreement to arbitrate differences which have already arisen. A summary court procedure to compel compliance with such an agreement has been provided. The scope of the proceeding is nicely limited by the courts to the issues covered by the arbitration agreement. The courts will not review the merits of a decision reached in an arbitration proceeding. Generally arbitration proceedings have been inexpensive; their result is a genuine decision in favor of one party.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

15496. FUCHS, RALPH F. *Collective labor agreements in German law.* *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15 (1) Dec. 1929: 1-46.—Labor law in Germany is developing into a major branch of jurisprudence, through a series of acts establishing and controlling the jurisdiction of labor courts. Provisions of collective agreements are enforced by a court strictly, and do not extend to conditions not definitely stipulated. Collective agreement leaves individual freedom of contract unimpaired, but its terms may be enforced except where terms of the individual contract are more favorable to the worker. Conciliation machinery provided for by collective agreement must be established. Labor standards set up by collective agreements may be protected both by contract actions and actions for unfair competition. The imposition and extension of trade agreements by official action have added strength to the system. One danger is the possibility of company unions in opposition to the trade unions; but such a development appears unlikely, since the trade unions at present control the works council.—*E. Cole.*

15497. HAGA, OLIVER O. *Problems involved in a uniform cooperative marketing act.* *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 49-54.—Laws governing cooperative marketing associations place emphasis on past experience, and on the doctrine that agriculture is ruled by fixed conditions. State legislation has not kept pace with the needs of the cooperative movement as lately developed under federal legislation. An act designed for uniform adoption, and to meet the new requirements of an expanding movement should have

more flexibility than any existing cooperative laws. It must come within the constitutional limitations of all the states, and, hence, many of the regulatory provisions that are now a part of the existing law, if needed in any case, will have to be covered by appropriate provisions in the charter or by-laws. The act must obviously embrace the essential and fundamental features of the existing law—eliminating or changing only what may be necessary to obtain uniformity and flexibility to meet new conditions.—*Asher Hobson.*

15498. HAIDER, CARMEN. *The Italian corporate state.* *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (2) Jun. 1931: 228-247.—Under the Italian law on the settlement of labor disputes strikes and lockouts are severely punished and the former do not now occur. Wherever the Fascist labor organizations in adjudicating labor controversies impinge upon the jurisdiction of the Fascist party, the interests of the party take precedence. The claim of the workers that the capitalist class is favored seems at times to be substantiated. The action of the council of corporations in proclaiming standards of labor, its most important function, is subject to the approval of the head of the government. Although the chamber of deputies is supposed to represent the various economic interests of Italy, actually the Fascist grand council prepares the list of candidates, considering above all their standing as Fascists. As much class antagonism exists as in the period of socialist supremacy. Those especially acute phases of the depression which have affected Italy in particular are caused by the domination of politics over economic life.—*Geddes W. Rutherford.*

15499. HOFFMAN, WILLY. (Knauth, Arnold W., tr.) *The Danish law of March 31, 1931, dealing with protective features against disturbances of radio broadcast reception.* *Air Law Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 44-47.—The Danish act of Mar. 31, 1931, has for the first time in European legislation regulated the matter of legal protection against radio interference. The law expires by its own limitation Apr. 30, 1933. It is a compromise between demands of broadcasters and electrical companies. The law attempts to minimize interference by suppressing the interfering waves at their source. If installations existing at the effective date of the act disturb reception, effort shall be to minimize the interference by appropriate adjustment; that failing, the owner must fit appliances at his own expense. Everyone who places an electrical installation in commission after the effective date of the act must fit it with anti-interference devices.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

15500. KENNEDY, WALTER B. *Radio and the commerce clause.* *Air Law Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 16-26.—The intangibility of radio communication in no degree destroys the regulatory power of congress if radio otherwise satisfies the requirements of interstate commerce. The interference with or stoppage of radio transmissions from out of the state points of origin is an interference with interstate communication.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

15501. KINTZ, E. McD. *The federal air traffic rules.* *Air Law Rev.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 265-268.—The federal air traffic rules apply to all flying whether interstate, intrastate, commercial or non-commercial. The rules are constitutional.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15502. KNAUTH, ARNOLD W. *Aviation and shipping.* *Air Law Rev.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 425-438.—Stresses the need for appropriate rules and regulations governing the navigation of seaplanes, hydro-airplanes, amphibians, etc.

15503. KNAUTH, ARNOLD W. *Urgently desirable aviation legislation.* *Air Law Rev.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 268-271.

15504. KNIGHT, F. F. *Air navigation legislation in Australia.* *Air Law Rev.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 452-457.

15505. KREFT, A. B. *What is the "subject of bankruptcies"?* *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 141-165.—A discussion of the extent of congressional

power over insolvent or embarrassed debtors. The inadequacy of the present act is due to the unprecedented use of creditors' capital. The reforms suggested are based on duties implied from the acceptance of credit in a credit economy.—*William W. Wernitz.*

15506. LOVETT, ELIOT C. The anti-trust provisions of the Radio Act. *J. Radio Law*. 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-44.—The Federal Radio Act of 1927 continues the policy of opposition to monopoly earlier established in the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act. The legislative history of the anti-trust provisions in the Radio Act is given, and their scope discussed. It is suggested that section 13 should be repealed, and that section 15 should be amended.—*Robert Kingsley.*

15507. MARSHALL, DAVID. Notes on the 1931 Agricultural Holdings Act. *Scottish Law Rev.* 47 (563) Nov. 1931: 357-362.—This act has re-classified improvements, extended the scope of the arbitration clause, and has allowed parties to go to the land court instead of to arbitration if they so choose. As the department of agriculture now owns a good deal of land let as agricultural holdings, special arrangements are made to prevent its being a judge in its own cause. New rules are laid down for the use of sums recovered by a landlord under policies of fire insurance where the tenant pays, or contributes towards, the premium.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

15508. NEWMAN, ARTHUR L., II. Airports and a way by necessity. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 458-465.

15509. O'RYAN, JOHN F. Limitation of aircraft liability. *Air Law Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 27-43.—In view of the speed of air transport, which enables the passenger to cross the continent in a matter of hours, it is assumed that federal law is the sound basis upon which to build. States in the interest of efficiency and economy might safely limit their jurisdiction to the protection of the special interests of those affected by strictly intrastate matters. In limiting liability, the loss of passengers and cargo should be carried in some definite manner. The law which provides for regulation should constructively fix the liability of the air carriers engaged in interstate operation. The best interests of all would be served if life insurance and accident insurance were automatically provided for riders in airplanes to the extent of at least \$5,000.00 per person.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

15510. SEGAL, PAUL M. The regulation of amateur radio communication. *Air Law Rev.* 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 153-206.—The subject is considered under the following heads: early development of amateur radio; regulation under the act of Aug. 13, 1912; subsequent regulations; international regulation.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15511. SZYMOROWSKI, STEFAN. Ochrona pracy robotników portowych. [The protection of dockers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 411-417.—Conditions of dockers in Poland are regulated by general legislation protecting labor. Difficulties arise from the improper interpretation of labor laws with regard to the dockers. This is true in cases of labor contract, working hours in industry, annual leave, security and hygiene. It is proposed to create a special employment bureau for dockers in Gdynia.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15512. UNSIGNED. Proposed revisions of the New York banking law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1932: 105-117.—It is suggested that the power to merge a failing bank with one of strength be removed from the control of the stockholders and centralized in the board of directors subject to the approval of the superintendent of banks. The superintendent should be empowered to compel banks to charge off doubtful assets. A means of checking or prohibiting loans to banking officers is also essential. Restrictions on loans and investments to affiliated corporations are necessary. Some go

so far as to propose prohibiting all stock ownership in other corporations. Greater safety for savings account depositors is possible by compelling a separation of assets behind thrift and commercial departments. To make real the security of stockholder's double liability, holding companies owning bank stock should be required to maintain a reserve or give security for possible liability. Regulation of the operations of security marketing affiliates is advisable. Examinations of records and directors and a more serious imposition of responsibilities upon directors is required. A necessary adjunct to regulation is an appreciation by depositors and stockholders that the heads of banking institutions must be men of integrity and ability.—*J. H. Marshall.*

15513. V., M. L. Corporate reorganization under charter agreement. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (6) Apr. 1932: 934-942.—A technical discussion of the extent to which a court of equity can and will go in protecting the interests of parties concerned in reorganizations, based upon statutes recently passed in three states under which charters may provide for approval by equity courts of plans of reorganization, which then become binding upon claimants.—*F. H. Dixon.*

15514. VEAUX. Le statut de la radiodiffusion allemande. [The German radio statute.] *Rev. Jurid. Internat. de la Radioélectr.* 7 (27) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 187-239.—*P. M. Segal.*

15515. WATKINS, MYRON W. An appraisal of the work of the Federal Trade Commission. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 272-289.—The Federal Trade Commission has extended the legal regulation of business practices so as to afford protection to public as well as to private interests. The conception of public interest is being expanded, as shown by the interpretation of sec. 2 of the act in the Van Camp case. The commission has also undertaken to rid business of the practices of misrepresentation. The major deficiency of the commission is the atrophy of its investigating power. Industry requires responsible control above everything else. It suffers from irresponsible control. Proposals are offered for a procedure that will organize cooperation and provide for representation of all interests involved. The plan embraces the organization under the Federal Trade Commission of a bureau of corporations for the granting of corporate charters, a bureau of trade associations to issue licenses to industry-wide associations, a bureau of commercial practices, and a bureau of industrial coordination composed of economists to sift the reports and results of the other bureaus and issue warnings and advice.—*F. H. Dixon.*

15516. WITTE, EDWIN E. British trade union law since the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act of 1927. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 345-351.—Very effective has proved the provision of the act of 1927 prohibiting civil servants from belonging to any organization whose membership is not confined exclusively to civil servants. The substitution of "contracting in" for "contracting out" in the use of union dues for political purposes has probably had the greatest effect of all the measure's provisions, although it, too, has failed to work out precisely as was expected. This was a blow at the Labour party which struck its main source of financial support. British public opinion is strongly set against dominance by the unions; at the same time the trade unions are accepted as a part of the national life, and neither the British employer nor the great middle class wants to see them destroyed.—*P. M. Cuncannon.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 15009, 15026, 15283-15284, 15328, 15338, 15344)

15517. ANDERSON, PAUL Y. Why I believe in government ownership—unless. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 8 (12) Dec. 10, 1931: 732-736.—Water, light, heat,

power, transportation, and communication are essentially public businesses, and payment for them is essentially a tax. The privilege of rendering these public services constitutes a public trust. If public ownership is as wasteful and inefficient as claimed it would seem that private operators would welcome every proposed experiment in public ownership. In practically every instance where private operation has been brought into competition with public operation, private operation has been discredited. The economies of private ownership, if any, have not been passed on to the public.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15518. CLARK, NEIL M. A novel "yardstick" for measuring the quality of utility service. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (12) Dec. 10, 1931: 707-716.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has developed and is applying a system of marking and grading public service corporations. The system offers a fair standard of comparison and is benefiting both the utilities and the consumers.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15519. COOPER, LYLE W. The right of a utility employee to strike. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (1) Jan. 7, 1932: 3-13; (2) Jan. 21, 1932: 91-96.—The public utilities are under compulsion to provide continuous service; consequently it is only just that labor should be coerced into performing its duties. The courts are likely to uphold legislation which seeks to make illegal strikes and lockouts in the utility industries on the grounds of public interest. Such laws, however, will probably be accompanied by provisions establishing compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. Past experiments in compulsory arbitration have not been very successful in securing the end sought.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15520. DANA, MARSHALL N. A solo flight into the realms of state regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (1) Jan. 7, 1932: 14-20.—The one-man commission in Oregon seems to be making progress. The present commissioner states its advantages, such as more direct action, quicker decisions, elimination of compromise between the members, and prevention of shifting responsibility. The old commission had assumed almost exclusively the functions of a court and had assembled very little information concerning utilities. Trucks, now uncontrolled, must receive proper regulation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15521. DOYING, GEORGE E. What state lawmakers have done for aid to regulation in 1931. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (12) Dec. 10, 1931: 723-731; (13) Dec. 24, 1931: 789-795.—The author summarizes the outstanding features of the legislation which has both extended and curtailed the powers of state commissions.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15522. ELLIS, HOWELL. Four reasons why I question the efficiency of the one-man commission idea. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (3) Feb. 4, 1932: 155-160.—The task of administering the regulatory laws in the average state is too great to be placed in the hands of one man. He must delegate a great deal of this work to an examiner; parties are almost always dissatisfied with having their cases referred to an examiner. Cases coming before the utility commissions require the composite judgment of several men. Only a small percentage of the cases ever find their way into the courts. The great majority of the decisions of the commissions are final. When a change occurs in the office the new incumbent may not be familiar with utility regulation. The creation of a utility dictator is un-American in principle.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15523. GARIS, ROY L. The university professor looks at the public utility job. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (3) Feb. 4, 1932: 131-142.—The author of this article sent a questionnaire to about one hundred leading social scientists to find out what they think of research work by college professors for private industrial corporations. A distinct majority would permit faculty

members to serve private interests subject to proper restrictions. Faculty members should not accept money from private interests for collecting information which is to be used in controversies between the states and the public utilities over rates for service.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15524. GLAESER, MARTIN G. Progressive ventures in commission regulation; the new measures in Wisconsin. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (3) Feb. 4, 1932: 144-154; (4) Feb. 18, 1932: 212-218.—The old railroad commission of Wisconsin has been reorganized and under its new title of public service commission is entering upon an era of regulation that is of interest to the regulatory bodies and the utilities throughout the country. The commission may assess the cost of the investigation upon the utility. Regulation of security issues has been strengthened. Whenever the commission finds the capital of a utility impaired it may direct the company to cease paying dividends on its common stock. Proper provisions are made in the new law to care for depreciation. The new law enlarges the scope of the commission's powers over contracts and business relations with holding companies or other affiliated concerns. The commission's control over utility development is also enlarged. The commission has control over abandonments of service, reorganization of utilities and contracts between cities and public utilities. The legislature has proposed constitutional amendments and has enacted legislation which permits the establishment of municipal power districts, which will make possible economies due to large scale production. Municipal power districts are to be subject to the same regulations as private companies, and their property is to be assessed and taxed for public purposes the same as property owned by private utility companies.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15525. LEECH, HARPER. Some fallacies in power rate comparisons. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (2) Jan. 21, 1932: 67-78.—Publicly owned electric power systems as a rule pay no taxes, they use the city hall, rent free, for offices or show rooms, they make use of the city treasurer, engineer, and the city's legal department. Such services must be paid for by the private company. On the other hand, the publicly owned plant may furnish a great deal of free service to the city and aid in meeting other expenses of the city. However, the publicly owned plants are largely parasitic upon the privately owned plants and, with few exceptions, public operation is not so efficient as private operation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15526. MALOTT, E. ORTH. Forces affecting municipally owned electric plants in Wisconsin. *Studies in Pub. Util. Econ., Res. Monog. (Inst. Res. in Land Econ. & Pub. Util.)* (2) 1930: pp. v, 101.—Wisconsin had 105 municipal plants in 1919 and in 1926, 90. Approximately 93% were in cities and villages under 5,000 population and only one plant was in a city as large as 17,000. In only few instances have municipalities acquired private plants, and with the growth of the integration and consolidation movement municipal plants have shown a tendency to be transferred to private ownership. Acts of 1895 authorized cities to purchase private plants or to purchase the stock of the serving company. Bonds could be issued as payment as long as the constitutional limit of 5% on municipal indebtedness was observed. In 1907 municipal utilities were made subject to regulation by the state railroad commission. At present laws have developed so that municipal utilities have much the same legal freedom as private utilities. The railroad commission developed principles of valuation in acquisition cases which recognized going value and severance damages. Taxes should be taken into account as an operating expense and a proper apportionment should be made of costs of joint utility operations. The commission has become the advisory

staff for the small municipal plants in matters of accounts, finance, rates, and engineering. In general, the same phenomena are occurring among private plants as among public. Since 1915 there has been a decline in the self-sufficient small plant and a yearly increasing number of plants purchasing part or all of their requirements. For cities under 5,000 population a gradual decline in number of self-sufficient plants has been experienced due to their inability to meet the economies of expanding large scale units. The effect of the development of transmission line systems upon municipally and privately owned plants is clearly brought out by a series of maps showing the location of transmission lines and plants for the years 1917, 1922, and 1927. A detailed study of the operating experience of municipal plants shows a general improvement.—*H. Zinder.*

15527. N., G. M. Merchandising by public service corporations. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(6) Apr. 1932: 900-908.—Even though the sale of appliances be considered incidental to the sale of gas and electricity, it may be conducted in such a manner that it involves the misuse of franchise powers, or an infringement of the private rights of appliance merchants and manufacturers by a species of unfair competition. A majority of the bills in the various state legislatures in 1931 proposed prohibition of all collateral business. A program of legislative regulation would be better and might provide for a separation of the operating expenses of the merchandising enterprise from the operating expenses of the public service; for a prohibition of the use of the public service property and personnel in the merchandising business; for a ban upon the use of powers, granted solely for public service, in the private enterprise.—*E. Allen Helms.*

15528. RIGGS, HENRY E. "Prudent investment" versus "reproduction cost." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(13) Dec. 24, 1931: 779-786.—Cost of reproduction was first developed by representatives of the public in connection with rate cases decided between 1894 and 1912. The U. S. Supreme Court has been consistent in holding that reproduction cost must be considered and given the weight to which it is entitled. During the period between 1912 and 1920 the utilities urged cost of reproduction, while many of the representatives of the public urged original cost or prudent investment. In the current period of falling prices we may expect to see the parties change sides.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15529. ROSE, WILLIAM H. Control of superpower. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(2) Dec. 1931: 153-188.—The question of distribution of control between state and federal governments in the matter of construction of dams in unnavigable as well as navigable streams, and of generation and transmission of electricity. If interstate pacts are to be used for superpower control, there will be extension of the federal government's paternalistic aid. But if power development remains a function of big business, federal control will probably become direct and comprehensive.—*E. Cole.*

15530. ROSS, HARRY E. The confessions of an ex-municipal employee. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(1) Jan. 7, 1932: 22-28.—Three factors operate in opposition to successful municipal ownership: political interference, protection of the inefficient by the civil service, and the indifference of the average citizen. The last is by far the most important.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15531. SCHULTZ, ARCH D. The menace of mounting taxes. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(9) Apr. 28, 1932: 522-532.—There is no longer any reason for local control in the taxation of great interconnected public utility corporations. The next step is to extend the control of the taxing authority to parallel that of utility operation and financial management.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15532. SPURR, HENRY C. Federal regulation as a panacea for utility rates. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(13) Dec. 24, 1931: 771-778.—Federal regulation is no panacea for lowering rates below the rates established by state commissions. Federal bodies have no more authority than state commissions to base rates on actual investment. The federal courts hold that the companies are entitled to earn a return on the present value of their property.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15533. SPURR, HENRY C. When the utilities pay the cost of their own regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(9) Apr. 28, 1932: 509-513.—A recent decision of the Wisconsin supreme court upheld the law imposing upon utilities the expense resulting from their regulation by the state. In all instances in which the utility is able to earn a reasonable return upon the investment this cost will be passed on to the rate-payers. In case the utility is unable to earn a reasonable return this cost will be a tax against the stockholders.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15534. STODDARD, LOTHROP. The ominous lesson from Australia's orgy of public ownership. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(3) Feb. 4, 1932: 161-168.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15535. ULM, AARON HARDY. Why I believe in private ownership—unless. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(13) Dec. 24, 1931: 796-800.—In the past the accounting of public undertakings has been very inadequate. Government is not adapted to operation for profit in terms of money and that seems to be necessary for the successful operation of a public utility.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15536. WILCOX, DELOS F. The administration of municipally owned utilities. *Munic. Admin. Service, Publ.* #22. 1931: pp. 80.—Local customer ownership of utility stocks is not a substitute for real public ownership since these owners do not have an effective voice in management. This plan of avoiding public ownership may turn against the utilities if the customer is made to suffer as a result of inflated stock values. Employee ownership is still farther removed from public ownership. Public ownership of essential utilities would assist considerably in a unified city plan. Municipalities may acquire existing utilities either by negotiated purchase or condemnation proceedings. Usually the funds must be raised through a bond issue. In some cases the construction of a competing municipal utility has proven successful. New capital for private utilities is largely provided by new bond or stock issues. To promote public ownership it is essential that municipalities be allowed to organize into districts and for the state and even federal government to take part in the ownership of production and transmission facilities. Given an able and representative city council the best system of administration of a municipal utility is by the appointment of a technical manager chosen by and responsible to the council. Another favorable plan is that of a special board or commission removed as far as possible from the control of the political branches of city government. Popular control of operation through actual voting should be minimized and effective expression of public will through conferences and discussions maximized. The merit system should be applied to employees. Political interference must be minimized. Employees may form their own organizations. The accounting records should be complete both as to fixed capital, and income and expense accounts. Periodic reports should be published. The municipal utility should pay the regular state and local taxes and the cost of all services received, and in turn claim compensation for all public services rendered. The social benefits of the service should be recognized in any rate policy. State control of municipal utilities should be limited to rules of accounting, forms of report, and extraterritorial operations not covered by contracts.—*H. Zinder.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See Entries 14181, 14195, 14202, 14234, 14282)

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 14246, 14284, 15320, 15610)

15537. BEZEMER, K. W. L. De taak van het Binnenlandsch Bestuur ten opzichte van Natuurbescherming. [The task of the officials in the civil service in the Netherlands Indies in relation to nature preservation.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21(2) Mar. 1932: 201-209.—Though there exists in the Netherlands Indies a society for nature preservation, this must be mainly a task of government. The officials of the civil service and of the forestry service can do good work in this respect. Interest of these officials in conservation has recently increased.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15538. GRAVES, HENRY SOLON. Forest conservation as a function of state government. *Amer. Forests.* 38(4) Apr. 1932: 210-214.—Watershed protection demands the presence of forests strategically located. If soils are to be saved, if much community life is not to be lost, if scenic and recreational values are to be retained, and if important economic goods are not to be used up, the state must intervene with a farsighted program of forest planting and control. Assistance given to and

restrictions imposed upon privately owned forests are of great importance. Forty-five states now appropriate money for these purposes, and in 39 there are central agencies administering the states' forest problems.—*Charles Aikin.*

15539. MURPHY, LOUIS S.; HERBERT, P. A.; DeVRIES, WADE E. Digest of forest tax laws in the United States in effect January 1, 1932. *U. S. Forest Service. Progress Rep. Forest Taxation Inquiry.* (16) Jan. 1, 1932: pp. 73.

15540. WAGER, PAUL W. Forest taxation. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 255-275.—Farmers' wood lots have been greatly depleted in recent years. The task is to devise a method of taxing forest land which will be conducive to reforestation. Several types of taxes have been tried: tax exemption, under certain conditions, for land planted in forest; bounties for tree-planting; and tax rebates. But these three types of laws, belonging to an earlier stage, have produced little result. More recently other types have been tried: the yield tax and the exemption of growing timber. Of the yield tax laws, two are universal, the rest, optional; of the exemption laws, only one is universal. But the results of all these methods have been disappointing, and a survey of the situation would seem to indicate that taxation is not so great an obstacle to forest growth as it is usually held to be.—*J. H. Leek.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 15304-15306, 15315-15316, 15325, 15427, 15482, 15510, 15593, 15619)

15541. BIRO, SIDNEY S. The international aspects of radio control. *J. Radio Law.* 2(1) Jan. 1932: 45-65.—The problems involved in modern international control are two: interference and propaganda. Attempts have been made to control interference in the western hemisphere, but have failed because of the refusal of the U. S. to agree to the principle of government ownership. A gentleman's agreement with Canada was in force for some time, although it broke down in the chaos which preceded the enactment of the Radio Act of 1927. The Washington Conference of 1927 assigned wave lengths to various services, but did not allocate as between countries. An agreement, entered into in 1929, is now in force with Canada, but there is none with Mexico and the problem of interference there is bad. On the continent, the problem has been made easier by virtue of the public character of broadcasting. The International Radiophone Union allocates waves among the powers and there is at present an allocation agreement known as the Plan of Prague. It is not, however, strictly observed and the non-adherence of Russia causes many difficulties. The continent especially is troubled with the propaganda problem.—*Robert Kingsley.*

15542. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. The unrecognized government in American courts. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 261-271.—The attitude of U. S. courts in refusing to take judicial action upon cases involving parties or properties of politically unrecognized foreign governments is erroneous. Where there may be two or more factions contending for *de facto* control of the government, foreign courts may properly call upon the executive for instructions as to the proper government. Where, however, a government is *de facto* over a period of years and is accepted by its people without contest, the withholding of recognition on grounds of disapproval of its method of origin or of the social and economic system inaugurated should not act to bind the courts from entertaining jurisdiction over pertinent claims instituted against or in behalf of the

de facto government. The whole line of judicial reasoning in the U. S. courts in cases concerning judgments involving the Huerta government in Mexico and the Soviet government in Russia needs revision.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15543. BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL. The recognition of new governments. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 336-340.—The importance of recognition of new governments is over-emphasized. Ordinary governmental business continues and many diplomatic relations are completely unaffected by the changes in the higher political offices of a state. Courts are beginning to realize that private rights cannot be made to suffer because of the failure of the political branch of government to accord recognition. The life of a state is not ended by changes in government, and publicists have long emphasized the importance of continuity of state life.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15544. CACOPARDO, SALVATORE. The collective aeronautical conventions and the possibility of their unification. *Air Law Rev.* 2(2) Apr. 1931: 207-216.—There are no irreconcilable differences between the Paris, Madrid, and Havana conventions, and from the technical or juridical standpoint it would be difficult to find positive reasons justifying the co-existence of three conventions. Reasons must be found in the particular political background. In the Paris Convention the collaborating states desired to incorporate national laws governing aerial traffic, and yet preserve the interests of the Allied and Associated Powers; in the Convention of Madrid the Spanish government desired to proclaim the community of interests of the Spanish-American states; in the Havana Convention the unity of purely continental interests is stressed.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15545. CASSIDY, LOUIS C. Does the Havana aerial convention fulfill a need? *Air Law Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1931: 39-43.

15546. CATRY, J. La liberté du commerce international d'après Vitoria, Suarez et les scolastiques. [Freedom of international commerce according to Vitoria, Suarez, and the scholastics.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 39(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 193-218.—*Phoebe Morrison.*

15547. CRAVEN, T. A. M. International rights of a radio station. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 439-451.—International regulations or agreements must be broadly flexible in stating general principles only, until technique becomes so stable as to permit more specific definitions of various engineering facts.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15548. DAVIS, MANTON. International radio-telegraph conventions and traffic arrangements. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 349-375.—Topics covered: The Berlin Conference in 1903; the Radio Conventions of 1906 and 1912; the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927; the International Telegraph Conference, Brussels, 1928; the North American Agreement; international radio traffic arrangements; the cable landing act.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15549. DICKINSON, EDWIN D. The Blackmer case. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 351-353.—Judicial notice may be served on American citizens resident abroad and they may be required to return to the U. S. to answer in court, on pain of such penalties as congress may prescribe. This constitutes no violation of the rights and jurisdiction of other states. [52 Sup. Ct. 252.]—*N. J. Padelford.*

15550. DICKINSON, EDWIN D. Changing concepts and the doctrine of incorporation. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) 1932: 239-260.—Examination of the historical and theoretical bases of international law shows that during the 18th century international law was incorporated into national law, particularly the law of England, because both laws were assumed to rest upon the same principles of natural justice. In the 19th century the law of nations became a source of national law through the medium of the facts of international life. In the absence of expressed national law, national action will be presumed to rest upon such principles of international law as have received implied or pragmatic acceptance by the state. The mode of incorporation and the place of international law in national law changes from time to time as the concept of the law itself changes.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15551. ERICH, RAFAEL. Das neue Reglement des Institut de Droit International die diplomatischen Vorrechte betreffend. [The new regulation of the Institute of International Law concerning diplomatic privileges.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht.* 16 (1) 1931: 139-145.

15552. GUGGENHEIM, P. Völkerrechtsprozessrecht und materielles Völkerrecht. [Procedure in international law and substantive international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11 (4) Dec. 1931: 555-578.—Legal history is full of examples of the influence of procedure on the development of new legal principles. All institutions will endeavor to make their will effective in legal actuality. This is particularly so in primitive legal orders and, therefore, in modern international law. Here, as well as in the special sphere of the League of Nations, the process of revising or developing new international rules is hampered by the requirement of unanimity. The decisions of the Permanent Court may be used as precedents, and the organs of the League have changed views on reprisal and retaliation, the validity of treaties, the meaning of the *clausula rebus sic stantibus*, and other matters. Grants of power to international organs to determine procedural rules insure a greater efficiency.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

15553. GUIDER, JOHN W. The juridical congress on wireless telegraphy at Liège. *Air Law Rev.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-8.

15554. HUDSON, MANLEY O. Aviation and international law. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 183-210.—Few principles have become established by international legislation. Administrative regulation is empirical; it must await the results of experience before much systematization should be attempted. There is yet no body of international law of aviation which may

be said to be universal in its application. A process of international legislation is under way and its product has given a surprising uniformity to the law which is established. In numerous treaties now in force the achievement of two decades is really remarkable. An appendix lists the international agreements concerning aviation prior to Jan. 1, 1930.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15555. HUDSON, MANLEY O. Languages used in treaties. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 368-372.—French as the official language in international relations is not accepted as such as a principle of international law. More and more states are concluding treaties in two languages, with French receiving no paramount adoption.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15556. JESSUP, PHILIP C. The Estrada doctrine. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 719-723.

15557. KUHN, ARTHUR K. International conference for unification of laws on cheques. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 730-733.

15558. KUHN, ARTHUR K. Treaties and state laws on intestate estates of aliens. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 348-351.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15559. LAPRADELLE, PAUL de. La radiodiffusion coloniale et le droit international public. [Colonial broadcasting and international public law.] *Rev. Jurid. Internat. de la Radiodélectr.* 7 (27) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 179-186.—There are particular rules relating to colonies, which, in international law, are of a nature to affect the government of radio service in those colonies. Colonial radio service should be listed among the special services which are now provided for by the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927. In view of the diversity of colonial status, service ought to be classified according to whether it be a distinctly national service between the mother country and colonies in the narrow sense or an international service between the mother country and colonies in the larger sense such as mandatory territories, protectorates, etc. In the latter case, the provisions of international law in other regards should be made applicable to radio, as for example, extension of equality of treatment to other nations, etc.—*P. M. Segal.*

15560. MILLER, ROBERT W. Preparatory work in the interpretation of treaties. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1932: 206-222; (3) Mar. 1932: 366-373.—Where the meaning of the terms used in international agreements is ambiguous or in doubt, some arbitration tribunals and claims commissions have refused to admit as evidence of the meaning of the terms the preparatory work leading up to the agreement; others, in a majority of instances, including notably the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration, have admitted such preparatory work; and in a few instances the *compromis* has expressly declared that the tribunal shall admit such work as evidence. The Permanent Court of International Justice regularly admits such preparatory work in oral or written argument. Both British and American courts will, upon proper occasions, admit preliminaries to contracts to prove the meaning of the words used in the written instrument, but not to substitute meanings. American courts regularly resort to legislative debates, reports, etc. to interpret statutes, but British courts have repudiated the practice. Similarly, American courts will admit extrinsic evidence to prove the meaning of the terms of treaties that come before them, but where the language is clear, the courts will apply it, even though the preliminaries show a different intent. British courts again refuse to admit extrinsic evidence in interpreting treaties.—*Henry Reiff.*

15561. NEUGEBAUER, EBERHARD. Radio at the Rome convention. *J. Radio Law.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 253-271.—The solution offered at the Rome convention presents a compromise between two views: (a) represented principally by France, but adopted also by Germany, that the author's rights should be considered

exclusively; and (b) supported primarily by Norway and Czechoslovakia, with adherence by Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, England, Sweden, and Italy that in radio there are at stake important public and national interests. The author discusses the convention regulations in detail, particularly Article 11 *bis*, which reserves to the author an exclusive right to the wireless transmission of his work. Art. 11 *bis* which lays down the general rule, was purposely left vague as to a number of points, but allows the individual states to regulate the conditions for the exercise of the author's right, subject to limitations. Since radio waves can not be stopped at national boundaries the country of transmission will fix the governing conditions, even though the reproduction is received in another country with different conditions. Exploitation of the transmission will be regulated by the conditions imposed by the country of reception. The author discusses also the types of works protected by Art. 11 *bis*. Art. 11. *bis* regulates only transmission, not reception.—*Robert Kingsley*.

15562. PADELFORD, NORMAN J. Alien religious property in China. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 296-314.—Foreign missionary and educational property in China enjoys special legal status. Since 1860 missionaries have been permitted to acquire property throughout China, while other classes of foreigners have been restricted to the open ports and concessions. While missionary property is especially provided for in China's treaties, the property itself is subject to the laws of China. The discussion is both historical and analytical.—*N. J. Padelford*.

15563. PALLIERI, G. Die völkerrechtliche Rechtspersönlichkeit des Staates Citta del Vaticano. [The status of Vatican City in international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (4) Dec. 1931: 505-525.—The relation of the Holy See to the Vatican state may be viewed under three possible aspects: (1) They are separate and independent. (2) The Vatican state is subordinated to the Holy See. (3) They are identical. The last is the most satisfactory theory, because the legal order of the Vatican state is enacted by the Holy See. The Lateran Treaty itself invites this conclusion. Yet, view (3) does not exclude (2). The Holy See, as a spiritual power, is a member of the society of nations, competent to form a state with special characteristics; and the Vatican state, in spite of its unity with the church, and its subordination to it, is, nevertheless, a member of the community of nations, similar to a vassal state or federal state which has been granted international autonomy. This conclusion is justified by the organic law of the Vatican state and by the Lateran Treaty. The new creature is a dependency of the Holy See, but it enjoys international competency. Yet, its character is not completely that of a dependent state with international rights, because (1) it did not arise in the manner in which dependencies originate; (2) its position in the community of nations is practically equal to that of sovereign states; (3) it is recognized only while it is part of the order of the church; (4) though its territory may be destroyed, the international obligation to the Holy See to set aside territory remains, and since the Holy See is perpetual, the Vatican state, unlike other dependencies, can never become extinct.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

15564. PARKER, JOHN E. Free will in conflict of laws—legal transaction superseding territorial laws and receiving foreign law. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6 (3) Apr. 1932: 454-475.—The writer discusses from the point of view of the common, civil, and Louisiana laws the rule that parties may choose the law which shall govern their legal relations. The majority rule of the common law recognizes the privilege, but "although there is strong dictum to the effect that even matters of validity are referred to any law intended by the parties, the great weight of authority is that the intended law must have

some substantial relation to the transaction." Since in France "the autonomy of the parties only relates to those matters which are of private interest . . . they must not derogate from so-called real or personal status," nor from the *lex loci contractus* in regard to form nor from "laws relating to public order and morals," nor in order "to evade the law of their nationality" save in cases where "the acts to be performed . . . have a serious and effective localization abroad." Assuming that article 2325 of the Louisiana code prohibits the incorporation into marital contracts, by general reference as distinguished from special stipulation, of laws of another jurisdiction, this restriction need not be applied to ordinary commercial contracts. The code authorizes incorporation of foreign law by general reference on matters of substance but not of form or of public order.—*Wm. H. Rose*.

15565. ROUSSEAU, CH. De la compatibilité des normes juridiques contradictoires dans l'ordre international. [The consistency of contradictory legal norms in the international order.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 39 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 133-192.—The Kelsen doctrine that when a rule of inferior degree conflicted with a rule of higher degree there arose a presumption of its nullity or voidability is clearly inapplicable to international law, and it is impossible to formulate general rules to govern such situations. While the problem is fundamentally legal, it is frequently influenced by political factors. International practice indicates a tendency to give priority to those norms which offer the greatest certainty—treaties over general principles of international and internal law and a subsequent bilateral treaty over an earlier bilateral treaty between the same parties. So far as the case involves only the relation of the contracting parties, the solution is simple. If a third state is involved the situation is more delicate, for jurisdiction in international affairs is usually confined to interpreting, not annulling. Perhaps the most rational system would be to develop a jurisdiction of indemnity, which would terminate the existence of an inharmonious treaty (with regard to the third state and in the measure in which it was in good faith at the conclusion of the treaty) by means of the invocation of the international responsibility of the state which signed the two conflicting treaties. The rule *pacta sunt servanda* and the clear need for an international order which is superior to the will of the subjects of law, are in conflict.—*Phoebe Morrison*.

15566. SPROUT, HAROLD H. International law in the federal courts of the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 280-295.—Five theories have been advanced to explain the application of international law in U. S. courts: international law is derived from the law of nature from which American law is also derived; the wording of the constitution requires its application; international law was part of the English common law adopted by America; the acceptance and enforcement of international law is one of the conditions upon which a state enters the family of nations; in certain causes municipal courts become vested with an international character through the hearing of the cause *per se*. Certain English writers, including Oppenheim and Lord Mansfield, have held that before principles of international law can be enforced by municipal courts they must become a definite part of the municipal law, although identical in subject matter with principles of international law. While objections are advanced to this "dualist" theory, the author finds it the most widely accepted by modern American courts. Some liberal re-interpretation recognizing the separate existence of certain principles of international law is held to be desirable.—*N. J. Padelford*.

15567. TACHI, S. Domestic questions in international law. *Kokusai-Gaiko-Zasshi*. 30 (7) Sep. 1931:

1-16.—Domestic questions in international law are matters defined by international law as coming under the jurisdiction of each state. They should not be identified with matters which have not yet been regulated by international law. Domestic questions have, as a rule, the same province as internal questions. Internal matters can no longer be treated as domestic questions, once they are placed under restrictions by virtue of international regulations or treaty stipulations. Matters within the scope of domestic questions in international law are the same as those which would constitute the violation of the duty of non-interference in cases where other countries meddled therein. Clause 8, art. 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations does not define the division of power between the states and the League. (Article in Japanese.)—*Takayanagi*.

15568. UNSIGNED. La condizione giuridica della Città del Vaticano. [Legal status of Vatican City.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1964) Apr. 16, 1932: 105-116.—Vatican City is, according to the present international law, a true and full-fledged state. But it is not a state such as all others, inasmuch as it was constituted not by boundaries of land, national boundaries, or boundaries of authority, etc., but only to guarantee the full independence of the pope in the exercise of his spiritual mission in the world. The Holy See and Vatican City, then, constitute two distinct entities which are nevertheless coordinated; the state of Vatican City, in short, may be said to be subject, in a way similar to other persons and institutions, to the superior spiritual power of the Holy See.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

15569. URBANO, LUIS. La sociedad de las naciones y los principios tomistas del Maestro Fray Francisco de Vitoria. [The society of nations and the Thomist principles of Francisco de Vitoria.] *Ciencia Tomista*. 21 (115) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 37-59; (117) May-Jun. 1929: 348-369.

15570. COHN, GEORG. Kriegsverhütung und Schuldfrage. Mit einer Einleitung über die Mischung völkerrechtlicher und landesrechtlicher Elemente. [War prevention and the question of guilt. With an introduction on the mingling of international and municipal law.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht*. (23) 1931: pp. 199.—In the introduction the bases of the law of war prevention are discussed and the differences set forth between their processual form in the pre-war period and their penal form in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Chaps. I and II cover the problem of neutrality in pre-War and post-War periods. Chap. III discusses the main purposes of the Covenant. Chap. IV gives an analysis of Art. 16. It is made up of a mixture of penal law and international law elements. The author sets forth the paradox of war prevention through war, and comments upon the impossibility of quick determination of war guilt, the question of the possibility of military neutrality along with participation in economic sanctions, the antithesis between sovereignty and international law, and the hindering of disarmament and the development of court processes through the sanction of war. Neutrality politics were more conducive to peace than the system under Art. 16. Chaps. V and VI seek the solution of problems raised by Art. 16 and cover its practical operation. Even with universal membership in the League, the carrying out of this article would entail frightful consequences. Chap. VII gives an analysis of the guilt problem, studying subjective and objective guilt, individual and collective guilt. The social concept of guilt cannot perform for the prevention of war what the individual concept of guilt in municipal law does with regard to the lawbreaker. In Chap. VIII the author considers the problem of aggression. Chap. IX takes up war as a means of punishment. Chap. X discusses the outlawry of war position. The question of war guilt is to be completely put aside. War is not to be recognized

as an international legal relationship. The state is entitled to self-defense, but not to wage offensive wars with defensive motives. The law of war prevention should isolate and limit the state of war. In opposition to the law of war prevention is war itself. Measures of the law of war prevention are to be applied impartially. Neither war nor the law of war are measures of war prevention. Suggestions for a purposeful development of war prevention are contained in the proposals of 1921, the Council resolution of Mar. 15, 1927, and the draft treaty of the League of 1928.—*Rudolf Karisch*.

15571. FRANKE, ROBERT. Der Wirtschaftskampf—dargestellt an Hand seiner historischen Entwicklung und in seiner Verwendung als Sanktionsmittel nach Artikel 16 des Völkerbündpaks. [Economic war—historical development and application as a sanction according to Art. 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht*. (25) 1931: pp. 121.—The first part covers the history of economic wars, with examples from antiquity and the Middle Ages. The World War is considered in detail. Part 2 discusses the concept of economic war and distinguishes between (1) peaceful economic measures, (2) economic war, and (3) subjection as the basis of latent economic wars. Part 3 takes up economic war as a sanction according to Art. 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and its development. The motives of the lawgivers cannot be drawn upon, since preliminary workers did not consider the most important details. Important for the problem are the following points. The one-sided action of the guilty state can bring about no general state of war. Members of the League have, however, according to Art. 16, the possibility of bringing it on immediately. The spirit of the Covenant enjoins war prevention and the regaining of peace through economic pressure. Important for the working of the sanctions would be the unified cooperation of the members of the League. According to practical interpretations the Council can demand of the members a common plan of action. The Council is empowered to admit exceptions also for the economic measures in the interest of such members as would suffer special losses and disadvantages. As to duties of individuals in cases where commercial and financial measures are taken the domicile principle is used, although there is a possibility of the nationality principle at the wish of France. In considering military measures according to Art. 16, for instance effective blockade, the author closes with a short criticism which declares the system of Art. 16 in principle mistaken, but recognizes its theoretical significance for the idea of international law guarantee.—*Rudolf Karisch*.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 14659, 15448, 15600, 15606)

15572. HINDMARSH, ALBERT E. Self-help in time of peace. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 315-326.—Methods of coercion short of war are legal but in a state of transition. Reprisals, originally a mode of individual self-help, became instruments of state action in the 19th century. Today, coercive acts involving reprisals, embargoes, blockades, and intervention, are becoming instruments of international organization and passing into a new phase. While states are insistent on a sanctional basis for international law, their action since the World War indicates a definite willingness to permit the sanctions to become the tools of world peace machinery. Italian action in Corfu in 1923 and Japanese movements in Manchuria in 1931-1932 are lawful in international law and are not forbidden by the actual wording of the Covenant of the League of Nations.—*N. J. Padelford*.

15573. HOLTZOFF, ALEXANDER. Enemy patents in the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (2)

Apr. 1932: 272-279.—By act of congress, Mar. 10, 1928, a war claims arbiter was appointed by the president to hear and adjudge claims of German, Austrian, and Hungarian nationals for awards in the matter of enemy-owned ships, patents, and radio stations seized by the alien property custodian during the World War and sold to or used by the U. S. government. Unique in that such an international arbitration was constituted by legislative action of one of the parties rather than by bi-lateral agreement, the work of arbitration was brought to a finish Dec. 15, 1931 with awards made to the amount of \$86,738,320.83. Patents sold by the alien property custodian to the Chemical Foundation, a private corporation organized for the interests of the textile industries, were excluded from award under the act, even though the Foundation had granted a license to the government during the war to use such patents as it deemed necessary for the conduct of the war. The purpose of the act was held to include only such patents as were made over by the custodian to the government directly. Much of the work was expedited through amicable arrangements between counsel. Efforts were made to award what would reasonably have been granted at the time of seizure had all facts, values, and circumstances been considered.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15574. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The friendly settlement of economic disputes between states. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 353-357.—A resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of Jan. 28, 1932 provided rules and machinery for the friendly solution of economic and commercial disputes for such states as might desire to avail themselves of the opportunity. Provision was made for the appointment of a panel of 14 experts from which contestants might in their application choose such number as they desire for judges to hear their cause. Procedure and methods follow to some degree those of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Opportunity is now given for the solution of technical questions heretofore exempted from international adjudication.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15575. HUDSON, MANLEY O. A soldier's property in war. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 340-342.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15576. KEYDEL, HANS. Das Recht zum Kriege im Völkerrecht. [The right to make war in international law.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* (24) 1931: pp. 80.—In the introduction the author sets forth the objective validity of international law and defines the concept of war, right to make war, and law of war. He next discusses the theory of international law as to war since the time of Grotius and practical efforts for peace up to the end of the 19th century. The two Hague Conferences are considered in detail. Part III considers the right to make war in international law since the World War. The War brought no collapse of international law. The preamble and Arts. 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17 of the Covenant of the League of

Nations do not distinguish between just and unjust wars, but only between wars permitted or not permitted according to determined norms. Defensive wars are permitted. Offensive wars are in part permitted, in part prohibited. Before the exhaustion of peaceful measures they are permitted only as a guarantee of possessions. After the exhaustion of peaceful means they are permitted if both parties refuse the unanimous decision of the council, if one party denies it, or if no unanimous council decision is reached, and if the 6 months' interval set up by Art. 12 of the Covenant has run out. According to the system set up by the League individual prosecution of war is expressly permitted upon the unanimous decision of the council, enjoined when not unanimous. According to Art. 16 collective prosecution of war is permitted. The Locarno Pact further limits the right to make aggressive war, and sets up also new limits to defensive war. The Pact of Paris declares solemn renunciation of war. It goes farther than the Covenant and the Locarno Pact. It establishes a sharper duty for members of the League among the signatories, in forbidding aggressive warfare entirely. Its weakness lies in not outlawing war and in failing to set up a system for settling difficulties and a system of sanctions.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

15577. WILSON, GEORGE GRAFTON. Use of force and war. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 327-328.—There may be use of force without the presence of war, and there may be a state of war without the use of force, or after the use of force has ceased. The Hague Conventions of 1907 and the Pact of Paris of 1927 both recognize the right to use force apart from war.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15578. WRIGHT, QUINCY. The Stimson note of January 7, 1932. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 342-348.—The American note refusing recognition of any *de facto* situation brought about as a result of means contrary to the Pact of Paris has greater significance in the development of international law than any other note of recent years. If generally accepted, states may no longer convert robbery into legal possession by simply securing recognition of title. Any state party to the pact which employs non-pacific means in concluding a treaty for the settlement of a dispute or conflict with another party to the pact would violate the rights of all other parties.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15579. WRIGHT, QUINCY. When does war exist? *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 362-368.—Acts of war may inaugurate a state of war if recognized as such by the victim or by third states. Where both parties to forceful action disclaim intent to make war, general recognition by third states may, and is necessary, to create a state of war. Acceptance of such a situation by the Council of the League would be sufficient to create a legal status of war from the point of view of the Covenant.—*N. J. Padelford.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 14770, 14786, 14999, 15236, 15296, 15298, 15350, 15364, 15368, 15451, 15462, 15515, 15548, 15552, 15570-15572, 15576, 15613, 15615, 15626-15627, 15633, 15853)

15580. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. The customs union advisory opinion. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 711-716.

15581. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. The International Committee on Wireless Telegraphy. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 211-231.—Reprints (1) resolutions adopted at the first, second, and third Juridical Radio Congresses; (2) the program of the Liège Congress, September, 1930; (3) the by-laws of the committee, rules of procedure, and the general program of labors.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

15582. CARTER, ADAM. Agricultural cooperation

in the Americas. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union.* 66 (4) Apr. 1932: 279-287.

15583. DAVIES, DAVID. An international police force? *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 76-99.—Before an international police force can function, existing international machinery must be radically expanded. All disputes must be submitted to judicial or arbitral procedure, an executive capable of controlling the force must be established, whilst rules embodied in the articles of association must be agreed upon to define aggression. Because of the differentiation of weapons, it is now for the first time possible to give an international

authority a superiority of force and at the same time to allow each nation to retain sufficient force to police its own territories. The international force might have for its exclusive use submarines, tanks, lethal-gas apparatus, aeroplanes, new warships, and heavy types of artillery. The international force should be composite, with an international unit of quick striking power, and national quotas. The problem of eventually providing for a real international legislature must be tackled as soon as possible.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15584. GARNER, JAMES W. Ratification of League of Nations conventions. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 727-730.

15585. JAHREISS, HERMANN. Die Behandlung des Abrüstungsproblems im Völkerbund bis zum Konventionsentwurf. [The treatment of the problem of disarmament by the League of Nations up to the drafting of the convention.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (12) Mar. 1932: 820-829.—*Werner Neuse.*

15586. LIST, FRIEDRICH. Zur Frage einer internationalen Funkrechts-Vereinbarung. [The question of an international agreement on radio law.] *Arch. f. Funkrecht.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-41.—An historical review of international regulation of wireless shows that since its inception wireless has always been considered merely as a new telegraphic medium. As a consequence the provisions of the International Telegraph Convention were considered applicable to wireless. In broadcasting non-technical aspects outweigh the technical in importance. These non-technical matters should be excluded from international regulation or should be considered only in international conferences devoted solely to such phases. The best way of achieving international uniformity in radio is by the addition of new and necessary provisions to existing conventions. The primary object of international agreements should be the regulation of technical questions.—*R. T. Rollo.*

15587. LLOYD, BOLIVAR J. Pan American cooperation in public health work. The Pan American Sanitary Conferences and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 66 (4) Apr. 1932: 246-259.

15588. LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. Manchuria, the League, and the United States. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 351-368.—Details of the events in Manchuria were not always clear and the treaty rights of both parties were in dispute. Neither the Council nor the U. S. undertook to examine the rights. The only question considered under the Covenant or the Pact of Paris was whether Japan's method of procedure was a resort to war. The obligations of the Nine Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris—to both of which the U. S. is a partner—are negative and involve no undertaking to restrain any other signatory that should violate them. The public opinion of the world—on which so much reliance was placed—had little effect in restraining Japan's army and the great powers did not regard as imperative the sanctions of the Covenant.—*W. F. Hummel.*

15589. MANGER, WILLIAM. The Pan American Union as the permanent organ of the International American Conferences. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 66 (4) Apr. 1932: 261-276.

15590. MANNING, C. A. W. The Permanent Court and the customs union. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 339-343.

15591. MOUSSET, ALBERT. La crise et le paysan du Danube. [The crisis and the Danubian peasant.] *Rev. de France.* 12 (10) May 15, 1932: 280-297.—There is good reason to wonder if the notion of Danubian unity is not a conception more historical than geographical and if the great river really constitutes a modern element of economic synthesis. The idea of an enlarged conference offers little prospect of success, for if four powers cannot agree, there are no greater chances for

an agreement by increasing the number of participants.—*Julian Park.*

15592. PERNOT, MAURICE. Les projets d'entente danubienne. [The proposals of Danubian understanding.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (735) Mar. 12, 1932: 337-339.—An analysis and evaluation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15593. RAUCHBERG, H. Remarques sur la question de la généralisation de la protection des minorités. [Notes on the question of the generalization of the protection of minorities.] *Minorités Nationales.* Aug.-Sep. 1931: 41-49.—The generalization of the protection of minorities has been demanded for the following reasons: individuals everywhere should be guaranteed their fundamental rights; the principle of state equality is violated by a limited number of states having special obligations to minorities; and the states now under obligation would cease to resist the amelioration of the conditions of minorities if all states were likewise obligated. These reasons do not justify the generalization. Special historical and political conditions account for the international problem of minorities in a few states. The protection of minorities in the minorities states could be assured by improving the procedure of the League especially by the creation of a permanent commission. The recognition by all states of the principles of the rights of man and cultural autonomy for nationalities might be made part of codified international law.—*H. B. Calderwood.*

15594. ROSSI, ETTORE. La seconda conferenza Balcanica. [The second Balkan conference.] *Europa Orient.* 12 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-28.—The author studies the policy of the Balkan states under the following heads: The idea of a confederation; the first conference in Athens, Oct. 5-12, 1930; the second conference in Constantinople and in Angora, Oct. 19-26, 1931; results of these conferences and recent events.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15595. ROUSSEAU, CHARLES. La cessation du mandat international. [The termination of the international mandate.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (448) Mar. 10, 1932: 65-81.—Recently the Permanent Mandates Commission has worked out five conditions which the mandated territory must fulfill before the mandate can be terminated. (1) The mandated territory must be endowed with a fixed government and an administration able to ensure the regular functioning of the state; (2) it must be capable of maintaining its territorial integrity and political independence; (3) it must be capable of ensuring internal peace throughout the extent of its territory; (4) it must have sufficient financial resources to supply the normal needs of the state; (5) it must possess a legislative and judicial organization which ensures justice to all its subjects. The really important question in external affairs is the relationship between the mandatory power and the mandates territory.—*J. J. Burns.*

15596. SUNDARAM, LANKA. India and the International Labour Organization. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 609-614; 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 268-270.—The final recognition of India's claim for a seat on the governing body of the International Labour Office came after a long struggle. At the peace conference, in determining the wording of the article defining the composition of the governing body, the British delegation successfully resisted the effort to restrict to one the membership from any empire. Furthermore, it was decided that the "chief industrial importance" clause was not to be interpreted as barring agricultural countries in the West. Uncertainty regarding the meaning of the phrase "industrial importance" led the secretary of state for India to urge that the proceedings of the conference at Washington were irregular and should be referred to the League Council. Consequently, the Council, at its meeting in San Sebastian, July, 1921, gave considera-

tion to India's claim to be ranked as a state of "industrial importance."—*Charles A. Timm.*

15597. UNSIGNED. Le différend sino-japonais devant l'Assemblée. [The Sino-Japanese difference before the Assembly.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (734) Mar. 5, 1932: 314-320.—Texts of documents covering the period from the Chinese request of Feb. 12 to the armistice proposals of the president of the Council of Feb. 29.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15598. UNSIGNED. Donauverständigung. Eine serbische Stellungnahme zu den Hantos'schen Vorschlägen. [Rapprochement on the Danubian question. A Serbian voice on Hantos' proposals.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 8 (1) 1932: 36-39.—Distrust of Germany has been inherited and is apparent in all declarations of the proponents of the plan. Hungary is becoming friendly to the idea under the pressure of economic needs, but she considers it as a basis for the realization of irredentist plans. Austria is against Hantos' proposals as they pro-

vide for the exclusion of Germany. In addition, her industrialists and peasants fear the competition of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Hantos is mistaken in the idea that the ties which used to hold the present succession states together are a sufficient reason for a rapprochement, as they are no longer supplementary but highly competitive economic units. He is correct in the view that the confederation would have to be enlarged later by the inclusion of the Balkan states and of Germany in order to be able to endure. In fact, German-French cooperation is absolutely necessary.—*John B. Mason.*

15599. WIBAUT, F. M. Convention internationale concernant l'abolition des prohibitions d'importations et d'exportations. [The international convention concerning the abolition of export and import prohibitions.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 16-38.—A statement of the difficulties in drafting the convention and a brief analysis of it.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 14686)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 14199, 14844, 14907, 15059, 15325, 15352, 15372, 15401, 15462, 15542-15543, 15549, 15556, 15578, 15588, 15597-15598, 15635)

15600. ANDERSON, CHANDLER P. The senate and obligatory arbitration treaties. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 328-333.—The senate has consistently insisted that the treaty making power extends to giving consent in all cases involving arbitration, and that no general obligatory arbitration or judicial settlement agreement can bind the senate in advance to give its consent to any international solution which may eventuate in the future under the general terms of agreement.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15601. B., C. M. Aussichten, Pläne, Entwürfe. [Hopes, plans, prospects.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 10 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 82-84.—For the time being Germany is unable to raise her voice against the British policy of incorporating former German territories into the empire more firmly through tariff preferences.—*Walter Hanckel.*

15602. BARON, ERICH. Weltpolitik, Deutschland und die Sowjetunion. [World-politics, Germany, and the USSR.] *Neue Russland.* 9 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 3-5.—The honest trial of Germany to fulfill the peace treaties necessarily proved to be a failure because it was based upon the unlimited export of German industrial products. Trade with the USSR, however, was regarded as out of the question. The French government is trying to turn the world crisis to a consolidation of the Treaty of Versailles. Russia must act against Versailles. Any agreement between France and Germany would mean that Germany confirms the Treaty of Versailles and that there exists the imminent danger of a war between France and Russia. Through an agreement with Russia Germany may have the good of the world crisis.—*Walter Hanckel.*

15603. BREDT, JOHANN VICTOR. Die Reparationsfrage. [The reparations problem.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227 (2) Feb. 1932: 97-106.—Germany's breach of international law in case of non-payment should be viewed not under commercial or moral aspects but under those of the world's economic and cultural security which demands a definite settlement of the reparations problem.—*Hans Frerk.*

15604. COHEN, MAX. Die deutsche Politik beim französischen Donauplan. [Germany policy with respect to France's Danube plan.] *Sozial. Monatsh.* (4) Apr. 1932: 305-310.—*A. J. Zürcher.*

15605. FRASURE, CARL M., and DELANCY,

FRANCIS P. England's new position in foreign affairs. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 31 (1) Jan. 1932: 31-50.—English public opinion and foreign policy since the war have been fluctuating, but certain underlying trends remain. England is conscious that she cannot ignore the continent, if she wishes, but she also realizes that close contact with Europe is not relished by the dominions and is not particularly desirable in her relations with the U. S. The imperial conferences have provided a greater independence for the dominions. The disarmament conferences have led to increased interest and relationship between England and the U. S., while the Lausanne and Locarno treaties and the influence of Chamberlain attempted to involve her again in European affairs. Even though England must be considered a part of Europe for most purposes, British sentiment seems to be growing less European. This is partly due to the anti-European attitude of the dominions and the need seen by both England and her outlying possessions for a greater cooperation with the U. S.—*E. M. Violette.*

15606. GARNER, JAMES W. The senate reservations to the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 333-336.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15607. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La questione di Danziga. [The question of Danzig.] *Europa Orient.* 11 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 213-227.—Notwithstanding existing conventions, there is a continuous state of quarrel between Danzig and Poland. Gdynia is an artificial creation which not long ago was a fishers' port and numbers now about 40,000 inhabitants. It will serve Poland as a military point. The development of Gdynia renders the economic situation of Danzig more difficult.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15608. HOETZSCH, OTTO. The German view of disarmament. *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 40-54.—The German aspects of the question are simple and brief: the promise of universal disarmament, which is given in the Treaty of Versailles and in the Covenant of the League of Nations; the demand for the equality of Germany in this respect with other countries; and in order that this equality may be achieved, the success of the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932. The German objections to the draft convention for this conference are listed in detail. Germany believes that arbitration, security, and disarmament must be achieved together, and is against the principle of war-like sanctions. Hegel and Ranke were right in saying that power is of the essence of the state and that war and preparation for war, the opposite of disarmament, are among its chief preoccupations.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15609. KRUG, HANS LUDWIG. Was bestimmt Europas Grenzen? [What determines Europe's boundaries?] *Z. f. Geopol.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 2-7.—It is a mistake to place the boundary of Europe some hundred kilometers east of Warsaw. It may be set a few hundred kilometers east of the Ural mountains. Russia belongs to Europe because even the capitalistic occident cannot hide itself before the reforms of Lenin. Today's struggles in the capitalistic states are not a struggle against communism, for communism does not exist even in Russia, but a struggle for a reform of capitalism and its morale. There is an unlimited will and desire of reconstruction between the Urals and the Rhine which determines the boundaries inside of Europe. France belongs to the old capitalist group. The resistance to a new order in Europe is found in Paris alone where, under the mask of security, the system of a past century is defended.—*Werner Neuse.*

15610. MARCKS, ERICH. Frankreichs Sicherheit. [The security of France.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (12) Mar. 1932: 830-839.—France regards the integrity of all the treaties of 1919 as the guarantee for her security; she wishes to defend her hegemony of Europe. She is perpetually increasing her armaments (1913: 1.6 billion gold francs; 1932: 3 billion gold francs), and has formed political and military alliances with those states interested in maintaining the present order: Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia. The Locarno Pact guarantees the Eastern frontiers. Disarmament in the French conception is not a political or ideal goal, but a political pressure. France owns the largest war materials industry in the world and has made preparations to have the total peace-time industry ready for war. The strength of the French army is 4,500,000; that of her allies 9,400,000.—*Werner Neuse.*

15611. MARCUS, ALFRED. Palästina und die internationale Erdölpolitik. [Palestine and international oil politics.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227 (1) Jan. 1932: 69-73.—The author discusses the agreement between the Iraq Petroleum Company and the Iraq government which provides for a pipe line to be built from Kirkuk to Haifa, with a northern branch crossing Syrian territory and ending at Tripoli. This line will only facilitate the opening up of the Near East and will make Mosul and Mesopotamia a center of international politics which will greatly concern the future of a Jewish Palestine situated between the British naval strongholds of Port Said and Haifa. The new pipe line being an excellent safeguard for the British position at the Suez Canal, Jewish Palestine might become an object for British politics with which to secure American sympathy in case a conflict should arise about Mosul oil, as the U. S., though participating in the concession, will not interfere for want of a military base. It is possible, too, that Palestine might be an object of compensation for Italy. She openly strives to be substituted as a mandatory power in Palestine.—*Hans Frerk.*

15612. MATSUOKA, YOSUKE. Economic cooperation of Japan and China in Manchuria and Mongolia: Its motives and basic significance. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 303-309.—The opening and development of Manchuria and Mongolia are due primarily to Japanese skill and capital and Chinese labor. All Japan asks is security for national existence; therefore its special position in Manchuria has been recognized. Japan and China should find a basis for close economic cooperation provided it be guided carefully along the lines of internationalism.—*Charles A. Timm.*

15613. NEVINS, ALLAN. Why America rejected the League. *Current Hist.* 36 Apr. 1932: 20-26.—Some factors in the senate's rejection of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles were: the sinister opposition of Senator Lodge and his reservationists; the ineffectual tactics and mistakes of Democratic leaders, and the insistence of Wilson on the treaty

without reservation; the role of mere circumstance which from the time of the illegal election of Newberry in Michigan to the final breakdown of Wilson exercised a fateful influence; the failure of American public opinion to force favorable action by the senate upon the treaty. The article is based on the book by D. F. Fleming, *The United States and the League of Nations 1918-1920*.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

15614. POTTER, PITMAN B. The French position regarding sanctions and disarmament. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 717-719.

15615. POTTER, PITMAN B. Membership of the United States in the League of Nations. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 357-362.—*N. J. Padelford.*

15616. R. Neighbors—a Canadian view. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 417-430.—There are certain obvious influences affecting Canadian-American relations such as common language, common inheritance, geography, history, trade, 4,000 miles of unguarded boundary and 100 years of peace. Two less obvious are Canada's position in the British Commonwealth of Nations and a developing Canadian national consciousness. Among problems raised are Canada's position in the British Empire and as a nation of the North American continent, her membership in the League of Nations, the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada, the St. Lawrence waterways question, questions arising out of the enforcement of American prohibition laws, problems of border crossing and immigration, the exploitation or development by U. S. interests of Canada's natural resources.—*J. J. Burns.*

15617. SCHROEDER, HERBERT. Die rote Welle—Der kommunistische Rundfunk. [The red wave—Communist broadcasting.] *Baltische Monatsh.* 63 (1) Jan. 1932: 6-20.—A survey of the organization and technical equipment of Soviet broadcasting, which is entirely in the service of communist propaganda, under the following items: (1) Wireless propaganda at home; (2) the transmitters for propaganda abroad; (3) effects of the red wave in Germany; (4) preventive measures to be taken by the countries concerned.—*Hans Frerk.*

15618. SMOGORZEWSKI, C. Dantzig et Gdynia. [Danzig and Gdynia.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (449) Apr. 10, 1932: 56-75.—Danzig's importance as a Baltic port and her general prosperity have increased since the World War. If Danzig had been given outright to Poland, it probably would not have been necessary to construct the port of Gdynia. Poland could not, however, rely upon one single outlet to the sea. Gdynia was not built because of nationalistic aims. Poland needed another outlet for her growing commerce and trade, and the very existence of Gdynia should be a stimulus to Danzig.—*J. J. Burns.*

15619. VANDENBOSCH, AMRY. Recognition as an instrument of policy. *World Tomorrow.* 15 (4) Apr. 1932: 113-114.—The policy announced by the Mexican government, under the name of the Estrada doctrine, should be followed generally. It aims at the complete realization of the Jeffersonian principle of *de facto* recognition. Recognition refused or made conditional upon the performance of certain acts by the new government constitutes a dangerous intervention in the affairs of another state, an invitation to revolt against it, and may lead to forceful interventions.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

15620. WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER. Reparations. *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (2) Mar. 1932: 183-202.—To have had an American representative on the Reparations Commission would have resulted in a figure below 132,000,000,000 gold marks, and probably would have prevented the Ruhr mistake. The Treaty of Versailles was violated when the 30-year period of liability was extended to 37 years by the schedule of payments. The voice of reason was heard again in the Dawes Plan; much more politics entered into the Young Plan. The legal position under the Young Plan is clear, but the

legal view is inadequate. *Rebus non sic stantibus* may not be applicable to the situation. The vicious fallacy of treating Germany as a continuing single moral person responsible for all that has been done since 1871 is illustrated daily, and is the real justification of the dangerous Hitler movement. The creditors of Germany have got practically all that they can ever get. The British government should take a stand on this matter without having too much respect for the French legal arguments or the sensitiveness of French opinion. Another invasion of the Ruhr is out of the question, and, since the Kellogg Pact, would be a clear violation of international law.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15621. ZADÉ, SULTAN. *La Perse et l'impérialisme britannique.* [Persia and British imperialism.] *Corr. d'Orient.* 23 (405) Sep. 1931: 125-129.—Despite an appearance of serenity and independence Persia still stands in dread of Great Britain. Like Egypt, Persia is in the path of the shortest route to India, and Great Britain is never content with merely a sea route; nor is she forgetful at any time of Persia's oil wealth.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15622. ZIMMERN, ALFRED. *The Manchurian question.* *Pol. Quart.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 88-96.—The diplomatic history of the Manchurian problem reveals the powers wavering in their policies. The open door policy was apparently discarded with the establishment of special concessions and the pre-war attempt to squeeze Germany out of China. After the war the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 seemed a victory for the open door policy, but partition has received an impetus from the agreement of the powers to regard Manchuria as a special interest of Japan. Unless the League retrieves its position the Kellogg Pact as interpreted by Chamberlain, coupled with the Hoover naval conventions, creates four Monroe Doctrines—one for Japan in the Far East, one for the U. S. in America, one for France in Europe, and one for Britain in certain unspecified regions of the world.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 14228, 14233, 14799, 15580)

15623. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN. *Das erste Jahresthnt Pius XI.* [The first ten years of Pius XI.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 10 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 13-23.—*Walter Hanchel.*

15624. GIACOMETTI, Z. *Zur Lösung der römischen Frage.* [The solution of the Roman question.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 90 (1) 1931: 8-50.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

15625. GREEN, O. M.; DUNCAN, JOHN; SWIRE, G. WARREN; ROSCOE, N. K.; WHYTE, FREDERICK; SALTER, ARTHUR; FREEMANTLE, SIDNEY. *The Shanghai crisis.* *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (2) Mar. 1932: 153-179.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15626. LE FUR, LOUIS. *Le différend franco-suisse des zones franches.* [The Franco-Swiss conflict concerning the free zones.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (449) Apr. 10, 1932: 40-55.—The difficulties encountered by the Permanent Court of International Justice in attempting to settle the dispute between France and Switzerland concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex were based on the divergent French and Swiss interpretations of par. 2 of art. 435 of the Treaty of Versailles. Switzerland declared that her adherence to the text was not to be interpreted as favoring a complete suppression of the free zones, but that the object of the paragraph was only to modify the established regime to accord with present conditions. France held out for complete suppression. Due to these seemingly irreconcilable positions the Court has been decidedly

obstructed in its attempt at settlement.—*J. J. Burns.*

15627. MAGI, SOBEI. *The Manchurian problem.* *Pol. Quart.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 97-107.—An outline of the conflict between Japanese capitalist imperialism in China, and particularly Manchuria, and the Chinese nationalist dictatorship. The only possible solution at present is to set up, under the auspices of the League, a special conference between China and the powers to formulate a temporary settlement with regard to the so-called unequal treaties.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15628. SALTER, ARTHUR. *The technique of open diplomacy.* *Pol. Quart.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 58-70.—The two chief characteristics of modern diplomacy are the directness of negotiations between foreign ministers and publicity. Frequently there is an attempt to conduct affairs directly but secretly—even at Geneva where publicity is the League's ideal. Publicity does not mean that all discussions must be open, but that if negotiations open with a statement of national viewpoint, they may be followed by private confidences, the results of which will be made public at an open session to certify the stage reached—after which further negotiations can proceed. Reasons pro and con are gone into, and examples of wrong procedure are taken from the naval conferences of 1927 and 1930.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15629. UNSIGNED. *Les Japonais à Changhaï.* [The Japanese at Shanghai.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (731) Feb. 13, 1932: 214-218.—Seven documents covering the period from Jan. 7 to Feb. 6, 1932.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15630. UNSIGNED. *Texte du traité de non-agression et de règlement pacifique des conflits conclu entre la Finlande et l'URSS* (21 janvier 1932). [Text of the treaty of non-aggression and pacific settlement of conflicts concluded between Finland and the USSR. (Jan. 21, 1932).] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (732) Feb. 20, 1932: 252-253.—*Luther H. Evans.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 14659, 14727, 14876)

15631. BETTS, THOMAS JEFFRIES. *The past hangs over Asia.* *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1932: 257-269.—The Manchurian imbroglio cannot be localized, for it is part of the general Far Eastern question which has its roots in the past. The pivotal point is that foreigners would maintain while the Chinese would abrogate the unequal treaties.—*Herbert Wender.*

15632. PELLA, VESPASIEEN V. *La criminalité de la guerre et les illusions de la paix.* [The crime of war and illusions of peace.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8 (1) 1931: 65-75.—The history of humanity shows in terms of figures that war is normal, and that peace is only an accident. From 1496 B.C. to 1925, A.D. a period of 3,421 years, there were nearly 3,153 years of war and scarcely 268 years of universal peace. Wars have become less frequent but more virulent; they are not crimes of individuals but the collective crimes of states. The only way to eradicate war is through the elimination of intellectual, economic, and political barriers. The time is ripe now for the establishment of a penal law of nations applied through an international criminal court.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

15633. R., M. G. *La collaborazione internazionale nell'utopia e nella realtà.* [Utopia and reality in international relations.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1440) Mar. 16, 1932: 166-175.—The League of Nations is on the wrong road. It tries to preserve the *status quo*. Many disappointments prove this contention. The greatest trouble today is demographic; a solution of the colonial problem would solve the world crisis. Europe can neither accept the American high wage philosophy nor the Russian system. Italy found the means for reducing the general standard of living uniformly. The world is divided today

into rich and poor nations and there is an international class struggle which must be reckoned with as a reality.

—*Carmen Haider.*

15634. **UNSIGNED.** La première phase de la conférence du désarmement. [The first phase of the Disarmament Conference.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (733) Feb. 27, 1932: 279-286.—The text of the French proposals of Feb. 6, extracts from Tardieu's speech of Feb. 8, text of the German proposals of Feb. 17, and extracts from speeches and proposals of the British, Italian, American, Japanese, Russian, Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, Yugoslav, Polish, and Belgian delegates.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15635. **WHITTON, J. B.** Le renforcement du pacte de renonciation à la guerre. [The re-enforcement of the pact for the renunciation of war.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 39 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 5-53.—The possible means of re-enforcement, which do not require positive action, are mediation, conference, and

consultation. The only assistance which requires positive action is denial of aid through the various forms of embargo. This may consist in a prohibition on the exportation of arms, minerals, or essential materials, or in a complete embargo. American isolation is no longer a vital fact, for the U. S. has frequently cooperated in international schemes. The suggested methods of co-operation are supported by precedents in the history of American foreign policy. The difficulty of defining "aggressor" has been over-estimated for the machinery of the League of Nations, as well as that provided by international treaties, prevents abuses on that score. The self-respect of governments, the fear of public opinion, and the possibility of action against the aggressor, particularly with American cooperation, would restrain the indiscriminate use of the plea of self-defense. The doubts which have arisen as to the status of neutrality in such cases could easily be solved by international treaty.—*Phoebe Morrison.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 14500-14501, 14533, 14761-14762, 14783, 14787-14788, 14920, 15287, 15292, 15719-15720, 15726, 15789, 15862, 15865)

15636. **BOUTHOU, GASTON.** Critique de la conception d'une conscience sociale. [Criticism of the concept of a social consciousness.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 247-257.—The theory of a social consciousness over and above individual consciousness is superfluous since all the phenomena it is evoked to explain can be equally well explained in terms of individual personality developed in a social situation and conditioned by a social environment. The fact that men live in societies results in two types of relationships, namely social relationships among them, and material relationships between them and things. These are frequently confused in man's mind (as in the case of animism where he projects his own social relationships into things) and at any particular time his mentality consists of an equilibrium of the reciprocal influences from the physical and the social domains. The mentality of an age refers to that particular interpretation of social and material relationships which is sanctioned by the mores. This constitutes a set of axes of interests which account for the multiple identical inventions in certain periods. The invention of social values is frequently explained in terms of a collective consciousness. It is true that they are conserved and transmitted by books and traditions, but they had to be invented originally by individuals. The concept of a social consciousness played an important role in sociology but it is no longer necessary.—*Jessie Bernard.*

15637. **HERTZLER, J. O.** The desirability and the possibility of an examination of the social thought of the ancient civilizations. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 328-338.—Ancient thought was like modern although not the result of intentional effort, except some of the Hebrew prophets, Plato and Aristotle. Individual conduct was the primary consideration. Bold imagery, vivid figures of speech, physical analogies or a sprinkling of mysticism express the thought. It is not scientific. Its influence was profound. Through it was built up social behavior, institutions, social attitudes and concepts, philosophies; on which are rooted the depths of modern social and sociological thought. Pre-Greek social thought is by no means complete, but is yet fairly comprehensive and typical.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

15638. **JORDAN, LEO.** Essais de sociologie linguistique. [An essay on linguistic sociology.] *Romanic Rev.* 123 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 97-110.—Every element of style is a choice between the liberties and restrictions of a certain rule and it is capable of causing a change of this rule. In every case, style is the psychic part of social convention. The social convention is the syntax. Syntax is flexible where society permits. It is found in the domain of the school without being appreciated. School is praised by some and abhorred by others.—*Eli Johns.*

15639. **JOUSSAIN, ANDRÉ.** Les deux tendances de la sociologie française. [The two trends in French sociology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 266-271.—The Durkheim school of sociology studies primitive peoples as a basis for understanding society. But the simplest facts are not always the easiest to understand; in society, the more complex ones with which we are familiar are easier to understand than the simpler ones of foreign cultures. Furthermore, three other fallacies are involved in the Durkheim method: (1) it makes the gratuitous assumption that modern primitives are similar to our prehistoric ancestors morally, socially, and mentally; (2) it assumes that races so diverse in physique, language, industry, mores, etc., are assimilable to the same mental and social types as those who emerged from animality in the later glacial epochs; (3) it assumes that modern primitives represent arrested development and not pathological development. Sociology should begin with the complex. There are four types of relationships which man sustains with his environments. These are studied respectively by (1) human geography; (2) philology, archaeology, history, and biology; (3) concrete and social psychology; (4) sociology. Sociology is a synthetic, general science of social functions.—*Jessie Bernard.*

15640. **YOUNG, PAULINE.** Contemporary German sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 355-366.—Contemporary German sociologists are concerned chiefly with developing an exclusive field of inquiry and a precise method of investigation, in contrast to the older encyclopedic school represented by Schaeffle, Lilienfeld, Gumplowicz and Ratzschhofer with their fundamental problem: "What is society?" The varieties of systematic sociology include: (1) historical sociology, which interprets present complex social behavior patterns through the history of simple group-life situations of the "natural man" of the past; (2) epistemological sociology, which studies the social

forms in which knowledge is transmitted; and (3) systematic sociology, which narrows the field of sociology to a specialized and homogeneous subject-matter in the attempt to develop sociology as an independent science. Georg Simmel elaborated the theory of socialization (or sociation) emphasizing the processes of interaction; Vierkandt, through his phenomenological approach, attempts to disclose ultimate facts, social relations, and forms which produce societal life. Max Weber developed an "understanding" sociology: the fundamental concern of sociology is to understand the actor, and the sources for his motives and intentions. Ferdinand Tönnies' theory is based on the proposition that the object matter of sociology is the relations between community and society. Leopold von Wiese's system is quasibehavioristic, organizing, systematizing, and analyzing concrete occurrences of interaction in social behavior. German sociology since the World War has not penetrated into American thought to any great extent. German studies are original, analytical elaborations of concepts and definitions, dealing with outward forms of social life.—*Olive Vaughan.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 15719, 15805, 15807)

15641. PERKINS, RUTH E. A study of the relation of brightness to Stanford-Binet test performance. *J. Applied Psychol.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 205-216.

15642. SALLER, K. Über Intelligenzunterschiede deutscher Volksgruppen. [Intelligence tests of German groups.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(4) Sep. 1931: 265-275.—Two hundred and ninety-one school children were tested by the author in 4 villages near Göttingen; two of these villages are known as *Franzosendörfer*. The French migrated to these villages about 200 years ago but showed still distinct physical race characteristics. The average intelligence of one of the villages with native inhabitants differed more widely from the second whose inhabitants were of the same race but lived under different social conditions, than did the quotient of those two native villages together with that of the school children of the *Franzosendörfer*. The intelligence quotient of the girls is slightly higher than that of boys. The children here studied show a lower level of intelligence than those of Berlin, a fact which may be explained not through biological differences but by the fact that Berlin provides better education. Gifted children very often had gifted brothers and sisters and lack of intelligence seemed to be a family trait. Less talented children are found to have a larger number of brothers and sisters.—*G. Lorke.*

15643. UHRBROCK, RICHARD STEPHEN. Popular usage of the terms "instinct" and "instinctive." *Sci. Mo.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 544-546.—*H. Lasker.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 15695, 15714, 15743, 15745, 15773, 15805)

15644. GESELL, ARNOLD. Growth factors in child guidance. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 202-207.—In the clinical laboratory of Yale, for some years, systematic cinema records have been made of the behavior patterns of the human infant. A regularity of development has been discovered. At 18 months the child can pile up as many as five blocks, one above the other, but it is not until he is three years old that he

can build a bridge with three blocks. Similarly, we know that "honesty" and "dishonesty" mean vastly different things to the child seven years old and to the one 17 years old.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15645. LEVY, JOHN. The impact of cultural forms upon children's behavior. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 208-220.—Every form of society and type of culture develop their own types of maladjustment. The behavior problems met with in a clinic may be divided into two groups. Children from over-privileged families show personality problems,—temper tantrums, introversion, etc. Children from under-privileged families show social problems,—lying, stealing, etc. Aside from discipline, the culture pattern has other influences on behavior problems. Among primitive peoples the young people behave alike and there is no question or conflict. In the Trobriand islands the family is matrilineal and the father plays a minor role. The result is that there is no trace of an oedipus complex, but there is something similar with respect to the matrilineal uncle. Similarly, sex perversions do not exist in Samoa where a very free attitude toward sex exists. Different types of religion also produce different types of personality problems. Among the American Indians, visions were considered important and hence were seen by nearly all.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15646. MARTIN, MABEL F. The training and ideals of two adolescent groups. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 277-280.—Educators in general are opposed to harsh discipline, but there is a popular belief that lawlessness is due to lack of punishment in youth. To throw light on this question, a study was made of two contrasting groups, to determine how severe the punishment had been for each group. The groups selected were Mount Holyoke College girls and a group of delinquent boys from the State Home at Jamesburg, New Jersey. It was found that the girls had high ideals and that their early training had been marked by mildness. The boys, on the other hand, had not had their ideals developed but had been subject to harsh discipline.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15647. WASHBURN, RUTH W. A scheme for grading the reactions of children in a new social situation. *Pedagog. Seminary & J. Genetic Psychol.* 40(1) Mar. 1932: 84-99.—Sixty-seven children, ranging in age from 18 months to more than four years were observed during the academic year 1930-31. They were observed when first taken into the nursery group of the Clinic of Child Development of Yale University. The following periods or types of reactions were noted:—(1) an initial period of alert observation; (2) period of active exploration; (3) vocalization. Records were kept of the number of times the child observed an adult, a child, or a plaything. The number of things handled was recorded, and a record was kept of the number of times he spoke and whether to adult, child, or self. Marked differences were found. Records of the group are meaningless, but as records of individuals they are full of meaning. Some of the children were taken to a second new social situation in which some were freer, some less free and some unchanged. The behavior was characteristic of the personality of the children as seen in other situations. Freedom from inhibition was not determined by relative age or mental development. Passage of time modified but did not alter the type of reaction.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 14008, 14055, 14105, 15649, 15728, 15804, 15806)

15648. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. The functions of conversation. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(2) May 1932: 146-160.—A questionnaire was sent to 25 men and 25 women asking for some free associations on the purpose

of adult conversation. In the 20 replies there seemed to be a widespread feeling that one of the chief satisfactions of conversation is the opportunity which it affords for domination and display. The three psychoanalysts replying considered conversation a transference situation, which involves at its least social levels a reproduction of the infantile mother-and-child situation, and at its most social levels an adult give-and-take situation.—*Helen Lasker.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 15736, 15748)

15649. KÜNKEL, FRITZ. Sex and society. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 27 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 1-29.—The author is one of the foremost exponents of the Adlerian school of individual psychology. This article is translated from the German by the well known American Adlerian psychologist, Dr. W. Béran Wolfe. One of the cardinal principles of individual psychology is that the individual who attempts to evade the issues of a normal sexual life will also be unable adequately to solve his other life problems.—*Eli Johns.*

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 12656, 12665, 12680, 14310-14311, 14317, 14344, 14532, 14599)

15650. DRIBERG, J. H. State marriages in Africa. *Man (London)*. 32 Apr. 1932: 85-87.—Although it is usual to speak of state marriages as outside of the ordinary rules of marriage, they are nevertheless of entirely normal development. State marriage is similar to the usual marriage contracted by the eldest son. This is considered of importance to the respective clans united thereby. This "state-wife" is the first wife in polygamous marriages, and the clan contributes to the marriage wealth of the party, in return for which the clan is assured the continuity of the family, over which the former reserves the right to control. The state marriage, being the marriage of the ruler or other public functionary, is therefore obviously of analogous interest to the clan and is therefore not the anomaly so frequently claimed.—*John H. Mueller.*

15651. MILLER, NATHAN. The European heritage of the American family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 1-6.—At the time of the arrival of the American colonists, the European mores of family life were undergoing a decisive transformation under the impact of economic changes. Ascetic medievalism was giving way before the "embourgeoisement" which was introduced by commercial and industrial liberation and expansion. The Reformation also gave encouragement to individualism and the rise in the status of woman. Besides, America proved to be an excellent field for the trial of radical concepts in social organization which affected the relationships of men and women. Later, the various strains in the mores of the south and east European peoples provided additional patterns of family life and sex behavior, but liberalization and emancipation soon took the place of ancient sanctions and disciplines. The more or less promiscuous relations of settlers in America with the Indians and the Negroes, relationships which were clandestine among the Anglo-Saxon settlers, but approved and legitimate among the Spaniards and French must also be taken into account.—*Nathan Miller.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 15301, 15427, 15446, 15680, 15705, 15758)

15652. SCHMIEDELER, EDGAR. Some social values of ecclesiastical and civil marriage legislation. *Soc. Forces*. 10 (4) May 1932: 587-593.—Both state and church laws help parents to protect children in their thoughtlessness, by age and consent requirements. Near kin marriages are banned in order to safeguard morality within the kinship groups, and to insure new traits being brought into family stock. Church regulations forbid secret marriages which tend to encourage evasion of marriage laws. The fact that the modern marriage laws of our states are similar in substance if not even in detail to the old laws of the church serves to establish a presumption of social value in their favor.—*Frances Binkley.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 12494-12495, 12556, 12895, 12900, 12924, 13099, 13103, 13105, 13153, 13156, 13161, 13453, 13483, 13741, 14032, 14062, 14079, 14199, 14327, 14711, 14791, 14804, 14808, 14838, 15181)

15653. BAUER, WILHELM RICHARD. Die Russlanddeutschen in der Pampa. [The Germans of Russian origin in the Pampa.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13 (6) Mar. 1930: 185-187.—The article gives a brief résumé of the economic and social life of the Germans of Russian origin that have settled in the Argentine Pampa.—*Karl Thalheim.*

15654. LATZKY-BERTHOLDI, V. ענות יהודי ארץ ישראל [The suffering of the East-European Jews and the immigration to Palestine.] *Achduth Haavodah*. 2 (2) Dec. 1930: 135-143; (3-4) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 251-258.—In the years 1919-1929, 106,003 immigrants entered Palestine, the greater part of whom came from among eastern European Jews. Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Rumania furnished in 1922, 82.96% of the total number; in 1923, 79.42%; in 1924, 75.11%; in 1925, 83.14%; in 1926, 78.73%; in 1927, 67.75%; in 1928, 41.6%. The emigration of Jews from eastern Europe is proportionally larger than that of the non-Jewish population; this is due mainly to the peculiar economic conditions of the Jews in eastern Europe. These Jews, although emancipated in law and enjoying "minority rights", are discriminated against economically and are forced into special occupations. (Statistics.)—*Moshé Burstein.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 14355, 14668, 14747, 14760, 15356, 15358-15367, 15559, 15562, 15595, 15706)

15655. SCHMIDT, WALTHER. Deutsche Pionierarbeit in Paraguay. [German pioneer work in Paraguay.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 14 (8) Apr. 1931: 250-256.—The oldest German colony in Paraguay is San Bernardino which was founded in 1881. The largest German settlement is now Menno which has been built up since 1927 by German Canadians and Russo-German Mennonites, and embraces 585 sq. km. and 27 villages; there is also the German settlement Alto Parana with Hohenau as its center. German nationals now amount to about 10,000.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See Entries 3-3568, 3578, 3929, 4705, 4774, 5009, 5011, 7091, 7238, 7864, 7915, 8086, 8464, 9757, 10186, 10376-10377, 12020, 12031, 12063, 12797, 12991, 12998, 13665, 16071, 16258, 17852, 18429, 18821; 55, 277, 556, 1397, 1417, 2359, 3022, 3690, 7363, 7395, 8188, 8233, 9204, 10804, 12229, 13008, 13012, 13114, 13719, 14763, 15375)

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 14826, 14839, 14869, 15286, 15368, 15633)

15656. BRANDSCH, RUDOLF. Über die sozialen Umschichtungen im Auslandsdeutschtum. [Social stratification among Germans abroad.] *Auslandsdeutsche*. 13 (11) Jun. 1930: 376-377.—The Germans living abroad suffered severe changes during the World War in social status because of various conditions, among which may be mentioned the decline in the civil service groups and the decrease in propertied classes, especially the land-owning propertied classes.—*Karl Thalheim*.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 14184, 14782, 14843, 15381, 15392, 15593, 15654, 15693, 15808)

15657. BEN-ZVI, I. הנוצרים והמוסלמים בארץ ישראל [The Christians and the Moslems in Palestine.] *אחדות העבודה* *Achduth Haavodah*. 3 (1-2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 13-17.—The bond that unites the Christian and Moslem Arabs in Palestine is the Arabic language. They differ in their racial origin, history, economic composition, cultural standards, and religion.—*Moshé Burstein*.

15658. LESSING, THEODOR. Neues zur Judenfrage. [New materials on the Jewish problem.] *Tagebuch*. 13 (7) Feb. 13, 1932: 259-262.—A review of four books on the Jews. Josef Kastein, *Eine Geschichte der Juden* is a general survey. Albert Londres, *Jude wohin?* is the record of visits to all important Jewish centers, describing the hopelessness and inhuman conditions encountered. Nahum Norbert Glatzer and Ludwig Strauss, *Ein jüdisches Lesebuch* is the first of a series of analogies of Jewish poets and philosophers. Otto Heller, *Der Untergang des Judentums* is a trumpet call to the Jewish "Eldorado" in Soviet Russia, Birobijan.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

15659. PFAFF-GIESBERG, ROBERT. Zur Negerfrage in Südamerika. [The Negro question in South America.] *Erdball*. 6 (2) 1932: 59-65.—The Negroes are concentrated in the north and northeast of South America, especially in Venezuela and Brazil. There is a real question as to the effect of the influx of Negroes upon the cultures of these two countries. The question of race mixture is also becoming important and the eventual darkening of the entire population appears possible.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DOCTRINES

(See Entries 1160, 2896, 4389-4393, 6236, 6249, 6251, 6276, 6280, 6286, 8056, 8066, 8075, 8193, 8196, 8202, 8232, 8238, 8241-8245, 10020, 10149, 10159-10160, 12019, 12033-12034, 12036, 12040, 12443, 13752, 13757, 13768, 13770, 15390)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 11129, 11986, 12016-12017, 12989, 12991-12993, 12995, 13001-13002, 13004-13007, 13009-13019, 14418, 14452, 14602, 14656-14657, 14661-14662, 14666, 15383, 15384)

15660. MUILENBERG, JAMES. The German High Church movement and its outstanding leader Friedrich Heiler. *Crozer Quart.* 8(2) Apr. 1931: 162-176.—Among the outstanding features of this movement are its stress upon ecclesiasticism, the importance of the sacraments and reform in church worship. The leader of the most radical section of this group is Friedrich Heiler of Marburg. Born a Roman Catholic he classifies himself as a Lutheran esteeming Martin Luther as the greatest evangelist since New Testament days.—*John F. Moore*.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 14227, 14236, 14256, 15203, 15655, 15796, 15808, 15811, 15827, 15837-15838, 15861)

15661. BOHÁČ, ANTONÍN. Naboženské vyznání obyvatelstva v ČSR. podle předběžných výsledků. [Religious confession of the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia according to a preliminary census.] *Stat. Obzor*. 12 (5-6) Jun. 1931: 359-360.—(Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček*.

15662. BOHÁČ, ANTONÍN. Národnostní poměry v zemi Moravsko-slezské podle předběžných výsledků nového sčítání lidu. [Nationalities in the province of Moravia-Silesia according to the provisional results of the new census of population.] *Stat. Obzor*. 13 (3-4) May 1932: 185-201.—In 1921-30 the Czechs increased 10.53%, the Germans 0.25%. The rate of increase in the Czech district diminished, while it increased in the districts with German majorities, though the actual increase of population in the Czech district was much greater. Brno and Olomouc continued to grow; the immigration to the coal basin, Ostrava-Karvinná, diminished.—(French summary.)

15663. BOHÁČ, ANTONÍN. Nejdůležitější poznatky ze sčítání lidu z 1. prosince 1930. [Important results of the census of population Dec. 1, 1930.] *Stat. Obzor*. 13 (3-4) May 1932: 202-206.—(In the region of the Šumava, in southern Bohemia.)

15664. COOK, R. C. Population trends in Vermont. *J. Heredity*. 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 131-134.—A critical review of the Fifth Annual Report of the Eugenics Survey of Vermont.—*L. M. Dickerson*.

15665. DRASCHER, WAHRHOLD. Deutsche auf Jamaika. [Germans in Jamaica.] *Auslandsdeutsche*. 14 (16) Aug. 1931: 519-523.—During the years 1834-38 about a thousand Germans migrated to Jamaica; the center of the settlement was the place called Seaford Town. The place still exists, but the descendants of the German immigrants are now completely Anglicized and live in impoverished circumstances, almost entirely isolated from the rest of the white population of Jamaica.—*Karl C. Thalheim*.

15666. HEALY, PATRICK J. Contemporary American Protestantism. *Hist. Rec. & Studies U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 21 1932: 7-27.—There are 213 separate religious bodies (1926) in the United States, of which 191 are Protestant. About 44% of the population claim church affiliations. The remaining 56% are only in small number atheistic. Up to 1700, there were 8 sects; in 1800, 20; in 1825, 40; in 1850, 70; in 1875, 100; in 1900, 150; and at present, 213. Of these only 10 bodies

have a membership of more than a million; 48 have less than a thousand; some less than a hundred; 21 are Lutheran, 16 Methodist, 15 Baptist, 13 Mennonites, 9 Presbyterian, 5 Adventist, 4 Dunkard. The Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopalian groups are, for the most part, English; the Lutheran, Scandinavian or German; the Presbyterian, Scottish or Northern Irish; the Mennonite, German. The movement of population is, however, breaking down nationalistic affiliations. The 56% who do not go to church are almost wholly of Protestant ancestry.—*E. W. Loughran.*

15667. **HERSH, L.** La formule générale de la baisse du taux de la natalité en Suisse depuis le début du XXe siècle. [The general formula of the decreasing birth rate in Switzerland since the beginning of the 20th century.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 68 (1) 1932: 52-59.—From 1901 to 1913 there was a general fall in the Swiss birth rate, with various minor fluctuations, responding, more or less, with a lag of a year, to the fluctuations in foreign trade. The average annual rate for the first five years of this period was 27.9 live births per 1,000 inhabitants and 24.5 for the last five years, showing a decrease of 3.4. This corresponds to an average annual fall of 0.425 per 1,000 inhabitants for the period 1901-1913. The years affected by the war, 1915-1919, show an abnormal decrease that had never been observed in Switzerland before (19.5 in 1915, decreasing to 18.6 in 1919). However, when we extend a straight line from 1901 to 1929 inclusive, with regular annual decreases of 0.425, we meet the regular trend again in 1920 (20.9 in 1920 decreasing to 17.1 in 1929). In 1930 there was an increase (17.2), showing an important deviation from the regular trend. The future will tell whether this is accidental or is the indication of a permanent change. If the yearly decrease of 0.425 should continue until 1969, the Swiss birth rate would be reduced to zero.—*P. J. Haegy.*

15668. **KÖHLER, AUGUST.** Das Deutschtum auf Sumatra. [Germans in Sumatra.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 15 (3) Feb. 1932: 50-56.—The Germans have taken an active part as research travelers and missionaries. There are now about 1,600 German settlers; they are especially active in trade and navigation, in agriculture and medicine.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15669. **KORČÁK, JAROMÍR.** Zhoršení depopulace jihočeské. [South-Bohemian depopulation on the decrease.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 64-67.—In 45 court districts of southern Bohemia in 1921-30 there was a decrease of 3.68%. In Prague and six court districts there was an increase of 29.6%. (Detailed figures.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

15670. **LACZKOWSKI, BOHDAN.** Résultats du second recensement de la population polonaise. [Results of the second population census in Poland.] *Est Europ. Agric.* 1 (1) Apr. 1932: 100-105.

15671. **LEITER, MARIE.** Volkszählung in Rumänien. [Population census in Rumania.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74 (7-9) 1931: 214-222.—The first census in Rumania took place in 1851 and covered only one section of the country. It was taken only for taxation purposes. The few that followed had the same aim. The census taken in 1912 is the basis of our knowledge about the population of Rumania. After the war the territory was greatly enlarged. Though a census shortly after the war would have been of great importance, it did not take place, because the political situation in the country rendered it out of the question. The Rockefeller Foundation not only financed part of the enterprise but also provided technical help and general advice. The census of December 1930 shows Rumania to have a population of 18,025,237 inhabitants, that is, 61 persons per sq. km. Rumania has 5 large cities (more than 100,000 inhabitants) and 9 middle

sized towns (between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants).—*G. Lorke.*

15672. **MALZBERG, BENJAMIN.** Life tables for patients with mental disease. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6 (2) Apr. 1932: 226-241.—This is a study of mortality rates of the mentally diseased based on records of 12,599 deaths which occurred in the New York civil state hospitals between July 1, 1928 and June 30, 1931. Because a larger proportion of the population now survives to the ages when mental diseases occur most frequently the high mortality rates of the mentally diseased have increasingly unfavorable effects upon general mortality rates. Rates of mortality at corresponding ages are from 3 to 6 times as great among patients with mental diseases as in the general population. No less than 20,522 of an assumed group of 100,000 male patients 20 years old will die within the first five years of exposure, whereas only 2,841 deaths will occur in the corresponding general population. Ten per cent of the original 100,000 male patients will have died by the end of the 22nd year of age and 25% by the end of the 26th year; 50% by the end of the 36th, and 75% by the end of the 49th year of age. The death rates of female patients are higher than those of the males until the 34th year, but are lower during the later age periods. Male patients have an expectation of life of 19.02 years at 22 years of age, compared with 18.18 years for females. The corresponding expectations in the general population in 1920 were 41.40 and 42.98 respectively.—*Lucile Eaves.*

15673. **MÓRICZ, NICOLAS.** La population d'âge productif en Hongrie en 1930. [The population of the productive age groups in Hungary in 1930.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise Stat.* 9 (4) 1931: 521-529.—A comparison of the age distribution for 1930 with the preceding two decades shows a proportional as well as an absolute decline in persons of younger age groups, and a marked increase in persons above 20. One must seek the cause of the present economic crisis of Hungary primarily in the fact that during the past 20 years 1,250,000 workers were added to the employable population of the country; it has been impossible to reorganize industries so as to accommodate these. With the marked proportional increase of individuals in the more advanced years, modifications of social insurance are essential. The analysis of the age distribution for the three periods indicates a marked decline in the birth rate, which was partly relieved immediately after the war, with a subsequent decline to a new minimum. There is a proportional deficiency of children in ages 15-19 in 1930, which must be attributed to the war.—*B. S. Sanders.*

15674. **NAWRATZKI, CURT.** Frankreichs Bevölkerungsentwicklung. [The growth of the population in France.] *Arbeitsgeber.* 22 (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 39-43.—In a population of 41,835 million on March 8, 1931, there were 2,890 million individuals of foreign allegiance. The population has increased in 46 Departments, and decreased in 44.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15675. **PANHORST, KARL HEINRICH.** Das Deutschtum in Alaska. [The Germans in Alaska.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 15 (1-2) Jan. 1932: 8-9.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15676. **TAKAOKA, K.** Der Schwerpunkt der Bevölkerung. [The center of population in Hokkaido, Japan.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 96-99.

15677. **UNSIGNED.** Births, deaths and infant mortality in forty-two large cities of the world during 1931. *Stat. Bull. Metrop. Life Insur. Co.* 13 (5) May 1932: 1-4.

15678. **VALDES, FRANCISCO.** Datos demográficos sobre mortalidad infantil. [Demographic data on infant mortality.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 43 (1-4) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 5-16.—In 1901 the general mortality rate for the country as a whole was 36.61 per 1,000. In 1916 the general mortality rate for Mexico City was estimated at 42 per 1,000. By 1920-22

it was reduced to 30.80. In 1921 the general mortality rate in Chihuahua was 27.50 per 1,000. These data show that the mortality rate is higher in the capital than in other localities. This is due to the selected nature of the urban population, to the psychology of urban living, and to unhygienic urban living conditions. The increase of population in the states has not increased the mortality rate because the immigrants have been of a high type. Urban living conditions have improved since 1918, the lowest urban types being eliminated by civil war.—*Jessie Bernard.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entry 13608)

15679. HIMES, NORMAN E. Note on the origin of the terms contraception, birth control, neo-malthusianism, etc. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 135 (2473) May 18, 1932: 495-496.—*Norman E. Himes.*

15680. TIRALA, LOTHAR GOTTLIEB. Ehevermittlung. [Marriage.] *Volk u. Rasse* 7 (2) 1932: 110-114.—Financial assistance for large families will not suffice to increase the birth rate to the normal figure. The marriage agency is undoubtedly an effective means, as judged by previous experience.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 14535)

15681. LAMPMAN, A. O. Ben and Sam. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (6) Jun. 1932: 373-380.—Describes the unsuccessful attempt to adapt two Eskimo boys to life in southern Canada. They were sent to the Preparatory School at Lakefield, O., where they were very happy and popular with the other boys. They showed both aptitude and keenness for the learning of the white man, but the white man's diseases were too much for them.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

15682. MACKMURDO, A. H. The regional social unit. *Sociol. Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1932: 14-23.—Many of the difficulties in which the nations of the western world, and particularly Great Britain, are involved derive from failure to recognize the basic nature of the regional social unit. Such a unit is a social organism, and can function effectively only when internal and external relations are harmoniously balanced. The integration, solidarity, and cooperation of personnel within our social organism have broken down under the weight of the commercial-political system which has extended the economic system beyond the capacity of its nutritive and educative systems to maintain a socially effective balance and a socially directive power. If the fabric of community life is to be of one piece, there must be a well-defined region to which this life can come into harmonic relation and development in adjustment thereto.—*Howard Becker.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 12506, 12549, 12592, 12915, 13041, 13794, 13859, 14020, 14028, 14183, 14202, 15764, 15767)

15683. EPSTEIN, A. הישוב העירוני בעבר הירדן [The urban population of Transjordania.] *אחדות העבודה Achduth Haavodah* 3 (1-2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 117-119.—*Moshé Burstein.*

15684. WATSON, J. PAUL. The area of influence of Pittsburgh newspapers and department stores. *Pittsburgh Business Rev. (Bur. Business Res.)* 2 (4) Apr. 28, 1932: 13-19.—Circulation of Pittsburgh daily and Sunday papers is analyzed with respect to spread in western Pennsylvania and adjacent parts of other

states and with respect to degree of concentration in Allegheny county and adjacent counties. Comparative analysis is made of Pittsburgh papers and Cleveland papers in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, for general demarcation of the line between the two areas of metropolitan newspaper dominance. Data on the location of credit customers of three Pittsburgh department stores are presented in much the same way as the data on newspapers, to show gross spread and local concentration. Finally, the outer bounds of the delivery areas of four Pittsburgh department stores are shown for comparison with the local density area of newspaper circulation and of the location of department store customers.—*J. P. Watson.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 14183, 14205, 14226, 14235, 14243, 14272, 15354-15355, 15642, 15699, 15781, 15797, 15862)

15685. KUMLIEN, W. F. The rural health situation in South Dakota. *So. Dakota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #258. 1931: pp. 59.—There are 604 regularly licensed physicians in South Dakota, or one physician for each 1,095 persons in the state as compared with a ratio of one to 726 for the United States. There are 58 general hospitals serving the state, of which 38 are privately owned and operated, 18 by churches, and one as a county hospital. In general, the indications are that South Dakota compares fairly well with the rest of the country in health progress. However, the state is not a part of the Federal Birth Registration area, and the vital statistics are hardly comparable to those of states in the Registration Area. It is evident that the counties with large urban populations have an advantage over the purely rural counties in the distribution of health agencies. The greatest immediate difficulty in the way of the state's health program is probably the lack of adequate funds to carry it on. (Thirty-seven tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

15686. WILSON, E. A. Rural community clubs in North Dakota. Factors influencing their success or failure. *No. Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #251. 1931: pp. 103.—The investigation is based on a list of 217 North Dakota organizations which was secured through county agricultural agents, county school superintendents, and bankers. Three questionnaires were mailed to these clubs at intervals of about two years. Some of the influences in the formation and distribution of clubs that were studied were the county agent, imitation of other clubs, length of settlement, density of the population, length of tenure, homogeneity and heterogeneity of the population as to birth and nationality, farm tenancy, and types of farming. Objectives of organization, age of clubs, type of membership, club headquarters, frequency of meetings, financial support, nationality of membership, and function and activities of clubs were factors studied in relation to the stability of clubs. Clubs are most numerous in the counties which have had county agents the longest. Proximity of communities to successful clubs stimulates the organization of clubs in those nearby communities. A stable population is more important than length of settlement, density of population, or size of farms. There is no relation between the percentage of foreign born population and the number of clubs per county; the same holds true for tenancy and types of farming. Successful community clubs are situated only in those areas where there is a high degree of social solidarity. Clubs centering in towns of over 500 population are less likely to be successful than those in towns of less than 500 population. Diversity of activities is a factor in the success of clubs. The failure of most of the clubs was attributed either to lack of leadership or lack of interest on the part of the members. The radio has not

adversely affected the stability of clubs. (Twenty-four tables and 26 figures and illustrations.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 14608, 14616, 14718, 14730, 14735, 14821, 14880, 15385)

15687. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. Making the collective man in Soviet Russia. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(2) Apr. 1932: 280-292.—The individual human personality is fast being replaced by a collective man in Russia, a type which is the product of external forces. The child's toys, games, and school work are planned to instill in him hatred of capitalism and loyalty to Bolshevism. As a member of the Young Pioneers, and later of the Union of Communist Youth, he is active on behalf of the five year plan. All forms of entertainment and information—the press, radio, drama, and moving pictures, are centrally controlled mediums for Bolshevik propaganda; the trade unions and public opinion are also means of social control. Independent thought and individual enterprise in any form are discouraged.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

15688. CHESTERTON, G. K. The virtues of revolution. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131(785) May 1, 1932: 580-587.—The cause of revolution is often right and the result often wrong. One great defect of revolutions is their mildness—they do not destroy completely enough. The United States, the dumping ground of all the most dismal ideas of decaying epochs in Europe from Calvinism to industrialism, is an excellent example of the failure of revolution.—*Harold Zink.*

15689. HERRICK, FRANCIS H. Social reform and social revolution. *Soc. Forces.* 10(2) Dec. 1931: 256-263.—Social reforms are generally recognized to be the surest preventive of social revolution; but this axiom has not been scientifically proved. Great Britain, France, and Germany escaped social revolution as a consequence of the Great War, but Russia and Italy did not. British society according to all of the predictions of Marx, was ripe for social revolution. Every condition which Marx had laid down for successful revolution was present, but the general strike of 1926 failed to result in revolution. Since 1926, the danger of a breakdown in the British social and political structure has steadily decreased. The social reforms between 1906 and 1911 probably prevented a revolution in Britain. In the first place, they developed in the middle class a tolerance and a sense of responsibility for the whole nation. Again, they greatly extended the business of government and the proportion of the population associated with government and law enforcement. Finally, the social reform movement created many technical divisions among the lower classes. The Trades Disputes Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Trade Boards Act, and finally, the Unemployment Insurance Act convinced the laboring classes that they would probably lose, rather than benefit, through social revolution. Thus indirectly social reforms created conditions which prevented revolution.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15690. HÖNTZSCH, FRED. Zur Sinndeutung der russischen Revolution. [An interpretation of the meaning of the Russian revolution.] *Tatwelt.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 127-131.—The Russian revolution is primarily a spiritual and religious event and only secondarily the result of economic and political conditions. Russian communism is not the realization of the Marxian eco-

nomic theory. It is the embodiment of the Messianic element of the Marxian doctrine. The latter became the religion of the Russian communists when Bolshevik Russia turned away from the teachings of Christ.—*Lina Kahn.*

15691. LANGENFATZ, FRIEDRICH. Die "neue" Generation. Eine Schicksalsfrage der akademischen Welt Deutschlands. [The "new" generation. A vital question of the German academic world.] *Zeitwende.* 7(11) Nov. 1931: 385-402.—If up to now an antagonism separated the old from the young, the new separation line runs between the old and the new. Instead of a horizontal age conflict we find a vertical differentiation running through all age groups, dividing those who cling to old and traditional ideas and institutions from those who believe in a new organization. The former glorification of the individual gives place to a belief in the *Volksgesamtheit*. The main stream of thought is political. Religious and ethical values are of secondary import, in the face of the national and social problems. In this fact lies the danger of the movement: the over-emphasis upon political values over against religious and ethical ones.—*G. Lorke.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 14318, 14798, 14826, 14831, 14846, 14861-14862, 14878, 15736)

15692. GABRIELSKY, HARRY. Die polnische Tagespresse. [Polish newspapers.] *Osteuropa.* 7(5) Feb. 1932: 263-267.—(A statistical survey of the circulation of Polish dailies in Poland and abroad.)—*Samuel Kalish.*

15693. GIST, MOEL P. The Negro in the daily press. *Soc. Forces.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 405-411.—Sixty issues of 17 newspapers, chiefly of the metropolitan class and representing the principal sectional areas of the United States, were used as source material for the study. Data are presented bearing on (1) the space allotted to different types of news for both whites and Negroes, (2) the page-location of the news, and (3) the relation between the amount of news of anti-social activities and the actual behavior of the persons involved as indicated by the number of arrests. Forty-one percent of all the Negro news was concerned with anti-social events, while only 12% of the news other than that of Negroes was of a pathological nature. However, there appeared to be a tendency to "play down" Negro news of pathological behavior as well as of other types, so that the proportion of Negro anti-social news was smaller than the proportion of Negro arrests in cities where this comparison was made.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

15694. UNSIGNED. Statystyka druków. [Statistics of publications in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(4) 1931: 1072-1100.—These tables, with French headings, cover periodic and non-periodic publications printed in Poland or abroad, for the period of 1930 compared to previous years. They make allowances for publications edited not only in the Polish language but also in other languages on Poland, or published by Polish authors abroad.—*O. Eisenberg.*

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See Entries 2007, 2090, 2195, 2255, 2312, 3476, 4752, 6400, 7020-7021, 8258, 8346, 8357, 8502, 8887, 8930, 9022, 9490, 9496, 10728, 10822, 12368, 12629, 12638, 12702, 12780, 14336)

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 14736, 14786, 14800, 15463-15466, 15473, 15523, 15642, 15732, 15743, 15773, 15778, 15783, 15839, 15853, 15860)

15695. BECKHAM, ALBERT SIDNEY. Mental hygiene and character education. *Mental Hygiene*. 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 259-263.—A list of 10 measurable traits, selected by Charters, was submitted to 10 teachers who were requested to rate them according to the emphasis placed on them in their daily teaching. They were listed as follows;—(1) honesty, (2) dependability, (3) chastity, (4) health, (5) scholarliness, (6) sincerity, (7) economy, (8) reverence, (9) service, (10) high-mindedness. The 10 teachers were then requested to observe their pupils for a week and rate the same traits according to the frequency of their appearance. They were numbered as follows; (1) service, (2) dependability, (3) health, (4) scholarliness, (5) honesty, (6) sincerity, (7) economy, (8) high-mindedness, (9) chastity, (10) reverence.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15696. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Tuskegee and Booker T. Washington. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (5) May-Jun. 1932: 466-471.

15697. BOWDEN, A. O. What is the per capita cost of educating teachers in the teacher-training institutions of the United States? *School & Soc.* 35 (909) May 28, 1932: 748-750.

15698. BROWN, FRANCIS J. Basic principles underlying adult education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (8) Apr. 1932: 463-470.—It is only in modern times that education has been limited to the young. As early as 1890, protests were heard against this limitation and by 1900 efforts to develop education outside the school had started. The tendency is to finance adult education by taxation and make it a part of the regular school system. The outstanding characteristics of adult education are three: (1) it must be voluntary; (2) it must be taken during leisure time; (3) it must be somewhat continuous and consecutive. Modern life makes less demand for special skills and greater demand for broader training; rapid changes in modern life make continuous education necessary; and the tide of fads, fancies, and misinformation demands the dissemination of truth.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15699. BUTTERFIELD, KENYON L. Some rural aspects of adult education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (8) Apr. 1932: 493-499.—James Yen and his associates in China are carrying on a remarkable work in eliminating illiteracy among the Chinese farmers. This calls our attention to the fact that there are about 1,000,000,000 illiterates in the world, most of them being rural people. While illiteracy is not so prevalent in European and American countries, rural adult education is still a great task. The most elaborate project in rural adult education in the world is the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics of the United States Government. It has about 6,200 paid employees, 250,000 voluntary helpers, reaches 25,000,000 people, and has an annual cost of \$26,000,000. There are other agencies, mostly informal, for the education of country people. Among them are the Grange, libraries (very inadequate), churches, and Sunday schools.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15700. CAMPBELL, DOAK S. A brief study of the development of the junior college movement. *Amer. Assn. Junior Colleges, Proc. Tenth Ann. Meeting, Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 19 20, 1929.* 11-15.

15701. ELLIS, A. CASWELL. New aims for our new adult education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (8) Apr. 1932: 471-478.—Man has at least four mental "youths" each characterized by the developments of new interests. The first is from birth until the 10th or 12th year, the second lasts until the 20th or 22nd, the third extends

from this time until about 50, and the fourth from 50 on. Each of these periods is characterized by different interests. We have made the mistake of basing adult education on the interests of the first and second periods. We need to adapt the adult education of each period to its own interests.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15702. FLEXNER, ABRAHAM. The university in American life. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (5) May 1932: 620-627.—Following the lead of President Eliot of Harvard and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, the American universities have at points arisen to the most exalted heights. In other instances they have sunk to almost unbelievable depths. Elementary and secondary education has no place in a university, nor does any kind of practical training. Universities are now too big and too complex. Concentration has given place to disintegration. The natural and social sciences also have undisputed place in a university. There is a legitimate place in the university for the learned professions, for the lawyer and doctor should be educated rather than trained. The modern correspondence and extension courses are absurd.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15703. GREENE, HARRY W. Negro holders of the Ph.D. degree. *School & Soc.* 35 (903) Apr. 16, 1932: 542-543.—Sixty names of colored men and women were found who had attained the Ph.D. degree or its corresponding equivalent. Of this 60, eight are women. It is known with certainty that 47 are (or were) in educational work of some kind. The others are engaged in various high positions in a number of fields. They received their degrees from 26 colleges and universities. Since northern universities in the main are superior to southern universities which do not admit Negroes, only Negroes with superior ability will receive advance training superior to the whites in the South who elect to do their graduate work in that section. The field of social and political science has the largest number, with English and modern languages second.—*C. S. Johnson.*

15704. HYMAN, GEORGE M. The place of religion in the Jewish schools of Palestine. *Jewish Educ.* 4 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 81-92.—In the orthodox schools, as in the Yeshivahs and those of the Mizrachi, which include more than 30% of all children attending Zionist schools, religious observances are taught. In the general schools, which claim 62% of the Zionist school population, formal religion is not taught. The curriculum includes the "sacred" subjects but to a lesser extent than in the orthodox schools. In the labor schools conformity to the old religious precepts is no longer the aim of education. Their emphasis is on education for work. The Bible is in all schools. It is linked up with the study of *moledeth* (*Heimatskunde*) by means of excursions and extensive map work. In the labor schools it is studied as a source book of social justice rather than as an ultimate sanction for dietary or other observances.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

15705. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C. Sociological aspects of parent education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (8) Apr. 1932: 500-507.—Parent education possesses some of the characteristics of a true folk or people's movement. Parents feel baffled and distrust their own abilities and are eager for information concerning their duties as parents. There already exists a National Council of Parent Education as well as certain state agencies. There are many private and semi-public agencies which have parent education as a part of their work. In one eastern city, there were 18 such agencies. A classification of functions is needed. The ultimate goal is public rather than private administration of parent education.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15706. LINDSAY, A. D. The Christian colleges in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 212-231.—The connection of the Christian colleges with the university system raises two questions: can these colleges fulfill

their missionary purpose under the regulation of the university system, or, does the university system have room for colleges with a distinctively missionary purpose? Improvement is possible by giving those colleges the additional function of providing the Indian Christian community with such practical social, economic, medical, agricultural, and religious knowledge as it needs.—*Charles A. Timm.*

15707. LITHAUER, D. B. An experimental kindergarten for children of primary school age. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 153-160.

15708. LORIMER, FRANK. The Brooklyn adult-education study. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(8) Apr. 1932: 479-483.—A survey, extending over a year's time, was made of adult education in Brooklyn. The number of adults participating in educational activities was found to be surprisingly large. The facilities for dissemination of culture are now so abundant that the chief problem is individual participation. It appears that some cultural agencies, notably the radio, have depressed the service below the popular level. The population trends seem to be important factors in the situation. Those reporting grammar school education only had an average of 3.1 children per family; those reporting grammar school education supplemented by adult courses, 2.0 children; high school education only, 2.5 children; high school supplemented by adult courses, 1.8; college education, 1.7 children.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15709. MARTENS, ELSIE H. Opportunities for the preparation of teachers of exceptional children. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #21. 1931: pp. 42.

15710. MILLER, N. C. In-service education for business and the professions. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(8) Apr. 1932: 484-492.—The particular function inherent in the extension service's field is to supply opportunity for learning while earning. In some quarters this extension work will soon be almost exclusively in the graduate field. For three years, Rutgers University has given extension work in medicine to practicing physicians. The clinical and laboratory demonstrations are staged in well equipped operating rooms, hospital wards, and laboratories. In one county 77% of the medical men are enrolled. A week's Labor Institute was held last year under the joint auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and Rutgers University. Extension courses are given in real estate work, petroleum technology and management, all of which are attended mostly by university graduates who are now at work. The extension courses in public welfare work are attended by 200 people, 35% of whom hold university degrees. A difficulty at present is the radio. It is a tool of commercialism rather than instruction.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15711. NARDI, NOAH. The problems of Palestine Jewish education. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(4) Jun. 1932: 189-194.—The ratio of the Jewish population to the Moslem is 1:4. The number of Jewish pupils in the schools supported by the Jewish organizations is actually more than four times the number which the Jewish proportion of the population might be expected to furnish. The Palestinian Jewish school is aiming to achieve the Hebraization of the secular subjects, the creation of a Hebrew environment in the school and the Hebraization of the family through the school. There are three types of Jewish schools in Palestine. The Mizrahi schools teach the secular subjects but devote much time to the study of Talmud and other sacred subjects. The general schools are in sympathy with the religious tradition but devote less time to religious subjects, nor do they force observance. In the labor schools doctrines of socialistic theories are accepted in the construction of the curriculum. These schools are autonomous, though in part supported by the Jewish Agency.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

15712. NELSON, ERNESTO. La educación en las obras de previsión y de protección de la infancia. [Education in preventive and protective work for children.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(108) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 686-706.—The public school has not fulfilled the hopes of Horace Mann in reducing crime; it has too frequently been put to the service of inherited social prejudices. Measures to remedy deficiencies include: more self-government in schools; inculcating of civic ideals and creeds; use of assemblies and clubs of various types; individualization; special classes for abnormal groups; visiting teachers; school psychologists and psychiatrists; and vocational guidance. (Description of various experiments in the United States.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

15713. ROSS, LLOYD. Adult education and the depression in New Zealand. *Internat. Quart. Adult Educ.* 1(1) Jun. 1932: 65-72.

15714. SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK K. A critical study of two lists of best books for children. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 11(4) Apr. 1932: 253-319.—The first list is the Winnetka Graded Book List (A), and the second is A Guide to Literature for Character Training (B). List A was founded on what the child likes and list B on what adults recommend. In list A, over 100,000 books which had been read by 36,000 children were culled by librarians of children's libraries and 800 selected. In list B all the available books in selected fields were collected, read and judged by adults. In both lists the books were not only selected but the grade in which they should be read indicated. Although the 13 librarians of children's libraries differed greatly among themselves, the indications are that the adult expert advice should have been used in a more primary way. List A tested availability or access to the books to a certain extent. There was no agreement between what the children liked and what the adults approved.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15715. SMITH, LEWIS WILBUR. Current conditions in junior college development. *Amer. Assn. Junior Colleges, Proc. Tenth Ann. Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 19-20, 1929.* 57-87.

15716. TURNER, A. LOGAN. The story of a great adventure. *Univ. Edinburgh J.* 5(1) Summer 1932: 34-42.—A University Settlement in Edinburgh was founded in 1905 by Sir Richard Lodge, on the old Black Friars property in the possession of the city and the work put under the supervision of the University Social Science group but with its own director and warden. The war broke up some of its activities by taking away its trained staff for war work and through the use of its quarters as an officers' training school but in 1919 it was reorganized as a school for social study and training and was designated the Edinburgh University Settlement. Its activities were enlarged but because of the interests of the School of Social Science and Training it lacked somewhat the needed local support and in 1927 was reorganized with both local and University support. In 1928 the town authorities resolved upon the destruction of the immediate slum district and the removal of the inhabitants to a new quarter at Prestonfield in the southeastern part of the city. Here the newly organized and enlarged settlement was given a home. Its work, begun with children, has gradually developed to take in the older groups.—*H. G. Plum.*

15717. UNSIGNED. The German primary school census. *School & Soc.* 35(912) Jun. 18, 1932: 845-846.

15718. ZELENY, FLORENCE. An attempt to relate sociology to teachers' activities. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(7) Mar. 1932: 430-436.—Copies of the Charters-Waples *Master list of teachers' activities* were sent to 28 of the 29 editors of the *J. Educ. Sociol.* with a request that they check those activities which they thought might be performed more effectively through a knowl-

edge of sociology. Eighteen of the 28 responded. Of the list of 913, 197 activities or 21.6% were checked by at least 11 of the 18. At least 11 checked 23 of the 71 "Activities involved in classroom instruction," 3 of the 37 "Activities involved in teaching pupils to study," only 1 of the 153 in "Recording and reporting facts concerning pupils," 71 of the 205 "Involving contacts with pupils," 55 of 146 "Involving supervision of pupils' extra class activities," none of the 200 "Involving relationship with the personnel of the school staff," all of the 43 "Involving relationships with members of the school community," 1 of the 38 "Activities concerned with professional and personal advancement," none of the 20 "Involved in connection with school plant and supplies." The present study may suggest the possible content for a course in educational sociology.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

15719. BANISTER, H. Sentiment and social organization. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 22(3) Jan. 1932: 242-249.—Attempts, such as Trotter's, to find the foundation of group behavior in instinctive tendencies fail, as does also Freud's psychoanalytic "libido" theory. The reason is that the group arises on account of the organizing tendency in the mind, and analysis; while finding the mental elements, breaks down, in the process, that for which it is seeking. Animals which have the sentiment-formation tendency form more or less permanent sentiments around suitable objects. These have a very determining influence on their behavior. If such animals come together, they are liable to form sentiments around each other, and a herd or group will be the outcome. When sentiments are formed around ideals, altruistic behavior is possible and probable.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15720. BOUTHOU, GASTON. L'esprit de corps selon Ibn-Khaldoun. ["Esprit de corps" according to Ibn Khaldun.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 217-221.—Ibn Khaldun was one of the first to point out that the almost invariable success (before the invention of gunpowder) of pastoral nomads in their struggles with sedentary peoples was due to the *esprit de corps* engendered by the hard, rigorous life of the desert. Constant moving about and ceaseless raiding and counter-raiding develop a strong group discipline; the commands of leaders are instantly obeyed and each combatant has but one thought, the protection of tribe and family. Further, all the members of the group are bound together by kinship ties. Hence pastoral nomads, particularly those of arid wastes, are characterized by fighting ability, bravery, ferocity, and, above all, *esprit de corps*. Ibn Khaldun's whole theory of nobility, of the right to rule, is based upon his high estimate of the value of *esprit de corps*; when it is lacking a dynasty rightfully falls. His philosophy of history rests on the same basis. Periods of social disintegration come about when sedentary life weakens *esprit de corps*, and societies are rejuvenated when this indispensable psychic bond is revived.—*Howard Becker.*

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entries 10698-10699, 10701, 11064, 11810, 14315)

15721. GIDDINGS, FRANKLIN H. Inhabitants and societies. *Soc. Forces.* 10(2) Dec. 1931: 157-164.—Inhabitants persistently associating are societies. The most primitive and elemental human societies of which

we have knowledge are small bands of kinsmen. These bands have usually been called hordes, but it would be much better to call them kin-groups. A tribal society like the kin-group is a comprehensive filiate organization; but a crowd taking possession of habitat is not yet a society. It becomes one as soon as it becomes arbiter of its own membership. Admission to such a group is by the good old tribal device of adoption, and thus it follows in a symbolic way the pattern of the kin-group. So also does civic or political society. In the populations of communities where unlike-minded and like-minded commingle, efforts are made to bring about toleration, adjustment, and like-mindedness. Constraining institutions, such as government and law, are developed, which condition human activities and relationships; but folkways, born of impulse, habit, and preference, remain more numerous and more universal than the stateways, and the mores are more generally observed than the laws.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 12517, 12533, 12543, 12617, 12626, 12633, 12635, 12643, 12648, 12654, 12659, 12678, 12741, 14047, 14103, 14152, 14154, 14308, 14363, 14369, 14797, 15645, 15659, 15791, 15839, 15864)

15722. DAWSON, JOSEPH MARTIN. Keeping up with culture in Texas and the Southwest. *Soc. Forces.* 10(2) Dec. 1931: 176-183.—Social anthropologists have long recognized the distinct culture of the Southwest. This culture has also been recognized by a number of foreign travelers, such as Count Keyserling. It is not the culture of the older part of the South. While there is an element of Spanish and Mexican influence, this is a very slight factor. The frontier is now rapidly disappearing, but has left its influence upon the culture of the people. Into Texas came streams of immigrants from every part of the Union, and even from several European countries. The outstanding feature of southwestern culture at the present time is the violent conflict of radical liberal thought with southern conservatism. There is, however, a tendency to overlay older social traditions with the standards of the new machine civilization.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15723. LERCH, EUGEN. Die spanische Kultur im Spiegel des spanischen Wortschatzes. [Spanish culture in the light of the rich Spanish vocabulary.] *Neuphilolog. Monatsschr.* 1(11) Nov. 1930: 525-540.

15724. MALLORY, WALTER H. China's loyalty to ancient ways. *Current Hist.* 36(3) Jun. 1932: 302-307.

15725. OUY, ACHILLE. Nouvelles remarques sur la civilisation mécanique et la civilisation morale. [Remarks on mechanical civilization and moral civilization.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 274-281.—Georges Duhamel in his new book, *Géographie cordiale de l'Europe*, attacks the problem of reconciling material progress with moral growth. He uses the United States, which he sees engulfed by a false civilization, to illustrate his points and attacks especially its standardization, publicity, and mechanization. The solution is not in fighting machinery but in not allowing ourselves to become its dupes. Moral civilization is the true bond which can unite the countries which mechanical civilization tends to divide.—*Jessie Bernard.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 14307, 15660-15661, 15666, 15704, 15746)

15726. FLETCHER, JOSEPH F. Christian sociology: A scheme of study. *Angl. Theol. Rev.* 14(1) Winter 1932: 48-58.—The economic teaching of Christianity is emphasized under the headings: the purpose

of business and the good life; economic history and Christian tradition; industry and Christian principles of production; finance and the power to consume. Of 35 books listed in the bibliography, only seven are by American authors.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15727. HAYDON, A. EUSTACE. The heritage of eastern Asia. *Open Court.* 46 (3) Mar. 1932: 137-184.—The characteristic Indian social structure is a product of the blending of Indo-Aryan pastoral culture and of a very high form of indigenous civilization centering about the great rivers of the north. There were four fundamental groupings in the society of the Vedic period: (1) the ruling class or Kshatriyas, (2) the priestly Brahmins, (3) the agriculturalists and traders, (4) the Vaisyas. Life was divided into four stages: (1) student life, (2) householder and father stage, (3) hermit, (4) sannyasin or disciplinary stage. Three social institutions which molded human behavior in India for more than a score of centuries were the village, the guilds and the caste. The self-sufficiency of the village is one of the characteristics of Indian life. All trades were normally united in one guild whose leader was the headman of the village. Every caste was controlled by its peculiar *dharma* or correct mode of conduct. The fundamentals of Hinduism are found in a pattern of behavior rather than in a system of beliefs and orthodoxy depends upon decorous conduct, not upon acceptance of authoritative dogmas. Indian thought is based on the ideas of Karma and its twin concept transmigration or reincarnation. Buddhism for more than a millennium was the one bond of cultural unity in all the farther East. It was for twelve centuries the controlling influence in the development of the culture of Japan which manifests its stamp of beauty and refinement; in China its greatest influence was with the masses, the intellectuals preferring Confucianism.—*Herbert Wender.*

15728. REISER, OLIVER L. The biological origins of religion. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 19 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-22.—The religious reaction is a development of a natural response to a natural stimulus, and not a mystical response to a supernatural stimulus. The religious consciousness can be understood in terms of the concepts of natural science. Striking similarities in various religions can be explained by similarity in psychological motivation. All religions in their earlier stages present an element of sun worship, Christianity included. Religion is a transmutation of the form of response in lower organisms known as heliotropism, and on the side of biological evolution and of religious evolution there is evidence of a movement toward a realization of vision, which, starting as an unconscious desire to see, is eventually sublimated into the spiritual craving for illumination.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15729. ROUGIER, F. L'Islam à Banamba. [Mohammedanism in Banamba.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.* 13 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 217-263.—This is a study of the influence of Mohammedanism in the district of Banamba which is located on the Niger River in French Sudan. In this district there are over 32,000 inhabitants of which more than 14,000 are Mohammedans. The Markas constitute the dominant element of the Islamic population. Although not directly connected with the rest of the Islamic world Mohammedan influences are still apparent. The Markas regard the Koran as the final authority in all matters but in reality they have drifted away from certain fundamental beliefs and practices.—*A. Edith Mange.*

15730. SCHUYLER, GEORGE S. Black America begins to doubt. *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (100) Apr. 1932: 423-430.—The Negro church in the United States, after a century and a half of growth and leadership, is now definitely on the decline, despite the fact that there

can be found 51 denominations and sects.—*C. S. Johnson.*

15731. VENEGAS, JOSÉ. La iglesia en España. [The church in Spain.] *Nosotros.* 74 (272) Jan. 1932: 64-71.—The anti-Catholic excesses in Spain, such as the burning of religious buildings, are sometimes used by those hostile toward the government to discredit it. But the uprisings were not motivated by the republic. They were popular reactions against an institution which the people had ceased to trust. There were 120,000 friars and monks in Spain who had very great power but in whom there was an absolute absence of intellectual values of tolerance. Their wealth and security had deprived them of all stimulus; they forgot their traditions and abandoned their spiritual mission. They had complete control of Spain for centuries and if they failed to secure the love of the people it was because they abused their power. Spain has ceased to be a Catholic country. If the people still go to mass it is not out of conviction but out of custom, tradition, superstition, or convenience.—*Jessie Bernard.*

15732. WICKENDEN, ARTHUR C. The effect of the college experience upon students' concepts of God. *J. Relig.* 12 (2) Apr. 1932: 242-267.—Thirty-five statements concerning the nature of God, to be checked for agreement or disagreement, were submitted to college students in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. A few excursions into eastern colleges brought markedly different results. There were 15 church colleges and five non-church colleges. About 2,000 freshmen were given these statements early in their freshman year and the same statements were given to about 1,000 seniors just before graduation. The typical church college freshman thinks of God as a loving, merciful, generous, heavenly father who is personal in prayer and human relations. The non-church college freshmen have about the same beliefs but are less positive in their statements. The seniors also think about the same way the freshmen do, but are less pronounced in their beliefs. There is also some increase in abstract concepts. The non-church college student moves farther from the orthodox thought of the freshman year. Theists decrease 8% in church schools and 10.6% in non-church schools. There is a decided drift toward humanism. In church colleges the biological majors are most conservative and students of business administration most liberal. In non-church schools the business students are most conservative and students of general science most liberal. Small colleges are most homogeneous. The most marked change is a decline from dogmatic certainty.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 11906, 11912, 11925, 11931, 11960, 12072-12073, 12077-12078, 12081, 12083-12090, 12169, 12354, 12424, 12462, 13606-13607, 13638, 13644, 13689, 13694, 13697, 13771, 13807, 13809-13812, 13814, 13816-13817, 13819-13821, 13825-13829, 13832, 14033, 14081, 14083, 14098-14099, 15428, 15431, 15434, 15436-15438, 15440-15442, 15446, 15451-15454, 15457, 15549, 15774)

15733. GLUECK, SHELDON. Individualization and the use of predictive devices. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 67-76.—The writer shows the possibilities of predictive devices in the sentencing of offenders by judges. Instead of relying almost exclusively on the nature of the crime committed judges might, by using predictive tables which take into account a variety of pertinent factors in the lives of offenders, impose more intelligent and effective sentences. The construction of the predictive tables is described. Predictive tables have the additional virtue of demonstrating whether or not a new type of treatment would prove a success or a failure. Prognostic tables

based upon an analysis of results, would compel judges to individualize treatment in terms of objectified experience. Furthermore, the natural history of criminogenic factors may have a very slight or no relationship to the status of the inmate in his post-parole period. The origin of delinquency or crime may play little role in determining whether or not discharged or released inmates will continue their criminal activities after the expiration of parole. Hence a study of behavior characteristics during the after-parole period may be more valuable. The author is planning to re-study several series of released inmates every five years for the next 15 to 25 years to determine the influence of the passing of time on the various types of behavior factors studied.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See Entries 2-12897, 16426; 3-1643, 12171; 4395-4396, 4398, 4401, 4419, 4421, 4428)

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 12713, 12771, 13129, 14003, 14309, 15638)

15734. COOMARASWAMY, ANANDA K. Introduction to the art of eastern Asia. *Open Court*. 46 (3) Mar. 1932: 185-215.—According to Indian esthetics there are two beauties: the one absolute or ideal, the other relative or subject to human affections. Because theology was the dominant intellectual passion of the race, Oriental art is largely dominated by theology, though not exclusively. It is also prescribed by authority and tradition. (Illustrations).—*Herbert Wender.*

15735. LEPPMANN, WOLFGANG. Der sowjetrussische Gesellschaftsroman. [The Soviet Russian social novel.] *Osteuropa*. 7 (1) Oct. 1931: 13-17.—*Samuel Kalish.*

15736. RICE, ELMER. Sex in the modern theatre. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (984) May 1932: 665-673.—The first use of sex, aside from the mere thematic use of the emotional relationship between a man and a woman, is sexual exhibitionism. Complete nudity is not to be found on the stage anywhere today. It is approached in vaudeville, but even partial nudity is avoided in more ordered dramatic works. This is in distinct contrast to the usages of sculpture, painting, and literature. Secondly, sexual acts are never performed on the stage either actually or by suggestion. The same is true of all the more personal bodily functions. In contrast, fiction and science treat these topics fully. Many words which carry particular connotations are strictly absent from the stage though frequently used every day. Certain plays have gained wide notoriety by the use of some of the more innocent of these words. No modern dramatist would dare undertake to reproduce the everyday speech of the street or drawing room. In thematic aspects, the stage contrasts markedly with the other phases of life. Advertisements are full of discussions of bodily odors, constipation, menstruation, and venereal diseases, yet these are completely unknown to the stage. The various national dramas reflect the national traits and tendencies, but they are all timid, conventional, orthodox, and banal. The theatre is close akin to the church in its origin and nature, and like it is one of our most conservative institutions.—*Raymond F. Ballamy.*

15737. SABANEV, LEONID (tr. Pring, S. W.). Some social causes of the present musical crisis. *Music & Lett.* 13 (1) Jan. 1932: 75-79.—The number of composers has grown approximately from 45 in 1200-1250 to 16,540 in 1900-1930, and the art of music has become more widely diffused. This is, however, detrimental to good music and to the real artist. The taste of the majority is rather coarse, and hinders musical

life and development. The salvation of music from the present crisis of indifference depends upon its ability to renounce materialism. (Table).—*Lina Kahn.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 12473, 12611, 14046, 14153, 14310, 14312, 14326, 15688-15689, 15725)

15738. ABRAMZON, S. M. АБРАМЗОН, С. М. Современное манашество в Киргизии. [The contemporary Manaship in Kirghiz Republic.] Советская Этнография. *Sovetskaia Etnografiia*. (3-4) 1931: 43-59.—The author shows in his article what is new in the social structure of Manaship—the feudal top of Kirghiz society—as characteristic of the present status of radical changes in social and economic relations between town and village in Kirghiz (The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic). The author calls special attention to the part played by Manaps in the collective farm movement.—*G. Vasilevich.*

15739. LANE, ALFRED C. Eutopotropism:—sense to find the fit place. *Science (N. Y.)*. 75 (1946) Apr. 15, 1932: 393-401.—Eutopotropism is the sense or tendency to turn to the place for which the organism is well adapted, to which it is preadapted. Such behavior leads us to infer intelligence. In general the higher animals seem to have instinct replaced more and more by conscious intelligence. Now, the era of expansion of the human race approaches its close. The era of organization, of cooperation, dawns. The question is whether we have enough intelligence to find our place, the place where we fit and our nation fits, in these new conditions. Environment and heredity are not all the factors in evolution. We must add our individuality.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

15740. BRUCE, H. ADDINGTON. Sources of American discontent. *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* 67 (3) Feb. 1932: 43-59.—Serious social discontent may exist without being expressed in political agitation. All signs point to such a condition in the United States, where in spite of rapidly increasing wealth, the number of suicides doubled between 1920 and 1930. The number of mental patients in State hospitals more than trebled from 1880 to 1928. Divorce has increased nearly three-fold in 40 years. Prison population increases. The causes suggested are excessive industrialization, too rapid urbanization, influence of crowd psychology, the narrowing influence of a too great specialization, unintelligent use of leisure, etc.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 15757, 15770, 15772, 15788)

15741. LIDBETTER, E. J. The social problem group as illustrated by a series of east London pedigrees. *Eugenics Rev.* 24 (1) Apr. 1932: 7-11.—This is an early report of a study of the personal, family and collateral relationships of a particular district in east London in receipt of assistance from public or private funds. The results of this study are to be made public in complete form at a later date. The pedigrees show that these individuals are closely related by marriage or parent-hood, not to any extent recruited from the normal population, nor sensibly diminished by social or individual improvements. They undoubtedly have a higher birth rate than normal people.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 15422, 15426, 15429-15434, 15436, 15439, 15442, 15444-15445, 15453, 15466, 15693, 15733, 15752, 15761, 15774-15776, 15866)

15742. GUELTON, GEORGES. Questions pénitenciaires et pénales. [Prison and penal questions.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminol.* 55 (1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 138-146.—In Belgium in 1925 there were 225,884 crimes reported to the police. There were 741 men and 259 women per 1,000 condemned criminals, or 82 men and 27 women per 10,000 of the general population. The percentage of illiteracy for first offenders was 4.8 for men and 5.8 for women; for recidivists, 7.5 for men and 13.7 for women. Drunkenness and crimes committed under the influence of liquor are most numerous from June to October. The number of criminals is given for each sex by marital status and by age.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

15743. HOFFNER, MANFRED. Kriminalität und Schule. [Delinquency and the school.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (17) 1932: pp. 39.—One hundred sixty-three delinquents, aged 18-21, were compared with 1,600 "normal" graduates of the vocational schools in the same age group. The delinquents were selected by taking all cases of persons having committed two or more acts of delinquency—including truancy—in Leipzig during the year beginning June 25, 1929, for whom the desired information was available. The grades received in school by the delinquents averaged between 1 and 2 points (on an A, B, C scale) below normal. Grades received for deportment were decidedly lower for the delinquents, partly due to their higher rate of truancy. Those who were guilty of more serious crimes, as well as those who had spent some time in an institution for juveniles, were farther below the average on grades and deportment than all delinquents. Those who had learned no trade furnished more than their share of delinquents, particularly those guilty of serious offenses. The home environment of the delinquents was particularly unfavorable, failing to provide even the minimum of parental supervision. Adverse economic conditions seemed to be a secondary factor.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15744. LÁNYI, E. Sociální složky zločinosti a sociální zřetel ve výkonu trestu. [Social elements in criminality and social aspects of punishment.] *Sociální Rev.* 11 (1) Feb. 1930: 1-18.—The restoration of the individual delinquent to society is impossible without a cultural and moral reformation. Statistics of crime in Czechoslovakia, influence of the war on crime and an analysis of its causes are given.—*Jacob Horak.*

15745. MALLER, JULIUS B. Juvenile delinquency among the Jews in New York. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (4) May 1932: 542-549.—A digest of a study of court records of Jewish boys and girls arraigned before the children's courts of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn during the years 1909-1931. The percentage of Jews among the children enrolled in the schools of New York is about three times as high as their percentage among the children arraigned before the courts of New York. The proportion of Jewish children among the arraigned has been declining steadily. It decreased from 30% in 1909 to 17.42% in 1931. While girls constitute 26% of the total non-Jewish arraignments, they constitute only 17% of the total Jewish arraignments. Arraignments of children come under two major allegations: delinquent and neglected. The neglected children constitute a smaller proportion of the total number of arraignments for both the Jewish and the total population. The proportion of Jews among the delinquents has decreased from 23.22% in 1924-25 to 17.17 in 1928-29. The three groups of offenders having the lowest proportion of Jews are those arraigned for robbery, destruction of property, and burglary. The offenses that claimed the highest proportion of Jews were peddling, begging and

wayward behavior. Judged by the court dispositions, the arraigned Jewish children present less serious problems.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

15746. MINER, JOHN R. Do the churches prevent crime? *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (97) Jan. 1932: 79-81.—Murchison showed that of the men in the Maryland penitentiary, 43.5% belonged to some Protestant church, 34.4% belonged to some Catholic church, 7.8% are Hebrews, while 14.3% are frankly agnostic. The census showed that 33.4% of the population of Maryland 13 years of age and over were Protestant, 14.7% were Catholic, as against 43.5% of Protestants and 34.4% Catholics in the Maryland penitentiary. Thus in Maryland, as in the Netherlands, the figures indicate that there is a larger proportion of church members in the penitentiary than in the general population. Dunn found in 27 penitentiaries and 19 reform schools, 49.3% of the prisoners were Protestant, and 22.5% were Roman Catholic, making a total of 71.8%, while only 46.6% of the population of the United States are members of any religious body. Moreover, in the South, where Methodists and Baptists most predominate, there is the highest crime rate, particularly in the matter of homicide. In the strongholds of those churches we have not only the highest homicide rate but also a very high rate of conviction for violation of the liquor laws.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15747. SANDERS, HANS-THEODOR. Der Massenmörder Peter Kürten. [Peter Kürten, the wholesale murderer of Düsseldorf.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 55-82; (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 151-163.—A summary of the crimes committed by this man, his trial and execution, as well as the expert testimony, with some criticisms.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15748. UNSIGNED. Le crime passionnel. [The crime of passion.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminol.* 55 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 224-255.—Three conditions are necessary for a crime of passion: sexual passion, passionate psychoses predominant, and temperamental disequilibrium. Crimes of passion became important only in the second quarter of the 19th century, just as the epoch of romanticism commenced to penetrate French society. Given sexual passion and a society permeated by the passionate psychoses, an individual with a brutal or abnormal character will commit a crime of passion.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

15749. UNSIGNED. Criminaliteit in Amsterdam en van Amsterdammers. [The criminality of Amsterdam and its citizens.] *Statist. Mededeel., Bur. v. Stat. d. Gemeente Amsterdam.* (94) Feb. 1932: pp. xlii+87. (Also in French.)—The number of persons condemned per 100,000 of the population averaged 183.4 from 1923-27 for Amsterdam and 211.1 for the kingdom. Years of high crime rates alternate with years of low rates. Among men, 51.1% of crimes are against property, and 18.4% against the person; for women, the corresponding figures are 39.2 and 35.3. The modal age for men is 20-24, after which there is a consistent decrease; for women, the modal age is ten years later, and there is little decrease until after 50. The rates per 10,000 of each group are: unmarried, men 61.9, women 5.2; married, men 33.8, women 6.6; widowed, men 23.3, women 4.1; and divorced, men 103.3 and women 28.1. Crimes against the person diminish with advancing age; crimes against property decline slightly; while mendicancy and vagabondage increase. The rates per 10,000 of each group are: Protestants, men 45.1, women 5.7; Catholics, men 53.4, women 8.5; Jewish, men 44.5, women 4.4; without cult, men 33.0, women 6.1. The percentage of persons of illegitimate birth among the condemned does not differ notably from that in the entire population. The types of crimes differ for various occupational groups. The difference between the criminality of persons born in Amsterdam and born elsewhere is greater for women than for men. Of the men, 52%,

and 23% of the women are recidivists. Of the crimes committed by persons not citizens of Amsterdam for 1923-27, 33% were mendicancy and vagabondage. Among juvenile delinquents, economic crimes constitute 78% of those of boys and 86% of those of girls. The proportion of illegitimates among delinquent children is greater than the proportion of illegitimates among total births.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

15750. WOLFE, S. M. Is the criminal wholly to blame? *So. Atlantic Quart.* 31(1) Jan. 1932: 4-14.—America has the highest crime rate of the civilized nations on earth. Punishment has a certain deterrent influence but there is the danger point of diminishing returns and society can not afford to make of punishment the ultimate end to be desired. Ninety percent of crime is committed by those who are victims of circumstances for which they were not primarily responsible.—*E. M. Violette.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 15645, 15672, 15748, 15810)

15751. BROWN, FREDERICK W. Alcoholic mental disease before and after prohibition. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 175-178.—The data presented in this study were gathered from the Statistical Bureau of New York, the Department of Mental Hygiene of New York, the U. S. Bureau of Census and statistics obtained from some hospital superintendents. The following conclusions are indicated: (1) prohibition has not increased the number of persons misusing alcohol since 1920; (2) just preceding the 18th Amendment there was a decrease in the use of alcohol intemperately; (3) in 1919 and 1920 there was a reduction in mental diseases due to alcohol because of the decreased sale; and (4) today the frequency is below the pre-prohibition period but above 1920.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

15752. FISHMAN, JOSEPH FULLING, and PERLMAN, VEE TERRYS. The real narcotic addict. *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (97) Jan. 1932: 100-107.—Only the much propagandized public believes the typical drug addict to be a desparate criminal. Careful study of the drug addicts in New York City show that only a minor fraction of them are criminal, and the crimes of these consist mainly in efforts to get money to buy drugs. Drug addicts generally do not belong in the criminal class, and often include persons high in professional life, such as physicians themselves. Only a minor number of the drug addicts who come to prison are criminal in the ordinary sense; and far from being physical wrecks, many live long.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15753. HART, BERNARD. Psychology and psychiatry. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 177-201.—Current text-books on psychiatry neglect psychology almost entirely and seek for causal processes in the fields of physiology and chemistry. All psychiatrists take cognizance of psychology in the descriptive sense, but pay little attention to it from the causal standpoint.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15754. MANDOLINI, HERNANI. La vanidad mórbida. [Morbid vanity.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (109) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 32-36.—Morbid vanity is a protective device against inferiority feeling. It consists in glorifying one's defects and faults. Criminals, homosexuals, prostitutes, etc. are frequent victims of it. Moving pictures, the press, and literature are often the vehicles and stimulators of such morbid vanity. (Cases.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

15755. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. Economic loss to New York state and the United States on account of mental disease, 1931. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 289-299; or *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177A)

Mar. 1932: 179-187.—For the year ending June 30, 1931, there was 48,464 patients in civil state hospitals for the insane in New York, 1,909 in state hospitals for the criminal insane, and 3,634 in private institutions. The cost per capita was estimated to be \$851.62 or a total of \$44,913,504. It is calculated that the loss from the destruction of earning power amounted to \$84,425,269. Using these figures as a basis, it is calculated that the cost of hospital cases of insanity in the United States amounted to \$742,145,956 in 1931. This is secured by assuming that both cost of maintenance and loss of earning power in the United States at large is 75% of what it is in New York. The estimated number of patients in insane hospitals in the United States was 333,317.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15756. SCHNEERSOHN, F. Fancies and facts about mental disorders among Jews. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(4) Jun. 1932: 172-177.—Objective analysis of available statistical data leads to conclusions that mental diseases are less prevalent among Jews than among non-Jews. The larger and more compact the Jewish population, the lower is the ratio of insane among the Jews as compared with non-Jews. In western European countries, especially in Germany, the rate of insanity appears to be greater for the Jewish population. But the ratio in these lands is affected (1) by the small number of Jews residing in them; (2) by the relatively low Jewish birth rate; (mental disorders occur more often among adults than among children) and (3) being a dwindling minority group, the Jews of western Europe have fewer opportunities to live in compact masses which would enable them to create their own Jewish environment. The process of disintegration resulting from assimilation and the abandonment of Jewish traditions is, therefore, more operative there than in other countries. Investigation into the problem of mental health among school children of Poland, Latvia, and Lithuania during the years 1923-1926, it is believed, confirm the postulates laid down above.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

15757. UNSIGNED. Influences of the depression on mental health. A preliminary survey of conditions in mental hospitals. *Mental Hygiene Bull.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 1, 4-5, 7.—The depression is as yet having little effect on mental disease of institutional severity. A questionnaire study of over 100 of the 173 state hospitals in the country shows no marked increase in new admissions or in readmissions. Reports from different superintendents show wide divergence. The etiology is complex and there is a tendency at present to overemphasize the economic factor. The depression has had a marked effect on paroles and discharges as there are fewer jobs and also the families of the patients are in harder straits. There is evidence for increasing mental disease from drinking and from pellagra in the South. There is evidence that the depression has caused an increase of mental diseases of a milder type.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 15230, 15767, 15769, 15790)

15758. EDSON, NEWELL W. Family adjustments through consultation service. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18(4) Apr. 1932: 198-211.—Churches are more and more interested and many have established some form of consultation service. A wide range of aid is being furnished to married people in sexual, economic, vocational, so-

cial, religious, legal, educational, and personal adjustment.—*Frances Binkley.*

15759. KARPF, MAURICE J. The case-problem as a unit of measurement of case work with delinquent boys. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (4) May 1932: 534-541.—The author compares the "case" and the "case-problem" as units of case work study and accounting. A social worker's load cannot be determined merely by the number of cases she handles, because not all cases require the same amount of time. Some problems such as crimes against property, family incompatibility, etc. are more easily reformed than problem cases involving gambling, home incorrigibility or sex delinquency. Not only the individual type of problem in the problem case should be considered but also the "problem pattern," that is, the particular combination of problems.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

15760. SCHMADEL, MARION. Some newer trends in social case work. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (4) May 1932: 582-586.—Psychoanalysis shifts the emphasis in social case work from the social utility of the behavior of the client, as judged by the social worker or by the community, to his happiness; it views certain actions such as alcoholism, for instance, as means of escape. Practically, it attempts to know the emotional life of the client and to use that knowledge as a means of interpreting the client to himself and thereby aid him in self rectification.—*F. J. Bruno.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 13657, 13803, 13855, 13858, 13859, 15467, 15475, 15480, 15716, 15759, 15771, 15784)

15761. ADLER, HERMAN. The prevention of crime. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 81-84.—This is the October 1931 report of the Committee on Prevention of the American Prison Association. Delinquency and crime are related to special geographic localities. Delinquency areas in large cities represent transitional states. They are usually areas where business or industry is invading a residential neighborhood. Cheap foreign labor tends to congregate in the cheapest and most undesirable localities. The problem is that of the community. A change in public opinion is essential if steps are to be taken to offset these conditions. Too much reliance has perhaps been placed upon inhibitory legislation and legal penalties in the field of morality and too little upon the encouragement of voluntary adherence to community ideals. Legislation cannot displace public opinion. Hence, in order to organize public opinion in a local community it is suggested that a council of citizens be formed to cooperate with the officials of that community. The council should number among its representatives business, industrial and labor leaders as well as property owners from the affected areas. The purpose of the council should be (1) to support the authorities in the enforcement of existing laws designed to prevent the unwholesome conditions in delinquency areas, (2) to cooperate with public and private agencies in the process of the assimilation of the residents of the delinquency areas into the general social structure. A further suggestion is made that a special morals police be created as has been done in some European countries. The personnel of such a police force might be composed of men and women with the professional qualifications of social workers, parole or probation officials rather than of patrolmen, constables and detectives.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

15762. BURNETT, MARY CLARKE. The Pittsburgh community council. *Survey.* 68 (4) May 15, 1932: 185.—The Pittsburgh Federation of social agencies set up a district organization of community councils for

the purpose of enlisting the cooperation of local people in handling the problem incident to the third winter of unemployment. Eighteen councils were created, and the form of organization, offices and committees were determined largely by local action. There was a widespread response and, in addition to attention to relief needs, these community councils undertook to develop recreation facilities, gardening, an investigation into the housing problems and the protection of health.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15763. BYINGTON, MARGARET F. Teamwork between the social worker and the public health nurse. *Quart. Bull. New York State Conf. Soc. Work.* 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 33-39.—While health and social well-being may be divided for purposes of treatment, they are indivisible parts of a human being, and the best care of his needs, as well as the value of saving him from unnecessary annoyance, requires health and social workers to coordinate their efforts. This can be done only when both sets of workers are well trained in their own tasks and each knows something of the work of the other. Specifically certain methods have been found effective: (1) agreements reached by joint conferences upon the respective roles that may be taken by each agency; (2) an acceptable method of securing the cooperation of the other agency; (3) a clear mutual understanding of the respective tasks of each agency on each instance of joint work; and (4) opportunities for joint conferences of the workers themselves on the common problems which the agencies are carrying.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15764. DELANO, FRÉDÉRIC A.; BARTHOLOMEW, HARLAND; KNOWLES, MORRIS; MORGAN, JOSEPHINE P. Planning for residential districts. *Publ. President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership.* 1 1932: pp. 227.—The main topic dealt with in this report is home surroundings. The report shows the extent to which progress in such matters depends not only upon the application of an enlightened outlook, but also upon the use of highly developed technique and the cooperation of individuals with their local governments. The problems discussed in the report include city planning and zoning, subdivision layout, utilities for houses, the relation of the size of lots to cost of utilities and street improvements in the low priced housing developments, landscape planning and planting, and housing in unincorporated areas adjacent to cities. The neighborhood unit has come to be recognized as a vital principal of zoning and planning; especially is this true regarding the matter of fire, police, health, and other forms of protection. The fundamental principles of subdivision layout cannot be standardized, but the essential elements, thoroughly understood, can be incorporated with variations to suit any individual case. Public control of layouts is necessary only to the degree that the subdivider fails to meet normal human requirements. The problem of control for outlying areas is largely that of organization and government. (Twenty-two diagrams.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

15765. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FEDERATION SOCIAL WORKERS OF NEW YORK CITY. The history and activities of the Association of Federation Workers in New York. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8 (4) Jun. 1932: 183-186.—Six years ago the social workers employed by the agencies affiliated with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies organized themselves into the Association of Federation Social Workers. From its very inception the Association centered its activities on setting up high standards of professional work in cooperation with trustees and executives. While standards of work and qualifications for workers have risen greatly, salaries remained stationary during the same period. Today the Federation workers face a cut in their salaries, which have always been lower than those of workers in allied fields having the same educational require-

ments. The outstanding tendency at the present time is a reversal of the former belief that the workers can gain their objectives through concentration upon improving themselves as workers.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

15766. GIBSON, W. J. Social amenities in the western islands of Scotland. *Sociol. Rev.* 24(1) Jan. 1932: 57-61.—A program for the development of community centers, etc., in the western islands of Scotland.—*Howard Becker.*

15767. HOLBROOK, DAVID H. The pioneering spirit in family relations. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18(4) Apr. 1932: 212-217.—Pressure of immediate demands and practical considerations often obscure the original purposes of public welfare organizations. A conference recently held by the American Social Hygiene Association and the Family Welfare Association of America gives evidence of fidelity to purpose in the face of pressure for immediate accomplishment. Medical professional leadership toward social health is emphasized in one movement, while the other has necessarily had to be concerned with the beginnings of professional emphasis through the development of social case work procedure.—*Frances Binkley.*

15768. JAMESON, SAMUEL HAIG. Indices of status among social welfare organizations. *Soc. Forces.* 10(4) May 1932: 550-566.—Criteria for measuring the social status of welfare agencies are relative, not absolute. Social need, professional standards, and financial conditions are regarded generally as of major importance; age, institutional affiliation, and publicity of less importance. As to the relative rating of chest membership, clientele and popularity among other agencies opinion varies widely.—*Mary Phlegar Smith.*

15769. REED, ELLERY F. The normal net cost of social work in Cincinnati and Hamilton county. *Soc. Forces.* 10(4) May 1932: 578-582.—The difficulties met in answering the question of the cost of social work are the main topic of the article. Net costs rather than gross are chosen, that is, earnings of social agencies such as the Y.M.C.A. are deducted; but income from endowments is included. Public correctional work such as jails and workhouse were excluded; some educational activities such as the school for crippled children were excluded, and others such as the Psychological Laboratory included. The cost of the care of local citizens in state institutions was omitted. No definition of social work was found that might act as a guide. The study showed the net cost of all social work, public and private, as defined was nearly \$6,000,000, or \$10.24 per capita, of which 54% was spent by private agencies and 46% by public.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15770. STARR, JOSEPHINE S. How can family agencies be better prepared for the next economic depression? *Quart. Bull. New York State Conf. Soc. Work.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 40-50.—Family welfare agencies have varied their emphasis from community planning for social welfare to understanding the individual and enabling him to adjust to his environment. When this wave of unemployment hit them, they were in the full swing of the reaction away from community organization and toward individual adjustment. The experience of family welfare agencies in previous unemployment periods had laid down certain general principles which were available as guides. Some of the agencies succeeded in withdrawing entirely from the field of unemployment, keeping their skills intact for the work of adjustment; others accepted the full load, and had to spread skill and resources very thin. Out of this experience certain tendencies are emerging, such as an increasing dependence upon governmental agencies for relief, the specialization of agencies to work with particular groups, the development of new methods, such as the application interview, and, finally, a real revival of the tendency toward the community phase of family welfare, in raising the question of the social value of the

industrial environment of the families with which such agencies deal.—*F. J. Bruno.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 13371, 13473, 13629, 13850-13852, 13856-13857, 13863, 13865, 13907, 14095, 14781, 15472, 15477, 15479, 15481, 15652, 15751, 15761)

15771. PETTIT, WALTER W. The social workers responsibility in regard to social legislation. *Quart. Bull. New York State Conf. Soc. Work.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 51-58.—One criterion of a profession is its activities in legislation in the field of its knowledge and activities. Unlike most other professions, social work has taken no official action on this challenge. Certain local groups, for their own needs or because of their vision, have attempted specific projects, but the time will come when both state and federal legislation will become a matter of concern of social work in its state and national associations. The development of specialization in social work, especially those types which have recently characterized social case work, and the neglect of research have to a dangerous extent relegated legislation to the background in the programs of social work.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15772. SCHNEIDER, DAVID M. First eleven months of old age relief operations in New York State. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 113-116.—The author, statistician of the New York State Department of Public Welfare, gives some data gathered on the applicants and the operation of the relief law. Almost a fourth of the more than 82,000 applicants were rejected; they were divided equally between men and women, and almost evenly between residents of New York City and the rest of the State; most of them were widowed, and the overwhelming majority white; and the Jewish and foreign born came predominantly from New York City. An analysis is given of health, previous occupation and classifications in these two categories between men and women and between New York City and the rest of the State. Of the more than 56,000 accepted for relief, 48.2% were from New York City and 51.8% from the State, but New York City spent 58.8% of the total amount as compared with 41.2% for the rest of the State, as the average monthly grant in that city was \$32.07 as against \$20.97 in the State. The project cost the State of New York about \$12,000,000 in 1931 and the estimated cost for 1932 is \$16,500,000, of which \$15,000,000 is for relief, as against an estimate of \$6,500,000 before the bill was passed. It is also pointed out that less than 250 persons of the over 46,000 receiving old age pensions are former almshouse wards.—*F. J. Bruno.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 15755, 15810)

15773. BROTEMARKLE, R. A.; (assisted by:) BASSETT, DOROTHY M.; EASBY-GRAVE, CHARLOTTE; MEYTROTT, CORNELIA B.; ROSENHEIM, ADELE. The personnel of a children's home—a cumulative psychological study. *Psychol. Clinic.* 20(8) Jan. 1932: 225-245; (9) Feb. 1932: 257-288.—The children in an unnamed child-care institution in New Jersey were studied psychologically at the request of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies in 1928, 1929 and 1930. There were 67 different children studied, but only 31 were in the institution when all three studies were made; 19 were examined twice and 17 once. The Terman test showed an increase in the superior and normal groups in the institution of from 43% in 1928, to 52% in 1929, to 58% in 1930, a decrease in the borderline and moron groups in the same intervals of 32%,

22% and 18%. Dull normal remained about the same at 25%, 26% and 24%. During the period of the examination, some of the defective children were eliminated, and after the study was completed the institution adopted plans to place all such children under more appropriate supervision. The school progress of the lower intelligence group was more satisfactory relative to their capacity than that of the normal group, indicating that interest, effort and time used in pushing the lower mental levels ahead of their actual capacity has apparently left little energy to getting the normal and normal-retarded up to their grade level capacity. As a result of these cumulative tests, the author concluded (1) admissions should be determined upon psychological examinations with recommendations for personality development; (2) these recommendations should be carried out by staff; (3) a more definite policy of treatment should be followed based upon psychological examination; (4) fuller social and psychological records should be developed; and (5) a trained director with adequate staff should be appointed.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15774. DOWD, JEROME. What shall we do with our convicts? *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 93-94.—The author recommends the total abolition of all state and federal penitentiaries and the substitution for them of rural penal colonies outside of the United States. The present penal colony on the Palawan Island of the Philippines would serve as the model. The cost of transporting convicts to a colony would be a trifle compared to the present outlay for the maintenance of our penitentiaries. Reformatories should be abolished and industrial schools, under the control of the educational department of the state, should be substituted. We should do away with all county jails and substitute for them country homes where persons held for trial or sentenced for a short term could live normal lives and have an opportunity to earn their support. Finally, instead of sending so many juveniles to institutions, we should extend our probation system and at the same time require all offenders against property to make restitution to the victim.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

15775. GUELTON, GEORGES. Le régime cellulaire et statistique pénitentiaire en Belgique. [The cell system and penal statistics in Belgium.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminol.* 55 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 424-442.—On December 31, 1925, there were 4,473 cells by day and by night for men and 686 for women; for detention in common during the day and cell by night, 975 for men and 25 for women. The average population per day for central prisons was 758 men; prison schools, 152 men; secondary prisons, 3,454 men and 478 women. School attendance is obligatory in the central prisons. From 1921 through 1925 there were 3 suicides and 17 attempts in the central prisons and 9 suicides and 70 attempts in the secondary prisons, indicating that the cell system does not tend to increase suicides. In 1925, the number of days of punishment was 0.79% of the number of days of detention in the central prison, 3.43% in the prison schools, and 1.01% for men and 0.24% for women in the secondary prisons. The cell system as established in Belgium leads neither to insanity, physical, moral, or mental deterioration, nor suicide.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

15776. MEAD, BENNET. Evaluating the results of correctional treatment. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 30-39.—A discussion of the various methods of measuring the results of correctional treatment by means of mass statistics. According to the federal census, 56.5% of our prisoners in state and federal prisons are recidivists. In other words we know that 56.5% of our inmates of these prisons are not reformed. However, this percentage is probably too low because of our poor facilities for tracing criminals. Further it should be noted that statistics, such as are mentioned above, are of very little use in studying the ef-

fects of the prisons as reformatory factors. This great amount of recidivism may be due to inadequate or improper prison treatment, or to the environment to which the prisoners are returned, to personality difficulties, etc. Complete progress records of all inmates of penological institutions should be made so that many of the factors mentioned above may be studied.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

15777. TAYLOR, EFFIE J. Sidelights on the status of nursing and mental hygiene in schools of nursing. *Mental Hygiene.* 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 264-276.—This information was gathered by the use of questionnaires and conferences with nurses and physicians. The list included every accredited school of nursing which reported a course of lectures in mental and nervous diseases in an undergraduate course. Returns were received from 41 mental hospital schools in which were enrolled 1,181 students. Twenty-five of these schools required but one year of high school for entrance. About half of the directors were high school graduates and a few had attended college. The directors' salaries ranged from \$1,200 to \$3,000 but most of them were around the lower figure. The schools were very deficient in the use of qualified graduate nurses. The hours of duty ranged from 47 to 72 per week. Salaries ranging from \$7 to \$66 per month were paid to all students. Living conditions were unsatisfactory, many of the students having to sleep on the same floor with the patients and having no private life. Much discontent was manifested on account of the lack of consideration given the students. The ratio of nurses to patients was 1 to 58.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 14656, 15473, 15777, 15840)

15778. DAVIES, STANLEY P. Education of the public in mental hygiene. *Mental Hygiene.* 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 238-258.—One of the greatest tasks of mental hygiene education is to secure more liberal appropriations. Some of the best work in educational mental hygiene has been along the line of habit training for children, especially by Douglas Thom. Some syndicated newspaper columns are doing good work. Child guidance clinics have their greatest value in their educational influence on the teachers. A total of 1,810 single talks on mental hygiene were given in 1929 by 32 mental hygiene agencies. In addition, 8 state societies conducted 84 lecture courses, averaging 8 lectures each; 4 conducted 20 courses averaging 5 lectures each, and 11 clinics gave 58 courses averaging 12 lectures each. Radio talks, 121 in number, were given by 23 societies, a few being given in series. The distribution of 153,712 pieces of literature, costing \$7,145, was reported by 14 agencies. Only one organization used motion pictures. Exhibits, 28 in number, were used by 7 organizations. Three organizations used lantern slides. Very little use has been made of publicity agents and from the nature of the work it would be difficult to use them.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

15779. EMERY, MARGUERITE. Recreation for mental health patients. An experiment conducted in the out-patient department of a general hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 91-100.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 14618, 14620, 14635, 15092, 15469-15470, 15587, 15685, 15763)

15780. FREMANTLE, F. E. The debt of the British Empire to medical research. *United Empire.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 89-100.—A brief account of the governmental, private and international agencies at work, and of the important post-war advances in research and training.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

15781. HIATT, E. R. Practical professional problems of rural health administration. *Ohio State Med. J.* 27 Nov. 1931: 877-879.

15782. TSU MIN-YI. La réorganisation sanitaire et le développement de l'éducation physique en Chine. [The sanitary reorganization and the development of physical education in China.] *Ann. Franco-Chinoises.* 4 (15) 1930: 1-18.

15783. ZIMAND, SAVEL. Campaign calendar of a public health organization. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9 (4) Oct. 1931: 165-178.—A summary by its director of the efforts made by the Yorkville Health Demonstration Center in the field of public health education on the middle east side of New York City during its three years of experimentation since 1929.—*F. J. Bruno.*

REHABILITATION

(See also Entry 13854)

15784. COCHRANE, W. A. A hospital service for crippled children. *Univ. Edinburgh J.* 5 (1) Summer 1932: 49-53.—The Edinburgh plan provides a central or thopaedic hospital unit at the University with a smaller unit in each of the larger towns in the area and a minor clinical unit for the smaller towns with a central supervision of the whole. When the plan is completed it will provide a local association on the lines laid down by the general association in London and will have the active cooperation and participation of all local bodies engaged in the work of rehabilitating healthy childhood. The work will be in the hands of a central executive committee and will be an organic part of the

general British movement of child welfare.—*H. G. Plum.*

15785. DAVIS, JOHN EISELE. Some social aspects of mental reeducation. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 129-134.

15786. OBERNDORF, C. P. Sublimation in occupational therapy. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11 (3) Jun. 1932: 155-168.

15787. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. The art of occupational therapy. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6 (2) Apr. 1932: 242-249.—Occupational therapy is an art dependent for success on the personality of the therapist, the surroundings and materials supplied the patients, and the insight of the doctors who should prescribe occupations adapted to the peculiar needs of the patients.—*Lucile Eaves.*

HOUSING

(See also Entries 9630, 12107-12109, 12125, 12127, 13502, 13849, 14074, 14120, 15186, 15474, 15476, 15764, 15863)

15788. STEIN, CLARENCE S. Housing and common sense. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134 (3488) May 11, 1932: 541-544.—Housing for the well-to-do is good business, but housing for two-thirds of our citizens is nobody's business. This is true because: (1) housing is carried on as a speculation rather than investment; and (2) housing is looked upon as purely a private affair rather than as a public function. Housing for the lower income groups must become a direct governmental service.—*Ezra Bowen.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

GENERAL

15789. COBB, JOHN CANDLER. The relations of psychology and social science. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 199-204.—The fundamental and basic relation between psychology and social science is that a large proportion of sociological and economic problems cannot be solved without psychological data. Further, it is necessary that psychological data, to be scientifically valuable, must be quantitatively stated. This requires that a datum must be presented not only with the evidence of its validity, but also with an element of measurement by some stated standard of the quality, degree, or comparative relation of the datum to a phenomenon. Psychological data must be presented, to be available for the social sciences, with the methodology and technique for measurable application to the problems of sociology, economics, education, criminology, and psychiatry.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

15790. WHITLEY, R. L. The case study as a method of research. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (4) May 1932: 567-573.—*Mary Phlegar Smith.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8765, 8799, 10499, 10647)

15791. FRINGS, THEODOR. Sprachgeographie und Kulturgeographie. [Linguistic and cultural geog-

raphy.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde.* 44 (9) 1930: 546-562.—The character and the importance of both French and German linguistic atlases are discussed. Linguistic geography is a new field of science which studies the distribution of idioms in relationship to the landscape, its historical and linguistic development, the type of houses, and place names. Linguistic and cultural landscapes are synonymous and differ from the natural landscapes. The scientific field work has been done by both philologists and geographers. Both contribute to the study of cultural morphology.—*Bruno Dietrich.*

15792. FRÉJAVILLE, GUSTAVE. Géographie et cinéma: Le monde sur l'écran. [Geography and the cinema: the world on the screen.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57 (4) Apr. 1932: 309-313.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14108, 15234)

15793. MANOILESCO, MIHAIL. La méthode dans l'économie politique. [Method in political economy.] *Observatorul Soc. Econ.* (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1931: 9-22.—*I. Adămoiu.*

15794. SIMIAND, FR. De l'expérimentation en science économique positive. [Experiment in positive economic science.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger.* 56 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 48-79.

STATISTICAL METHOD

GENERAL

15795. HOLZINGER, KARL J., and SWINEFORD, FRANCES. Uniqueness of factor patterns. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 247-258.—T. L. Kelley's factor patterns and those of others are criticized as inadequate and as lacking "uniqueness."—Mabel A. Elliott.

15796. KOVÁCS, ALOYS. L'Institut International de Statistique à Madrid. Généralités sur la Session de Madrid. Questions démographiques. [The International Institute of Statistics at Madrid. General report of the Madrid Session. Demographic questions.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise Stat.* 9 (4) 1931: 486-503.—The International Institute of Statistics held its 20th session at Madrid from the 14th to the 20th of September, 1931. For the discussion of detailed reports, the Institute was divided into three sections: demography, economic statistics, and social statistics. Among the many reports discussed in the section on demography, two were presented by the American delegate, Walter F. Willcox. The first of these reports related to the national origins immigration quota and the second to the question of the repeal of the prohibition amendment in the United States. In connection with the determination of national origins on the basis of surname, M. Boháč of Czechoslovakia called attention to the fact that in Moravia there are areas in Czech territory in which 90% of the names are German, and that in many other parts of Europe the name was not a good index of nationality. Another report to the demographic section which aroused much discussion related to the statistics of nationality, particularly in countries having large national minorities. Other topics of discussion were: mortality tables, housing statistics, criminal statistics,

the comparability of periodic statistics, an estimate of the population of China, and the statistics of international migration.—G. B. L. Arner.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 14009, 14014, 15776, 15833)

15797. BURT, H. J. Rural community trends. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #161. 1931: pp. 48.—From the standpoint of methodology the purpose of this study is to combine the survey process and the scoring technique in such a way as to derive an annual index number to show the status and trend of the major interests in the participating rural communities. The report given is for the first year of a proposed continuous annual measurement of rural community status and trends. The major interests studied were (1) public schools; (2) health conditions; (3) utilities and public services; (4) finance, wealth and trade; and (5) civic and religious interests. The study carries an applied as well as a technical aspect. Choice of factors to be studied was made on the basis of availability, measurability, and the significance of the data. Three communities were included in the first year's study; others may be added. From the applied standpoint the purposes of the study are: (1) to utilize the index number technique for the development of an information service to the communities included, and (2) to provide a continuous factual basis for the development of community programs. It is thought that the study will be a stimulus in providing local leadership. A final import of the project is the increased social control which it tends to give the group. (Ten tables.)—O. D. Duncan.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entries 11520, 12405, 15002)

15798. CARVER, HARRY C. Business and statistics. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 142-143.—The trend of business statistics is towards the mathematical end of the statistics spectrum. The phase of business statistics dealing with the analysis and projection of time series now rests on an unstable foundation largely because this work is being done for the most part by economists and professional forecasters who are more interested in making predictions than in estimating the probability that the actual occurrences will differ from their forecasts by more than a specified per cent. Mathematical statistics have reached a stage where it is now possible to make such predictions and accompany them with their empirical probable errors for any limited number of months ahead.—H. G. Meyer.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 15694)

15799. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Činnost statistické společnosti francouzské v Paříži ve správním roce 1930. [The activities of the French statistical society of Paris in 1930.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 88-94.—J. S. Rouček.

15800. KUCHYNKA, KAREL. Co stojí Německo statistická služba. [Cost of German statistical service.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (3-4) Apr. 1931: 299-301.—In 1930 the national budget provided 14,400,000 RM; the provinces 5,000,000; the communes 4,880,000 RM. The actual

expenses are really much greater, because service is also given by the courts, schools, etc.—J. S. Rouček.

15801. NAGASAWA R. The method of statistical investigation concerning agricultural production in Japan. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 149-178.—The first general investigation of agricultural production in Japan was made in 1869. Since then the statistical work of the Government has been steadily improved until today an annual estimate is made of (1) the total area of arable land, (2) the area planted in each (important) crop, (3) the pre-harvest condition of rice, wheat, barley, oats, and cocoons, (4) the area harvested, and (5) the yield or production of the harvested area. The pre-harvest condition of the crops is reported in terms of "very bad," "bad," "average," "good," and "very good." The yield or production is estimated either through test reaping or personal investigation—with the second method preferable to the first where the farm population is sufficiently educated to give reliable information.—Oris V. Wells.

15802. REIF, G. O metodě statistiky práce ve Švýcarsku. [Methods of labor statistics in Switzerland.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (5-6) Jun. 1931: 365-368.—J. S. Rouček.

15803. SHIMOJO, U. Outline of the recent statistical works in Japan. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 100-120.—In 1920 the first population census was taken in Japan. The statistical organization of Japan is highly centralized. Though each local government has a statistical staff which collects and publishes statistics concerning the provinces, all of them are unified and controlled by a central Bureau of Statistics in Tokyo. Under its supervision are coordinated the collection and dissemination of statistics

of all kinds: vital, financial, agricultural, labor or industrial. Because of such central organization many of the results of the general census of 1930, for example, were available in less than 3 months after the date of the census-taking (Oct. 1). To date it has published two censuses of population (1920 and 1930), two statistical investigations of labor conditions (1925 and 1927), one unemployment census (1925), one family budget inquiry (1927), and one agricultural census (1929).—*T. J. Kreps.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 15641, 15759)

15804. HARVEY, O. L. Concerning the Thurstone "personality schedule." *J. Soc. Psychol.* 31(2) May 1932: 240-251.—*Helen Lasker.*

15805. McELWEE, EDNA WILLIS. The reliability of the Goodenough Intelligence Test used with sub-normal children fourteen years of age. *J. Applied Psychol.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 217-218.

15806. MAY, MARK A. Problems of measuring character and personality. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(2) May 1932: 131-145.—Most of the technical and practical problems in the field of "personality and character testing are complicated by assuming that each trait measured is an independent entity in which there are quantitative individual differences. Traits are only convenient names given to types or qualities of behavior which have elements in common. A personality test, then, should aim at getting a sample of behavior, and the problem is to get as adequate and representative a sampling as possible. The validity of a test, as measured by correlation with other tests of the same trait, is of little importance.—*Helen Lasker.*

15807. WELLS, F. L. Army Alpha—revised. *Personnel J.* 10(6) Apr. 1932: 411-417.—In spite of its "technical defects," the Army Alpha is still the most standardized of intelligence tests and best known among higher education groups. Modifications have been made to eliminate its cumbrousness and incongruities without disturbing the norms necessary to giving and scoring. Reliable tests of the Army Alpha against itself and against the revision were made. The time saved in administration of the test; the lessening of error possibilities; and the fact that an instruction manual is dispensed with contribute to the advantages of the revision as opposed to the old form. (Tables).—*M. T. Parsons.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 14973, 15671, 15825)

15808. FÖLDES, BÉLA. Les minorités et la statistique des nationalités. [The minorities and the statistics of nationality.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise Stat.* 9(4) 1931: 441-474.—In the censuses of Czechoslovakia and Rumania, the methods used arbitrarily minimized the numbers returned for minority nationalities. The writer discusses in detail the principles on which statistics of nationality should be based. All nationalities are mixed and there is no possibility of obtaining accurate statistics of ethnic stock. The purposes of the statistics of nationality can in most cases be served by making the separation on the basis of mother tongue. Language, however, is not in itself an adequate indication of nationality, as some families speak more than one language, and entire national groups, as, for example, the Irish, have accepted the language characteristic of another ethnic stock. Földes advocates a policy of permitting the individual, without interference or penalty, to declare his own nationality. This declaration, supplementing the answer to the mother tongue

question, would make it possible to obtain reasonably accurate statistics of nationality.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

15809. McKAY, EVELYN C. Problems in determining the extent of blindness. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 47-52.—The existing registers of the "blind" are probably incomplete because: blindness is vaguely defined, people are unwilling to report blindness, and blindness is a rare condition. A committee on Statistics of the Blind was formed in 1929 to improve statistics of persons with impaired vision. A quantitative definition of blindness was suggested. Various methods of case finding were investigated, none of which are wholly satisfactory.—*George A. Baker.*

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entry 14114)

15810. HELMER, ROSS D. Adjustment versus recovery. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6(2) Apr. 1932: 314-318.—A psychiatric diagnostic classification was adopted by the American Psychiatric Association in 1917 and is now in general use, but hospitals continue to record and report the condition of patients on discharge in the phraseology used a hundred years ago. Helmer proposes a classification of discharged patients in terms of results of treatment: (1) readjusted with insight, including patients with complete insight pertaining to their functional or organic psychosis, and with capacity to regain their former status in the community; (2) readjustment without insight, but no longer asocial and capable of self support; (3) restricted adjustment, with some continuance of asocial traits or confusion, but likely to cause little trouble while receiving home care; (4) unadjusted, or not helped by the hospital treatment, and usually removed against advice.—*Lucile Eaves.*

15811. TRUESDELL, LEON E. The tabulation of population data by census tracts for cities in the United States. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 76-79.—Special census tracts have been created in 16 cities. These tracts have the statistical advantages of constant boundaries, small areas so that suitable combinations may be made, and homogeneity of population types. Eleven standard tables are prepared by tracts, the expense being borne in part by some organization in each city.—*George A. Baker.*

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entries 15817, 15822, 15834)

15812. BLIND, ADOLF. Die "richtige" Berechnung der Einnahmen- und der Ausgabenanteile in der Statistik über Haushaltsrechnungen. [The correct determination of the distribution of household income and expenditure.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 136(4) Apr. 1932: 574-596.—An analysis of the methods used in the determination of the distribution, by classes, of household incomes and expenditures during 1929 in Germany provides the starting point for this methodological study; but the discussion is of general application. Of the three methods available, and apparently confused, two are essentially identical in result; namely, (1) the direct computation of the percentage for each class, by dividing the sum for each class by the sum for the group as a whole, and (2) the computation for each class by dividing the average magnitude per case in each class by the average magnitude per case for the entire group. They are the equivalent of the weighted arithmetic mean, with the average magnitude per case in each class as the weights. They are useful and appropriate when the purpose of the analysis is to ascertain, for the entire statistical universe involved, the percentage distribution by

classes, and the variations in magnitude per case in the separate classes are ignored. The third method, that of the average of the ratios for each class, is the equivalent of the unweighted arithmetic mean, and is useful and appropriate when the cases are all taken as equivalent. Thus, in statistics designed to show the liquidity of commercial banks, a weighted average will show the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities for the banking system as a whole, but not of any class of banks within the system. This index is unduly influenced by the big banks. The unweighted average is the average of the reserve ratios of the banks, or of classes of banks, regardless of their size. The former might be used to forecast the assets or liabilities of the banks that are going to suspend payment, while the latter would rather indicate the number of such banks. The question, therefore, of which of these two methods is the "correct" one, depends upon the purpose for which the data are being assembled. In many investigations it may be desirable and possible to present the data by both methods.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

15813. O'TOOLE, A. L. On symmetric functions of more than one variable and of frequency functions. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 56-63.—In an earlier paper the writer has developed a simple differential operator method for expressing any symmetric function of the n variates x_1, \dots, x_n as a rational integral algebraic function of the power sums s_1, \dots, s_w , where w is the weight of the symmetric function, and $s_k = x_1^k + \dots + x_n^k$. The transformation to moments is then a simple matter. In the earlier paper the variates x_i are of the serial distribution type, but not necessarily integers. The present paper discusses the extensions to the case of more than one set of variates and to frequency functions.—*Paul R. Rider.*

15814. WERTHEIMER, ALBERT. A generalized frequency function. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 64-77.—Given a set of observed values l_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) obtained from n observations made on the same quantity l . We seek to determine two functions $f(P, l_i)$ and $\phi(P, l_i)$ such that $f(P, l_i)=0$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) defines p as a unique value assigned to the observed quantity; and $\phi(P, l_i)dl_i$ gives to within infinitesimals of higher order the probability that if another observation is made, the observed value will lie in the interval $l_i \leq l \leq l_i + dl_i$. Gauss determined the ϕ function to be the so-called normal error law on the basis of the following assumptions: (a) The product $\phi(P, l_1) \cdot \dots \cdot \phi(P, l_n)$ is to be a maximum with respect to p . (b) The unique value p is the arithmetic mean of the observations. (c) The probability function is a function of $P-l_i$. Poincaré, on the basis of the first two assumptions only, obtained the error function $\phi(P, l_i) = \theta(l_i)e^{W(P)+l_iV(P)}$, where $dW/dP + PdV/dP = 0$. In this paper it is assumed that the unique value p is defined by a function satisfying certain conditions, and on the basis of assumption (a) there is obtained a more general error function from which the normal law, the Poincaré function, and other forms of the error function, as well as the Pearson curves, are obtained as special cases.—*Paul R. Rider.*

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 15795, 15833)

15815. HORST, PAUL. A short method for solving for a coefficient of multiple correlation. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 40-44.—*Paul R. Rider.*

15816. NEYMAN, JERZY. O korelacji pomiędzy ilorazami o wspólnym mianowniku. [The correlation between quotients of a common denominator.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8 (4) 1931: 857-865.—French summary.—*O. Eisenberg.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 15798)

15817. BAKER, G. A. Distribution of the means divided by the standard deviations of samples from non-homogeneous populations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 1-9.—This paper discusses the distribution of the ratio of mean to standard deviation in samples from a population made up of two normal components. Theoretical results are presented for samples of two, and experimental results for samples of four.—*Paul R. Rider.*

15818. BOCHNER, S. Die Poissonsche Summationsformel in mehreren Veränderlichen. [The summation formula of Poisson in several variables.] *Mathemat. Ann.* 106 (1) Jan. 22, 1932: 56-63.—The author examines conditions for the validity of the summation formula

$$\sum_m f(m_1 \dots m_k) = \sum_n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1 \dots x_k) e^{2\pi i(n_1 x_1 + \dots + n_k x_k)} dx_1 \dots dx_k,$$

where the variables x assume all real values, the variables m and n all integral values.—*M. H. Stone.*

15819. CAMP, B. H. Some fundamental concepts of mathematical statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 148-151.—In considering tests of significance one cannot escape the problem to which R. A. Fisher has applied the idea of "likelihood," defined as: $\Pi f(x_1, m) f(x_2, m) \dots f(x_n, m)$, the likelihood of m , a parameter of a prescribed system, the value of which is to be determined from random samples x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . The optimum value of m , that is the maximum likelihood is obtained from: $d\Pi/dm = 0$. This approach to the problem of significance has proved useful, but there is no reason to believe that it is the best logical assumption that can be made in a given situation. (1) The concept of likelihood has led to misunderstanding and misinterpretation. (2) Often the mean value of m , obtained by integration of Π is more useful than the optimum value. (3) The application of the idea of likelihood is possible only when the shape of the distribution is known. In most statistical problems the relative frequencies in the sample must be regarded as ordinates of the curve or surface that is to be discovered; this necessitates the application of the method of least square or the method of least chi square test. Nevertheless, the concept of maximum potency (likelihood) has its pragmatic usefulness. It leads to statistics with least possible sampling variance, and the variance of which can be found by a second differentiation.—*B. S. Sanders.*

15820. CULTRERA, R. Breve osservazione sopra un concetto di convergenza di una successione di variabili casuali. [Note on the concept of convergence of a succession of casual variables.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 63-65.—The definition of convergence, in the sense of the calculus of probability, of a succession of casual variables X_k towards the casual variable X , proposed by Frechet, is more restrictive than the other definition which is based on the ordinary convergence of the law of total probability of the variables X_k towards that of X .—*P. Smolensky.*

15821. FELDMAN, H. M. The distributions of the precision constant and its square in samples of n from a normal population. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 19-31.—The writer studies the following properties of the distribution of the precision constant and its square in samples of n from a normal population: (1) modes and optimum values, (2) the first four moments, (3) skewness and flatness, (4) medians and quartiles.—*Paul R. Rider.*

15822. HENDERSON, R. A postulate for observations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 32-39.—

The writer defines "a balanced measure of a quantity" to be "one of which the mean or expected value is equal to the true value of the quantity measured," and makes the postulate that "of two or more balanced measures of a quantity the best measure is the one which has the smallest standard deviation." It follows that when we have a number of different results of balanced measurements of the same quantity the best measure is the average of the individual measures each weighted inversely as the square of its standard deviation. If the postulate is applied to the theory of combinations of observations we are led to the same equations as those derived, in the ordinary theory of least squares, from the assumption of the normal law of error, even though no assumption regarding the law of error, other than that of balance, is made. When the quantity measured is a probability and the measure is to be determined from an observed result, if the probability is p , the number of trials n , and the number of occurrences of the result r , then r/n is a balanced measure of p . The measure usually associated with Bayes' theorem, viz., $(r+1)/(n+2)$, is not a balanced measure. For this case the following postulate might consistently have been proposed: that hypothesis is to be adopted which makes the compound probability of the hypothesis and the observed facts a maximum. In connection with frequency distributions an important consideration arises from the fact that balanced measures are not always consistent under mathematical transformations. The net result of the investigation of the application of balanced measures as presumptive values of moments in frequency distributions seems to be that, in view of the formal inconsistencies involved, it is necessary carefully to select the functions to which such measures are applied.—*Paul R. Rider.*

15823. KHINTCHINE, A. Über einen neuen Grenzwertsatz der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. [A new limiting value theorem in the theory of probability.] *Mathemat. Ann.* 101 (5) Jun. 25, 1929: 745-752.—Let $W(A)$ be the probability of an event A ; then if $W(E) = p$ ($q = 1 - p$) and if m be number of appearances of E in n independent trials, the Laplace limit theorem states that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} W[t_1 \sqrt{2npq} < m - np < t_2 \sqrt{2npq}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{-z^2} dz.$$

The author remarks that for $t \leq t_1 \leq t_2$ as t increases indefinitely, the limit of both sides of the above equation is zero, so that for such values of t the Laplace limit states nothing more than the Bernoulli theorem. The author has asked himself how well the Gauss-Laplace frequency law really does give the distribution of $m - np$ for large values of t and he has discovered the new limit theorem of this paper. First he supposes that x obeys the Gauss-Laplace law with zero mean and standard deviation σ , and then he shows that for t arbitrarily large, with

$$t_1 = t + g_1/t, \quad t_2 = t + g_2/t, \quad 0 < g_1 < g_2,$$

in which g_1 and g_2 are constants,

$$\frac{W(\sigma t_1 < x < \sigma t_2)}{W(\sigma t < x)} \rightarrow e^{-g_1} - e^{-g_2}$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Then he shows that if $t = 0$ (\sqrt{n}) (which is no real restriction), for

$$0 \leq g_1 \leq g_2 \leq \infty, \quad t \rightarrow \infty, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\frac{W[\sqrt{npq}(t + g_1/t) < m - np < \sqrt{npq}(t + g_2/t)]}{W(\sqrt{npq}t < m - np)} \rightarrow e^{-g_1} - e^{-g_2}.$$

Thus it appears that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, for such large deviations from the mean, the Gauss-Laplace law does describe

the distribution of m in a much more precise sense than that indicated by the Laplace limit theorem.—*C. C. Craig.*

15824. NEUMANN, J. v. Allgemeine Eigenwerttheorie Hermitescher Funktionaloperatoren. [General characteristic value theory of Hermite functional operators.] *Mathemat. Ann.* 102 (1) Jul. 27, 1929: 49-131.

15825. STARCH, DANIEL. Factors in the reliability of samples. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177 A) Mar. 1932: 190-201.—A sample if properly secured, if of an adequate size and if handled competently nets satisfactory results in most cases. In procuring the sample care should be taken so that no bias enters in the selection. When this is impossible every effort should be made to ascertain the nature and the direction of the bias and make necessary allowances. In securing the data, the relevancy, clarity and specificity of the questions asked is of prime importance. The task of an interview is a delicate and difficult one. The interviewer should have tact, initiative and resourcefulness. As a check on the quality of the work of the interviewer and as a means of keeping him alert a certain number of recalls is essential. Of the various methods of investigation, the personal interview is the best, though the most costly. Mail questionnaires may be used in certain cases with precaution and correction of the returns. Telephone interviews are even more limited. Size of the sample is determined by the accuracy desired: for some purposes a sample of 300 cases may be adequate, while in others a sample of 5,000 is necessary. (Examples).—*B. S. Sanders.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

15826. FERGER, W. F. Pigou's method of deriving demand curves. *Econ. J.* 42 (165) Mar. 1932: 17-26.—Consumer demand, a function of the level of prices rather than their rate of change, is ordinarily best represented by price-quantity data consisting of trend ratios, and retailer demand, a function of the direction of price movement, by link relatives. Pigou's method, however, utilizes neither of these procedures. Two successive time intervals are selected during which changes in demand were presumably regular. Price-quantity observations are plotted for the beginning, middle, and end of the intervals. Thus, a triad of points in a plane is obtained. Through them, if they are not in a straight line, only one set of three equidistant parallel lines can be drawn. By rejecting such triads of points as yield parallel lines of positive slope, and assuming the demand curve to be a straight line fitted to the logarithms of price and quantity, Pigou obtains a demand curve of constant elasticity without the fitting of a single trend. But why do not the lines of positive slope constitute supply curves? The three original datum points are subject to large errors of sampling and observation. Pigou failed to note certain important possibilities of his method: (1) it is applicable even if changes in supply and demand are correlated, a case in which other methods fail (though it too fails if there be perfect correlation); (2) the method may yield both the demand and supply curves, in case of imperfectly correlated demand and supply changes.—*T. J. Kreps.*

RATES AND RATIOS

15827. FREUDENBERG, KARL. Die Abweichung des Verlaufs der Sterblichkeit vom Makeham'schen Gesetz. [The departure of the trend of mortality from Makeham's law.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentrabl.* 24 (2) Mar. 1932: 33-38.

15828. SUMIO, T. On the basis for determining the rate of mortality in Japanese standard experience tables. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 3*-15*.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entry 15240)

15829. COYLE, EUNICE S. Electric power data as indexes of business fluctuations. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (2) May 15, 1932: 88-96.—The U. S. Geological Survey's series on "monthly production of electricity for public use," when properly adjusted, appears to represent reliably changes in the physical volume of business—despite such peculiarities as the small direct representation of agriculture, the large representation of some consumer activities, and the possibility of shifts between private and purchased power at certain junctures in the business cycle. The weekly series compiled by the National Electric Light Association, for 1929 to date, on "total energy for distribution by the electric light and power industry" promises to become independently useful as an index of general business activity, when sufficient data become available to permit statistical analysis; but it now serves as a good basis for an early estimate of the Geological Survey's monthly totals. The Electrical World's series on monthly consumption of energy by manufacturing plants does not measure general business; as an index of manufacturing activity, its usefulness is limited by certain statistical shortcomings, and by lack of conformity at certain times with known conditions, or with the movement of other indexes of manufacturing activity.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

15830. FRICKEY, EDWIN. Revision of the index of general business conditions. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (2) May 15, 1932: 80-87.—Harvard's revised index chart is constructed on the same principles as its predecessors, and the relations among the curves and their significance are comparable with those found in the study of similar index charts extending back to 1875. The new A curve is based, during the period 1925 to date, upon the official all-inclusive index ("Index 2") of stock prices, published by the New York Stock Exchange, and during 1919-24 upon the Dow-Jones industrial stock-price index. The new B curve rests upon Harvard's figures on outside bank debits for selected cities. Curve A is adjusted for secular trend, and expressed in terms of standard deviation. Curve B is first corrected for seasonal variation, and then further adjusted in the manner of A. The revision of Curve C was made at an earlier date (See *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (2): 59-67, Entry 3: 18325), and stands here, except that a smaller standard deviation, based upon the pre-war period, has been applied.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

15831. NAGOYA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. The quantity index of food stuff production in Japan. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 211-214.

15832. UNSIGNED. General economic conditions: indexes and selected statistical data. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (2) May 15, 1932: 61-65.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR
SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entry 15815)

15833. BURT, H. J. Analysis of social data. *Mis-souri Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #155. 1931: pp. 98.—This is essentially a study of research methods of analysis made possible or practicable by the development of a new machine, the selecto-meter, for counting, combining, correlating, and comparing social data on a large scale. The machine opens a new field of research analysis through its ability to handle combinations, thus permitting a functional analysis of social behavior as distinct from the usual numerical analysis. The data used in demonstrating the machine are concerning the behavior of people in terms of the number of hours they

have attended religious, educational, social, and recreational events during a stated period of time. These data were selected because they featured several forms of behavior and because they were highly reliable. They were secured by a careful day-by-day record keeping for a period of three months. The first step in the analysis was to reduce the materials into (1) indivisible units of behavior, (2) indivisible behaving units, and (3) indivisible conditioning factors. The operation of the device then becomes purely mechanical, eliminating the sources of error in hand labor, and combining many of the single processes of standard machines by a condensed distribution method which it makes available. This also eliminates the need for partial correlation, and gives the relationship between the two original variables in terms of successive step-intervals of the constant. Comparisons indicate that this method is more useful in showing relationships than is the usual Pearsonian technique. There is a distinction between numerical and functional statistical analysis, and this study shows that the influence of any single factor may be changed radically when it is embodied in a functional combination. The ratio of actual occurrence to chance occurrence is a common denominator and may be regarded as a norm of social measurement, which means that the element of chance is held constant or eliminated. The discovery of the fundamental combinations associated with the several step intervals of a given form of behavior makes it possible to construct a prediction table by means of which the average behavior can be predicted from the constituent factors. (Twenty-eight tables and photographic graph of the selecto-meter.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

15834. JENKINS, THOMAS N. A short method and tables for the calculation of the average and standard deviation of logarithmic distributions. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 45-55.—*Paul R. Rider.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 15123)

15835. CALLAWAY, V. G. C. Actuarial notes on the calculation of contingent assurance values and of compound survivorship annuities. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 63-1 (305) Mar. 1932: 67-69.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15836. EVANS, A. W. On the relationship between life annuities at different rates of interest. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 63-1 (305) Mar. 1932: 70-81.—Approximate relationships between life annuities at different rates of interest are derived in terms of certain constants which are practically independent of age, but depend on the interest rate and the class of status during which the annuity is payable. The examples apply to age 20 and upward and to interest rates between $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 6% . The joint life annuity is one of the most favorable to the operation of the formula.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15837. PERKS, WILFRED. On some experiments in the graduation of mortality statistics. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 63-1 (305) Mar. 1932: 12-40.—The paper develops a family of curves with a wider applicability than Makeham's formula. The expression for the force of mortality is dealt with. In Makeham's form this was equal to $(A + Bc^x)$. In order to provide rates of mortality which would not be too high at the older ages the author uses $(A + Bc^x)$ divided by $(1 + Dc^x)$. In integrating this expression to obtain the number living, the substitution of $y = c^x$ is employed. The resulting expression, as well as the similar expression yielded by Makeham's formula, is found to be but a special case of the differential equation from which Pearson derived his system of frequency curves. Using this then as a generalization for the force of mortality and substituting $c^x = y$, the following is derived as the generalized form for the force of mortality $(A + Bc^x)$.

divided by $(Kc^z + 1 + Dc^z)$. A possible extension to selected tables is outlined. (Discussion.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

15838. TAKARABE, S. Vergleichende Tabellen,

die sogenannte natürliche Lebensdauer in Japan und Belgien betreffend. [Comparative tables relating to the so-called natural length of life in Japan and Belgium.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 16*-17*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

15839. LICHTENBERGER, HENRI. Deutschland-studium in der Sorbonne. [The study of Germany at the Sorbonne.] *Inter-Nationes.* 1 (4) Oct. 1931: 89-91.—Since about 1880 the study of German at the Sorbonne has not been confined to the teaching of the language and the history of literature, but has been extended to philology, of German political history, civilization, and general culture. In 1931 the *Institut d'Études Germaniques* was founded, an autonomous institution under the direction of professors and lay members, which largely furthers the study of German civilization by lectures on the economic and financial development in Germany and by the establishment of relations with outstanding personalities of German science and public life.—*Hans Frerik.*

15840. WINTERNITZ, M. C. A physician looks at mental hygiene. *Mental Hygiene.* 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 221-232.—The Yale University School of Medicine has had a special interest in mental hygiene for 10 years and in 1929 established the Institute of Human Relations. This institute combines and correlates the work in medicine, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, law, government, and industry.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14185, 14220)

15841. HASSINGER, HUGO. Aufgaben der Geographie in Österreich. [Tasks of geography in Austria.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74 (10-12) 1931: 276-297.—The first task of Austrian geographers is to investigate the natural and cultural landscapes of their own country and their historical development. The work accomplished and the problems of the future are described, and the need for new large-scale state survey maps (1:25,000 and 1:50,000) and statistical data for small administrative units (communes) is emphasized. Since Austria is an Alpine country, its geographers have the physical and scientific training needed for research work in mountain regions. Austrian geographers must prevent their nation from losing its world outlook.—*J. Moscheles.*

15842. HAUSER, HENRI. L'enseignement de la géographie économique au Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. [The teaching of economic geography in the Conservatory of Arts and Crafts.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 53 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 223-228.—Economic geography has been taught since 1908. Since the war, the subject has been granted the status of a magisterial chair with a three year program, the first year including study of the principal products and their distribution and industries and their development, the second year being equally divided between the geography of transportation and a synthetic study of France and "greater France" with the role of each in world economy, and the third year treating of the principal economic powers. The course attempts to mirror the changing industrial and commercial activity of the globe, with a constant emphasis of colonial aspects.—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

15843. HETTNER, ALFRED. Die Geographie als Wissenschaft und als Lehrfach. [Geography as a science and as subject matter in schools and universities.]

Geog. Anz. 32 (4) 1931: 107-117.—An artistic description is justifiable but must not supplant scientific form. Spethmann's so-called "dynamic geography" is not geography but politics, economic politics, social science, political science, etc. The task of the university is to give students a scientific background, and teach them to think in geographical terms and along geographical lines. The learning of facts is, relatively speaking, of minor importance. In lower schools geography may also deal with customs of people not necessarily explainable by geographical environment. No other subject demonstrates cause and effect as well as does geography.—*Werner Neuse.*

15844. WINKLER, WILHELM. Geographisch bemerkenswerte Arbeiten des Bundesamtes für Statistik in der Zeit von 1919-1931. [Geographically noteworthy works of the State Institute of Statistics between 1919 and 1931.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74 (10-12) 1931: 371-379.—The Austrian State Institute of Statistics does not include all official statistics but is supplemented by the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry and by the Dept. of Trade and Traffic. Its more important enterprises in the period covered were the census of the population in 1923, the census of agricultural and of manufacturing establishments in 1930, and the annual survey of the tourists and travellers movement, including statistics of the accommodations available. The material available either in print or manuscript is listed.—*J. Moscheles.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 14295, 14306)

15845. FUHSE, FRANZ. Die wissenschaftlichen Museen und ihre Aufgaben. C. Volkskundliche Museen. [Scientific museums and their tasks. C. Folklore museums.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 26-29.—Folklore museums have a definite field to show by illustrations the make-up (*Gestaltung*) of man and his activities in mental life and in practical things, insofar as these activities have developed beyond the general into a special type.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15846. GOESSLER, PETER. Die wissenschaftlichen Museen und ihre Aufgaben. B. Vorgeschichtliche Museen. [Scientific museums and their tasks. B. Prehistoric museums.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 15-20.—Prehistoric museums have a three-fold task: (1) advancement of science; (2) care of monuments; (3) popular education. The question of the centralization or decentralization of the finds seems of subordinate importance as compared with the demand for scientific centralization of field research in large districts.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15847. KRAUSE, FRITZ. Die wissenschaftlichen Museen und ihre Aufgaben. A. Völkerkundliche Museen. [Scientific museums and their tasks. A. Ethnological museums.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 10-14.—The museums of ethnology are museums of cultural science. Their tasks include the archival preservation of cultural documents, scientific research, teaching and popular education, and training of scientific personnel.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15848. LEHMANN, JOHANNES. Die wissenschaftlichen Museen und ihre Aufgaben. A. Völkerkundliche Museen. [Scientific museums and their tasks. A. Ethnological museums.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch.* Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z. 26 1931: 7-10.—An ethnological museum has to separate the popular-scientific collections for exhibition purposes from the archives. The collection on exhibition shows in a purely ethnographic exposition the material culture of a number of culturally very different peoples or groups of peoples, furnishes an introduction to a systematic classification in the particular fields, and gives familiarity, in a division of comparative ethnology with the methods of work, formulation of theories, and the results of ethnological research.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

15849. NIPPERT, OLGA. Einiges über Kants Ansichten von Naturgaben, Vererbung und dem Zusammenhang zwischen Körper und Seele. [Kant's views on natural gifts, heredity, and the connection between body and soul.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 7 (2) 1932: 80-86.—Kant was a forerunner of the modern eugenics, as shown in his *Anthropologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht* (Pragmatic aspects of anthropology).—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

15850. PUL'NER, I. M. ПУЛЬНЕР, И. М. Вопросы организации еврейских этнографических музеев и еврейских отделов при общих этнографических музеях. [Problems of organizing Jewish ethnographical museums and Jewish branches with general ethnographical museums.] *Советская Этнография. Sovetskaiia Etnografiia*. (3-4) 1931: 156-163.—G. Vasilevich.

15851. SOKOLOV, B. M. СОКОЛОВ, В. М. Построение и деятельность советских этнографических музеев. [Construction and activities of Soviet ethnographical museums.] *Советская Этнография. (Sovetskaiia Etnografiia)*. (3-4) 1931: 125-135.—G. Vasilevich.

15852. THILENIUS, GEORG. 60 Jahre Deutsche Anthropologische Gesellschaft. [Sixty years of the German Anthropological Society.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch.*, Mainz 1930, Mainzer Z. 26 1931: 2-7.—Reviews the changes in anthropological, ethnological, and prehistoric theories and teachings in Germany since 1870.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 14372, 14381, 14384, 14390, 14425, 14465, 14545, 14576, 14635, 14729, 14877, 15867)

15853. CAPRA, M. P., et al. L'enseignement de l'histoire dans les écoles primaires. [The teaching of history in primary schools.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 3-pt. 3 (13) Oct. 1931: 319-512.—The different countries belonging to the Congress of Oslo have furnished reports on the programs and official instructions for teaching history in their primary schools. By primary schools is meant first, the elementary schools attended by children up to the age of 14 years; second, intermediate schools with a course of from two to four years not leading to a lycée course; and third, Normal Schools for the preparation of primary school teachers. History is necessary in the elementary schools because most pupils do not go beyond this stage. History is the memory of collective life and seeks to satisfy man's curiosity concerning his past. All national programs aim at awakening a social sense, at giving a knowledge of social integration, and at introducing him to political thought. Some seek to develop imagination while others hope to teach morals through history. With the exception of Russia, which centers its history around class conflict, all countries set up the ideal of removing history from preaching. There is a general reaction against

teaching political events and wars, and against undue exaltation of nationalism. Universal history is generally taught with national history to further the idea of the interdependence of peoples and to broaden the sympathies. National history is usually made the center of history instruction with universal history as a correlated subject. The major emphasis is in most cases placed on the last two centuries. In some cases local history is used as an introduction to national history while in others it is regarded as a tool with which to stress facts relating to larger units. The biographical and the local geography approaches to history are widely used. The tendency to include early events outside their own history seems strongest among the newer nations which include the chain of events bearing upon their founding. Much importance is attached to books and proper preparation of teachers. Teachers are given much leeway in method and subject matter. (The bulletin includes a general report and national reports from Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dantzic, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, and Greece, as well as an account of the recent historical congresses.)—Russell H. Anderson.

15854. FIRTH, C. H. Dates and anniversaries. *History*. 16 (62) Jul. 1931: 97-105.—An ideal calendar for historians; would be of considerable use to teachers.—H. D. Jordan.

15855. GREEN, FLETCHER MELVIN. Heroes of the American Revolution. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 11 (5) Jan. 1932: pp. 55.—A study outline.

15856. MANN, F. de L. (ed.) The teaching of economic history in universities. Pt. I. Continental. Pt. II. United States, British Empire, and Japan. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (3) Apr. 1932: 325-345.—This article continues the survey begun in the last issue of the *Review* of the standing of economic history in the universities of the principal countries of the world. The first part deals with Austria and the Netherlands; the section on Austria is by Alfons Dopsch of Vienna, founder of the *Seminar für Wirtschafts- und Kulturgeschichte* in 1922 through which the work in economic history has been coordinated and extended. The remaining sections especially those on the United States and Great Britain are detailed and describe, university by university, the ample provision made both for formal courses and for research in economic history. [See Entry 4: 10556.]—Samuel Rezneck.

15857. STARR, JOSHUA. Some current issues in the teaching of Jewish history. *Jewish Educ.* 4 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 104-109.—Contemporaneously with the appearance of Jewish history textbooks that are characterized by the critical viewpoint as opposed to the traditional moralistic one, there has appeared a series founded on an economic correlation of history with literature. The method of the latter, however, is faulty in that it fails to analyze why the ancients liked to recount their legends and how their outlook and conduct were affected by the telling. The biographical approach to Jewish history, it seems, has won practically no adherents among the writers of the newer school. This is probably due to a realization of the serious limitation on the pedagogic side, although it is without due regard for the critical aspect of what is available to be taught as biography. In any event, instruction in history, even if it were dominated by the critical method, must primarily be concerned with human lives rather than with the literary reflections of those lives.—J. B. Lightman.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

15858. McQUEEN, A. W. Engineering education in Canada. *Engin. J. (Engin. Inst. Canada.)*. 15 (5) May 1932: 253-260.

15859. UNSIGNED. Enquiry concerning labour colleges. *Internat. Trade Union Movement*. 12(5) May 1932: 87-90.—The answers to a questionnaire sent to 12 European countries show that the Belgian Labour College has made experiments with regard to arrangements for foreign students, and that the General Council of the British T.U.C. awards 6 scholarships to members of affiliated unions to enable them to take up residence at Ruskin College, Oxford, for one year.—*M. E. Liddall*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 15413, 15866)

15860. HAZEL, A. E. W. Law teaching and law practice. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47 (188) Oct. 1931: 502-515.—Law teachers should have had some experience of practice, and students should have a general university education before studying law. Legal studies should be, first, leading to a university degree, and secondly, of a sort to be prescribed by professional organizations and accompanied by training as well as study. Roman law, jurisprudence, and legal history should be taken only in small quantities. The student's introduction to the practical side of law should be through the systematic study of law reports, the holding of moots, and observation in court. Closer coordination between the universities and the law society is desirable.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 15443, 15716)

15861. KANTOROWICZ, M. Die Begründung der sozialen Hygiene als Wissenschaft. [Social hygiene as a science.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(4) Sep. 1931: 249-255.—In 1904 Grotjahn showed the distinct limits between biological and social hygiene, thus emphasizing the importance of a special science of social hygiene. The methods of social hygiene are taken both from biology and the social sciences (its use of statistics, economics and sociology) but nobody has yet succeeded in synthesizing them. For the investigators in both fields the subject of study is man, but each of the sciences has to develop adequate methods of its own. (Bibliography).—*G. Lorke*.

15862. KAYSENBRECHT, RICHARD. Rural sociology in the United States. *Sociol. Rev.* 24(1) Jan. 1932: 37-46.—Sociology in the United States is founded principally on three writers, Comte, Spencer, and Le Play. In spite of an external appearance of harmony, the general problems of pure sociology are not much clearer in the United States than they are in continental and English sociology. This is especially true of the persisting conflict between the advocates of encyclopaedic sociology on the one hand and of specialized sociology on the other. The formation of rural sociology in the United States began about 1908 and has made rapid progress, particularly in its applied aspects. The European is compelled to admire and envy the degree of recognition and influence which rural sociology has attained.—*Howard Becker*.

15863. LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Internationaler Wohnungskongress, Berlin, 1931. [International Housing Congress, Berlin, 1931.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 136(5) May 1932: 758-760.

15864. ODUM, HOWARD W. Notes on the study of regional and folk society. *Soc. Forces*. 10(2) Dec. 1931: 164-175.—Regional and folk sociology as a special unit of social study may yield substantial returns in method and materials for the theoretical study of all society. The significance of the local area or culture in regionalism is found in its contribution to the larger study of society and culture. From the viewpoint of human society the region is an extension of the folk. It should not be defined merely geographically. The region may include technological areas or smaller formal groups. Thus the region is smaller than "society." Yet it is definitive of society. Such regionalism is quite different from the kind most commonly discussed. The United States is rich in materials for regional study. In many ways, the southern region comprehends rare materials and affords unusual facilities for the scientific study of folk society, and of changing social processes. It especially affords admirable facilities for the study of Negro folk society and Negro culture. The University of North Carolina is, therefore, undertaking such a study of the southern region of the United States, with the help of a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and also from the Rockefeller Foundation. Thirty-eight volumes of this regional study have already been published, and others are in the process of completion. If similar studies could be made of other regions of the United States and Canada, they would contribute materially to the understanding of American society.—*Charles A. Ellwood*.

15865. RICHARD, GASTON. Progrès de l'enseignement sociologique hors de France. [Progress of the teaching of sociology outside of France.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 271-273.—Although the teaching of sociology in France is retarded by the scarcity of teachers and by the handicaps placed on the certificate in morals and sociology, in other countries it is progressing well. Haeseler at the University of Ghent has established a seminar in sociology, using the city as a laboratory. The teaching of sociology in France cannot recover until sociology ceases to be considered a book and doctrinaire science and comes to be considered a science of observation; and secondly, until the administration comes to recognize sociology as a specialty in itself.—*Jessie Bernard*.

15866. UNSIGNED. Séance de la Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle du 6 février 1931. [Sessions of the Society of Prisons and Criminal Legislation, Feb. 6, 1931.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminel.* 55(1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 26-65.—At its 10th meeting, the original Congrès International Pénitentiaire (1872) changed its name to Congrès International Pénal et Pénitentiaire, thus broadening its scope to include a study of the sociological and anthropological aspects of crime. A new international section was founded. There is included a discussion of types and methods of punishment and penal administration for adults, and of the necessity of special courts and judges for juvenile delinquents and also for individuals from 18-25 years of age.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

(See also Entry 9407)

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 12238, 14417, 14617)

15867. BERR, HENRI. L'évolution de la philosophie de l'histoire en Allemagne. [The evolution of the philosophy of history in Germany.] *Rev. de Synthèse*. 1 (2) Jun. 1931: 153-162.—Partly as a reaction to the "activistic contempt for history" common in German intellectual life before the war, partly as a result of the

war, there has been a growing interest in speculative activity as applied to historical knowledge. In the four years previous to 1924, 54 professors in the German universities, of whom 20 were historians and 34 philosophers, devoted at least a part of their instruction to reflections on history. This interest in historical synthesis, always congenial to the German mind, has been accompanied by sound, scientific development in historical method: "the more or less a priori historical philosophers are relatively rare. Spengler is more discussed than followed."—Arthur McC. Wilson.

Institute on Health Education

HOTEL WILLARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 22, 23 and 24



Purpose: To provide instruction in the content and methodology of Health Education

Program: Health Education Instruments

Discussion of the instruments employed in Health Education; pamphlets, weekly and monthly publications and bulletins, charts, posters, health talks and radio talks; their special utility and their limitations.

Sources of Information

The responsibility of the health educator for the authenticity of his material. How to go about securing dependable information to present on the items selected, to the indicated audiences, and through the preferred media. Tapping authoritative sources. The co-operation of the medical profession.

Building Programs

How to formulate a program of Health Education suitable to the community. How to determine the allocation of staff, money and effort. This problem will be considered from the viewpoint of both the official agency, that is, the Department of Health, and of the voluntary agencies.

Program Execution

The avenues through which the program might be formulated; the population at large, special groups, schools, primary and secondary, teacher training organizations, work shops and work places, commercial organizations, etc.

Enrollment Requirements: An active interest in Health Education
Registration fee \$5.00

Write for Prospectus:

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

450 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

**THE AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**

offers for 1933

TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

in

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 1. The Simon N. Patten Fellowship
Carrying a stipend of \$1000; and**
- 2. The James-Rowe Fellowship
Carrying a stipend of \$2000**

Purpose:

These fellowships will be assigned to the two applicants who submit what appear to the officers of the Academy to be the most worthwhile research projects in the field of the social sciences. The amount of the stipends will obviously place certain limitations on the type of project submitted, but on the other hand, the officers will not be averse to consider these fellowships as grants-in-aid which may enable the candidate to complete a good project already begun. As to problems for investigation, those candidates will be given preference who submit research projects which intimately bear upon the economic and social questions which in the light of present conditions urgently require solution.

Prerequisites:

Candidates for these fellowships must possess the degree of Ph.D. or its equivalent. If the qualifications of the candidate are exceptional, this formal requirement may be waived.

Submission of Results:

The Academy reserves the right to publish the results of the researches carried on by the aid of these fellowships. The manuscripts embodying the results of the researches in question must be submitted in the English language, on or before July 1, 1934.

Date of Application:

Applications for fellowships must be made on special forms supplied by the Academy on request. These applications must reach the Committee in charge on or before November 1, 1932.

Assignment:

Appointments to fellowships will be announced as soon as possible after December 15, 1932, and in the January, 1933, issue of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

Address all communications to

**CHAIRMAN, FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**3457 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**